



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

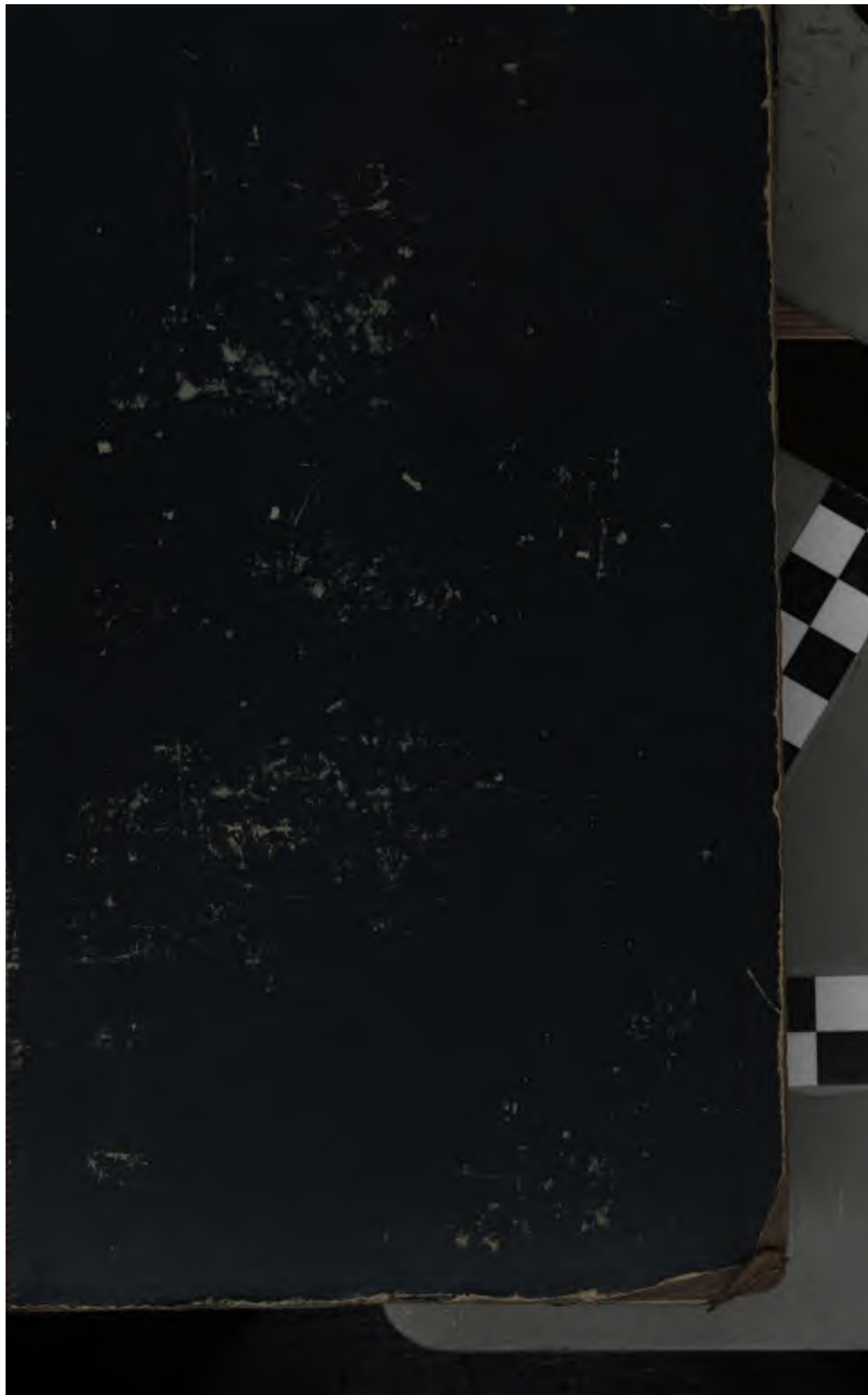
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



David J. Bellavance

4.015

SAN FRANCISCO CUSTOM HOUSE 1846



THE
DAVID STARR JORDAN
MEMORIAL FUND

FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

*Archived
72/5*

15/05

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

OCT 19 68

STACKS

LIBRARY

ἄννιαλα υἱᾶδῃ.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

ἄννιαλα σεναίτ,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.,

THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS.

VOL. I.

A.D. 431—1056.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, *Dublin*

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (LIMITED), ABBEY STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

1887.

Price 10s.

Roe

DA 933

R6

V. 1.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE.	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

DA 933

R6

V. I.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE.	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.



DA 933

R6

V. I.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE.	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.



DA 933

R6

V. I.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE.	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

DA 933

R6

V. 1.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE.	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

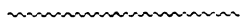
W. M. H.

June, 1887.

—

—

ἈΝΝΑΛΟC ὕΛΑCΘΗ.



ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

αἰνῶμεν ὑμῶν.

ihc,

MEI EST INCIPERE, TUI EST FINIRE.

Fol. 16aa.

Κεῖς ἱεραὶ. Ἀννο ἀβ incarnatione domini cccc.^o
xxx.^o 1.^o Palladius ἀπὸ Scotos ἁ Celerino
urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus,
Cecilio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in Hi-
berniam, ut Christum credere potuerent, anno
Theodosii iiii.^o.

¹ *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho cons. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cœlestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Beda, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Caelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

huagal uechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," *ib.* p. 128a.

² *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have xli. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as xlii.

³ *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

⁴ *Might believe*.—Prosper's in *Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent "ad hanc insulam sub brumali rigore possitam convertendam" (Bk. Arm., fo. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scottorum" (*ib.*

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

JESUS,

Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.

KALENDs of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,¹ ordained by Celestinus,² bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,³ into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe⁴ in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.⁵

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, "de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum," expressly states "ad Sectos in Christum convertendos" (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800. says, "do ppaicept do Gaeidhí, 'to instruct the Gaeidhí'. So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 23a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38b); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Ussher's Irish Life had what his interpreter renders "ad prædicandum Hibernis"; while his Latin Tripart. Life had "ad Scotos convertendos ad Christum" (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, "Palladius ad Scotos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent." This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius' arrival, he says of Caelestine, "Ordinato Scotis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Casianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says "Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, *Scotos in Christum credentes*, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hibernis ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii prædicatione et operâ suâ fuit conversa" (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

⁵ *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ (υι. ρ. Ιιι). Ἀννο τομινι cccc.° xxx.° ii.° (iiii. dc. xxxii. recundum Dionysium). Πατρισις περ-
 ενιτ αὐ ἡiberniam νοιιο anno pegni Θεοδορι μινουρ,
 primo anno επιρcopατις Χιρτι, xl. ii. επιρcopi Romane
 eclesie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellius et Ippio-
 dorus in croniciς suiς. [In xu (uel xiiii) anno pegni
 Laegaire mic Neill. Ἀβ ινιτιο μιντι ιuxta lxx. inter-
 preter u. dccc. lxxxi; iuxta uero Ebreor iiii. dcxxxii.
 Ἀβ incarnatione uero iuxta Ebreor dclxxxi, recundum
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. ii.° anni sunt; recundum
 uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni sunt.]

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Ἀννο τομινι cccc. xxx. iiii.° (iiii. dc. xxxiii.)

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. (ii. ρ. Ιυ. υ.) Ἀννο τομινι cccc.° xxx.°
 iiii.° (iiii. dcxxxiiii.) Cetera hanc Saxon το Epe [no
 ινο Eipinn].

¹ Friday.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

² Dionysius.—See his system referred to at A.D. 531 *infra*.

³ Patrick arrived.—See Ussher, *Wh.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 443; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

⁴ Theodosius the younger.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the Chron. Scot.; Ann. Inisf.; Leab. Breç.; Vit. Tripart., and Marianus Scotus. Tirechan states, “xiii. anno Teothosii,” but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for iiii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., “ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam”; upon which Smith well observes, “non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baronius corrigendus est” (Baeda, i., 13, p. 51). See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 214b, n., xi.

⁵ Xistus.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. Celestine died 13 July, 432, and Sixtus iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, Sixtus is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

Chronicles.—This is a very slow-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,¹ m. . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according [432.]
to Dionysius).² Patrick arrived³ at Ireland, in the 9th
year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,⁴ in the first
year of the episcopate of Xistus,⁵ the 42nd bishop of the
Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus
compute in their chronicles.⁶ [In the 15th (or 14th)
year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.⁷ From the
beginning of the world,⁸ according to the LXX. Interpre-
ters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636.
Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews,
685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637). [433.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The [434.]
first prey⁹ by the Saxons¹⁰ from Ireland [or, in Ireland].

only entry; the chronological order
of the writers is inverted; and Beda
says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio cons. (i.e. 432), Romanæ ecclesiæ Xystus xlii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

¹ *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laeghaire to synchronize with 432; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from Leabhar Breac, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laeghaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est prædicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xliii. vel ut alii dicunt xliii^o. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xliii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laeghaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392-399

Beginning of the world.—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

⁹ *Prey.*—The Irish *bpat* or *bpat* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *bpat* comes the adject. *bpatbach* "thievish," the noun *bpatbairg*, a "thief," and the name *mac bpatbairg*, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *bpat* in the form *ppat*.

¹⁰ *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 864, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonisque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britan nos ærumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluatic victory, which Ussher, on just grounds, places at the year 430, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385.

†Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° u.° (1111. dc. xxxix.)
 moip 6perrail pegir laigen. [Oporiur et 6porper et
 Cipillur in doctuna Chripi flopuerunt pecunthum
 quopam].

Fol. 16ab.

†Ct. 1enaip. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.
 ui.° (1111. dc. xl.) Uel hic moip 6pera. Oporiur et
 6porper et Cipillur in Chripi flopuerunt, [uel in
 doctuna Chripi, pecunthum alior. Uel hoc anno 6pe-
 ral moipui ert pecunthum alior].

†Ct. 1enaip. (6 p., l. 9, alias 8.) Anno domini cccc.°
 xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xli.) Pinbap mac hui 6apdene.

†Ct. 1enaip. (7 p., 20 lunae.) Anno domini cccc.°
 xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xlii.) Sen6ur moip do rcribunni; [uel
 quod hic debet moip 6ecunthum cum rociur pecunthum
 alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moneisen Saxonissa" (fol. 20 ab).

¹ *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201–203.

² *According to some*.—This, from *Orosius*, added *al. manu*. See under next year.

³ *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 418 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Coelestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,¹ King [485.]
of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished
in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]^a

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here [486.]
the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,^b flour-
ished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to
others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn- [487.]
barr^c son of Ua Bardene.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The Sen- [488.]
chus Mor^d was written. (Or, here should be inserted^e
Secundus with his companions, according to another
book.)

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandriae episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *claruere* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

^c *Finnbarr*.—The *F. Mast.* borrow this entry, changing the descent to mac Ua Bairdene, and adding *roecc*, 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

maccu Bairdene, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the *F. Mast.* at 623. Colgan's conjecture of Firtnanus, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

^d *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchur Mór*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1873-79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

^e *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.

- b. [Ct. 1enaip. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ix.° (iii. oc. xliii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serpinus mituntur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.
- [Ct. 1enaip. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° (iii. oc. xliii.) Exitus Xristi episcopi Romane ecclesie, qui uiuit iiii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclesie et xxiii. diebus, ut deo narrat in cronico suo. Alii libri dicunt Maine filium Neill in isto anno perire. [Ausurion nash ar na gabail on deataig ro anra reireo bliasain dhec ar 3 xx.° a aige, episcopatur uero sui anno 40. Floruit Ausurion circa annum domini cccc.° cxi.]

¹ *Secundus*. — *Recte* Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 374, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes*. See Ussher, *Wks.* vi. 383, 384, 401, 518; Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 226b; Todd, *Lib. Hymnor.* 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.

Auxilius.—Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Iserninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 *infra*.

² *Serninus*.—Generally written Iserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, *B. Arm.* fol. 156b; Serenus, *Tr. Thaum.* p. 14a; Iserninus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three

instances called episcop Fith, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage "Patricius et Iserninus (i. episcop Fith) cum Germano fuerunt in Olaiodra civitate. Germanus vero Isernino dixit ut predicare in Hiberniam veniret, atque promptus fuit oboedire, etiam in quamcumque partem mitteretur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut vis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter nos erit; et non potuerit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserninus vero missus est in aliam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [i.e. australem] partem Hibernie," (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. *Ann. Inisfall* at 440, say, "Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilliam Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus." So also *Chron. Scot.* 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,¹ [439.]
Auxilius,² and Serninus,³ themselves also bishops, are sent
to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.]
of Xistus,⁵ bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8
years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of
Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say
that Maine son of Niall⁶ perished in this year. [Saint Au-
gustin⁷ taken away from this life in the 76th year of his
age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin
flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserninus, see at 468 *infra*.

⁴ *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comaró an geineahain ðu[goi], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

⁵ *Xistus*.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

⁶ *Maine, son of Niall*.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Teffia, wererepresented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Brien, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; *Ogyg.* p. 401. The *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Teffia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

⁷ *St. Augustin*.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), "vixit annis LXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Memoires*, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 1.º Leo ordina-
tur xl. 11. Romane ecclesie episcopur; et probatur ep̃
in fide catolica Patriciur episcopur.

Fol. 16ba. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 11.º
.b. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 111.º Patriciur
episcopur ap̃othe fidei et doctrina Ch̃risti f̃loreñ in
nostra prouincia.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 1111.º Ap̃ Macha
fundata ep̃t. Ab urbe condita usque ad hanc ciui-
tatem fundatam m̃. cxc. 1111.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 11.º Naḁ mac Fi-
aḁaḁ maḁe Tail, mic Eachach Muḁmeḁoin ag f̃leib
Ealpa [no iar na ḁeim] do f̃oiḁnen ḁeinnḁiḁe oḁ doḁ
tar toraḁinn obuit, et xx.ª tribur annor p̃egnauit in
hibernia.

¹ *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckon-
ed Sixtus III., 42nd Bishop of Rome,
so that 42 here is a mistake for 43,
which is the number in Prosper,
Idatius, and Marcellinus.

Catholic faith.—*Ann. Inisfal.* at
442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii
in fide Catholica." *Ann. Clonmac-*
nois, at 427, say "Pope Leo was
ordained the 46th or 47th to succede;
by whom St. Patrick was approved
in the Catholique Religion, and by
the rest of the Popes of Rome that
succeeded in his time, and then after
flourished in the heate of Christian
Religion in this Land."

² *In our province*.—Todd under-
stands this of Ulster, and couples it
with the founding of Armagh men-
tioned under the next year. *St.*
Patrick, 470. O'Connor's copy, how-
ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which
gives the term *provincia* a wider
application. At the council of Arles
in 314 Britain was regarded as a

provincia. In 592 Pope Gregory
designates Italy a *provincia*; and
half a century later John, pope-elect,
writing to the Irish prelates speaks of
Ireland as "*provincia vestra*" (Beda,
H. E., ii. 19). The use of the term
provincia at that date forbids the
limitation of it to the Irish congeḁ
or province, as long subsequently
adopted in ecclesiastical language.
See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily
was the first recipient of the designa-
tion *provincia*.

³ *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the
Book of Armagh is the following
curious notice concerning Trim :
"ædificavit æclesiam cum illis xxv.
anno antequam fundata esset æclesia
Altimachæ (fol. 16ba); which Ussher
reads "vigesimo secundo" (*Wks.*,
vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.;
so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*,
Colgan's copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a);
but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii.
See Colgan's note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b,
n. 57. The *F. Mast.* place the found-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo¹ ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.² [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442. [442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.³ [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.⁴ From the building of Rome⁵ to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,⁶ son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,⁷ son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,⁸ was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 482, and of Armagh at 487. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290b; Usher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, *L.*, 812, 815, 817; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268-480.

² *Building of Rome*.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which + 444 = 1195. See Usher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110b, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, "The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197" (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Usher, who owned the MS., so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

³ *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O'Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi's death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O'Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17-27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

⁷ *Magh Tail*.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra's inheritance. O'Fluidhrin applies the term *mór maḡ Tail* to the Dalcassian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O'Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

⁸ *Mughmedhoin*.—"In English *Moist-middle*, because he was much troubled with y^e flux of y^e bellye."—*Ann. Clonmac.*

¶ Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.
(iiii. oc. l.) Bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filius Coer-
thin filii Coelboð. Alii dicunt si çruithneð puipe.

b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º (iiii.
oc. li.) Quier Secundini pñcti lxx. u.º anno etati pue.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º Ingenti
terraemotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbis
auguste muri recentis adhuc ne ædificatione con-
rupti cum l. ui. turribus conruerunt.

Fol. 166b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ix.º Theodorius
imperator uiuenti finem fecit sicut ascriptum Mar-
cillinus. Locum Theodori Marcianus imperator ascrip-
tus est, ut Marcillinus dicit.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º

¹ *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *Ann. Inisfal*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Osory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

² *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal*, at 448, have Cú muiße Femhin etir Múnechu 7 laingiu in quo cecidit Caprinn meic Coelbadh qui iecit çenur laing. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhrail, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 578 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecol. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

³ *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuam ecnai conani
Sechnall mino an flatha
Rogab ceol roep robar
Molao patranc Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,
Sechnall diadem of our realm,
Chanted a song, a noble solace,
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: "de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exiuit." See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick's three coadjutor

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle [446.] of Femhin,¹ wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,² son of Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Re- [447.] pose of Secundinus³ the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,⁴ which [448.] prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Imperial city⁵ rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with 57 towers, were thrown down.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius⁶ closed [449.] his life, as Marcellinus affirms.⁷ Marcianus succeeded as Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals at the years 447, 459, 468.

¹ *Earthquake*.—This account is borrowed word for word from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure et Callepio Coss.* (i.e., A.D. 447). Beda also notices the event, *Chron.* p. 81, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἐκπεράτῃσεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, i. 17).

⁵ *Imperial city*.—"Urbs Augusta" is ten times used by Marcellinus, and is borrowed by other writers, to denote Constantinople. The expression in Evagrius—ἀνὰ τὴν βασιλίδαν was rendered in *palatio*, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, *in urbe Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 *infra*.

⁶ *Theodosius*.—Junior. In the top margin of A. there is this note on the name, in a different, but nearly coeval, hand, "Ab isto Theodosio Bononia habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare cepit anno Domini cccc. 25. Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide gl. in Cle., i.e., de *Magistris* in verbo *Bononiensi*." The reference is to the Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Clementine, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it is stated, "Hoc constat quod Bononia habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio: de minore tamen intelligo, qui regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis quas veriores puto, percipio) anno Domini cccxxxv., et regnavit annis xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo tamen anno sui imperii hec concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem ccccliii. successit Martianus." Tom. iii., col. 286.

⁷ *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words are: "Indict. iiii. Valentiniano, vii., et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theodosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit: regnavit post mortem Archadii patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus Marcianus imperium adeptus est." Galland. *Bibl.* x., 348. He died, 28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 317. Beda agrees with these annals in antedating Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.* i., 15.

b. [Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° L. 1.° Parca domini unii.°] Calenvar Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius hic quiescit Teodocius minor.]

[Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° L. 11.° Hic alii dicunt natiuitatem sancte dñi. Interpretatio magna lagenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus imperator succerit Teodoro Minori.]

[Ct. 1enaip. (u. p., L. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° L. 111.° (1111. sc. 1111.) Catpoincað pñā loēgairne mac Neill ror laigñib.

[Ct. 1enaip. (6^a p., L. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° L. 1111.° (1111. sc. 11111.) Cena (alia pñ) Tēñra apud (alia pñ) loēgairne pñlium Neill.

¹ *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sunday letter of this year was G, and the 24th of April fell upon Tuesday; from which some might suppose that the Irish at this period were Quarto-decimans, i.e., observing Easter not on the Sunday which followed the 14th after the vernal equinox, but on the 14th itself, irrespectively of the day on which it fell. Both A and B mark this year in the margin as bissextile; but it is 452 that was really so; and its Sunday letter is FE, the 24th of April falling upon Sunday. But there can be little doubt that the present entry is misplaced, and properly belongs to 455, in which year Easter was kept on the 24th of April by the Church of Alexandria, but on the 17th by some of the Latins, who followed the computation of Victorius. Prosper, in the closing paragraph of his Chronicle, Valentiniano, viii. et Anthemio Coes. (i.e., an. 455), writes: "Eodem anno Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalendas Maii celebratum est, pertinaci intentione Alexandrini Episcopi, cui omnes Orientales consentiendum putauerunt: quamvis sanctus Papa

Leo XV. Kalendas Maii potius observandum protestaretur." *Opp* p. 438. In this year Leo the Great wrote to the Emperor Marcian to state that "eundem diem venerabilis Festi omnibus Occidentalium partium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno præsenti viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus scrupulis propter studium unitatis et pacis." Leo referred the question in 451 to the best informed authorities, especially Paschasius of Lilybæum, and further commissioned Julianus, when proceeding to the Council of Chalcedon, to consult the most eminent fathers present on the subject, in order to avoid all future uncertainty. Pagi, ii., an. 453. The *Ann. Clonmac.* give a curious turn: "The Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eight of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, *Concordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108. The *Ann. Inisfal.* are very exact in assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii." These annals, however, are four years behind. Marianus Scotus says "Hoc anno, i.e., 455

Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover¹ was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor² rested.] [451.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.³ A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.⁴ [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus⁵ succeeded Theodosius Minor.] [452.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle⁶ of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.] [453.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,⁷ kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall. [454.]

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium) Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

² *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man.* After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1^o anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2^o anno pagine precedentis."

³ *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

⁴ *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

⁵ *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius* to *minori* is in *al. man.* A

adda, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de *Magistris*, in verbo *Bononiensi* predict. 1^o anno."

⁶ *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessey, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add mópn and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say ϣαιρube lagen, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' ϣαιρube = ϣαιρube the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

⁷ *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B ϣαιρ is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that

Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius¹ the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,² and birth of Saint Brigid,³ as some say. The Emperor Marcian⁴ resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon⁵ was assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,⁶ as some books state. [457.]

sion of Marcian. *An. Inisfal.* have 454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457 is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis* see the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *iiii.* or which is a manifest error.

² *Synod of Chalcedon.*—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t. iv., cols. 761-2074; *Baronius*, t. viii., p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *Ann. Inisfal.*, 452.

Old Patrick.—Distinguished by the epithet Sen or 'Old,' from Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, who was somewhat his junior. The acts of the two are so interwoven that it is very difficult to resolve them. The present entry, however, affords some help. Nennius says: "A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scotos ccccv. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigide ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini cccclviii."; this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained to suit the Apostle. Allowing, however, for the slow year of these Annals, it is identical with the date in the text. Again, three of the Armagh lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, 174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third* abbot, while these annals reckon Iarlath his successor once removed, the *third*; therefore they ignore the first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall, and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first* place. Ussher saw that two names should be expunged (*Wks.* vi., 437), but he erred in making Sen Patraic one of them. In two of these lists Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency of ten years, which deducted from 457, gives 447 as his inception, within three years of the founding of Armagh, which event is most probably to be referred to him, not to the Apostle; and further it is equally probable that the encomiums bestowed upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years 441 and 443, belong to the earlier ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the

- †Ct. 1enair. (1111. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1111.°
(1111. sc. lxxi.) Cað Aetho ðara þor Laiðaire þe Laiðnið
[in quo et ipse captus est, þeð tunc ðimurpur est
iurand þer þolem et uentum þe bouer eir ðimurpurum].
- b. †Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. xii.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ix.°
(1111. sc. lxxii.) Aualiuþ episcopuþ quieuit. No
þumað air an †Ct. þo cað Aða ðara þecundum alioþ.
†Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° l.°
(1111. sc. lxxiii.) Leo papa mortus est. Romane eclesie
obtinuist þeðem þetri xxi. (alioþ quatuor) annis et
menþe uno et diebuþ xiii., þicuti enumerat þeða in
cronico þuo.
- †Ct. 1enair. (1. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1.°
(1111. sc. lxx.) Hilariuþ Romane eclesie pontifex
xl. iii. þr factus, et uiuist annis .ii. hic alii quietem
þatriu þicunt. Loeðaire þiliuþ Neill þort cenam
Teiþro annis .ii. et menþibuþ .ii. et dieþ .ii. uiuist.
Cað Aða ðara þia Laiðnið þor Laeðaire, quibuz
Cþemthann tunc þreerast.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire* of Aengus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Þatrac cing cacha,
Coem-aite an rþotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scoti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxi. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

¹ *Ath-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Maganey Bridge (*Loc. Putric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

² *Cow-tribute*.—*Þopama*; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Ogyg.*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 180. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.]
of Ath-dara,¹ by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in
which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated
on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would
remit to them the cow tribute].²

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Aux- [459.]
lius,³ the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to
some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.]
died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of
Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Bede
reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary⁴ [461.]
was made 44th bishop⁵ of the church of Rome, and lived
6 years.⁶ Here some record the repose of Patrick.
Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7
years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-
dara was gained over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of
whom Crimthann⁷ was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and
verse, on the subject in the Books of
Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's
Lect. on MS. Mut., 230-232; Keating,
303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*,
32, 33.

Auxilius.—See under an. 439.
His festival is August 27th, at which
day his name occurs, in the *Mart.*
Taml., *Mar. Gorman*, and *Mart.*
Doneg., as Usaille son of Ua mBaird,
bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster,
now Killashee. He is not noticed
by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected
the little that is known of him at
19th March in *Actt. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

⁴ *Hilary.*—Over the name *Hilary*,
there is written in a very old
Irish hand in MS. A., *Uel hoc anno*
Leo obuit, ("or in this year Leo
died"). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is
entered under the previous year.

⁵ *Bishop.*—Pontifex, B.; om. in A.

⁶ *annoy*, A.

⁷ *Crimthann.*—This entry is added
in A., in a very old hand. In B. it
appears in the hand of the transcriber
of that MS. See under 458. The
Crimthann here referred to was the
son of Enna Ceinnelach, whom he
succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster,
about the year 444. His residence
was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the
present county of Carlow, which gives
name to a parish and barony. In the
Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh*
(fol. 18aa), St. Patrick is stated to
have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly:
Luro ianpuroiu cu Crimthann mac
n-Enno ceinnelach, et ipse cpe-
oioit ucc rath bilich. "He (St.

Κτ. 1enaip. (2 f., L 15.) Anno domini cccc. lx.
 ii.º (iiii. oc. lxi.) Mopir Laeghaire filii Heill oc
 Dreomaix Daphil (aliaf oc Dreallanx fiafil, for
 taeð çairre, in campo liri) etir in da çnoc .i. Eriu 7
 Albua a n-anmanoa. Sumað a rata pe laiguið grian
 7 çaeð pormairðrao.

b. Κτ. 1enaip. (3º f., L 26.) Anno domini cccc. lx.
 iii.º (iiii. oc. lxi.) Inicium regni Ailella muilc mic
 Haeti.

Fol. 17ab. Κτ. 1enaip. (4 f., L 7.) Anno domini cccc. lx.
 iii.º (iiii. oc. lxi.) Primum bellum Arpua corann
 rua laiguið. Angli uenerunt in Angliam.

Κτ. 1enaip. (6 f., L 18.) Anno domini cccc. lx.
 u.º Hilapuir episcopus Romane aeclerie mortuus est,
 qui porpetit catheoram Petri .ui. annis et menribus
 .iii. et diebus .x. Semplicius ordinatus, qui petuit
 annis .xii. menib. .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Heill mor-
 tuus est.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinniselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures, &c.*, pp. 484-494).

¹ *Alias*.—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na h'Éidre*, 118b. The *Four Masters* (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, i.e. the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract* (*Book of Leinster*, 299b), it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *birama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nehtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

² *Aíill Molt*.—The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15). A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.]
Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias¹ at
Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Lifè),
between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names.
May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the
Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Com- [463.]
mencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,² son of Nathi.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.]
of Ard-Corann³ by Leinstermen. The Angles⁴ (a) came
into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.]
the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of
Peter 6 years,⁴ and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius
was ordained, who sat 12 years,⁵ 1 month and . . days.
Eogan⁶ son of Niall died.

molt, a "wether," is Latinized *vervecinus* by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429. He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*), whom he succeeded as provincial king of Connaught. From his brother Fiachra descended the Ui-Fiachrach of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463 as the date of his accession, and 20 years as the length of his reign. See for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*. Dr. O'Connor absurdly renders *molt* by "laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again mentioned as battle-ground at 506, 507, 510 and 626. In the Ann. Inisfallen the battle here recorded is mentioned under 467; but the Four Mast. omit all the foregoing entries except the last, having probably thought that Ard-Corann was a place in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to their scope. From the mention of Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that the place of the battle was in Ireland.

⁴ (a) *Angles*. — Marianus Scotus places their arrival at 450. In the Saxon chronicle the date is 449. Ussher assigns 450.

⁴ 6 Years.—B. reads, erroneously, "7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's death is placed here three years too soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

⁵ Years. — The length of the pontificate of Simplicius is given in B. as "ten years, two months, and one day," which is also wrong, as the real duration was 15 years and 6 days, Simplicius having been ordained 25th Feb., 468. The beginning of the Pontificate of his successor, Felix, is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

⁶ *Eogan*, i.e., Eogan son of Niall Nine-hostager, from whom the powerful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-Owen) derived their name and lineage.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.^o lx.^o
 iii.^o Ravennam civitatem terramotus deterruit.
 Domangart mac Nisi quieuit.

- .b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (1. p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.^o lx.^o
 iii.^o Quies Denigni episcopi (successoris Patricii).
 Cena Tempa la hCilill molt (mac Daði mic Piaðrað
 mic Eaðað muðemoin). Sic in Libro Cuanað inueni-
 bar Uiter pentagen pegin Anglie, cui successit
 filius suus .i. Cingh Airtur .i. do orpðas an bopð
 cp[uiñð].

¶ Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.^o lx.^o
 iii.^o Irreninus episcopus moritur. Bellum Dumai
 achir .i. for Oilill molt, pcut inueni in Libro Cuanað.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.^o lx.^o ix.^o
 No pefr Teampa la hCilill molt hoc anno pecunðum
 alior.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o
 Pefr Tempa la Cilill molt, ut alii dicunt.

- .b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (6^a p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o
 i.^o Ppeta pecunða Saxonum de Hibernia, ut alii
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (.i.
 Moctae) dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanað inueni.

Fol. 176a ¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o ii.^o

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Leo senior
 imperator, Leone iunioris a se iam cephare constituto
 morbo pefuit, tam sui imperii annis quam huius Leonis

¹ In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

² *Domangart*. — This entry (from B.), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term *quieuit* used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Scotorum under A.D. 464 (=462), and in the Ann. Inisfall. at 495 in O'Connor's ed. (=464). The

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)¹ A.D. 466. An earthquake [466.] frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart² Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, [467.] the bishop, successor³ of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son⁴ of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death⁵ of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, *i.e.* King Arthur, *i.e.* who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishop, [468.] dies. The battle of Duma-achir, *i.e.* over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of [469.] Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast⁶ of [470.] Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey⁷ of [471.] the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus⁸ (*i.e.* Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was [473.] carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

² *Successor of Patrick*.—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

⁴ *Son of Dathi*, &c.—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

⁵ *Death*, &c.—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

⁶ *Feast*.—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders *feist* by "another feast"!

⁷ *Second prey*.—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

⁸ *Maucteus*.—Mocteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regnū menribur computatir anno x.^o uii.^o, menre u.^o zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius principem constituit. Quier Docci episcopi paretur ditionum abbatir. Dorngal dñi Eile for Laiḡniu nā nāilil molt.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o uii.^o Uel hic caē Dumai achip for āilil molt nā Laiḡniē.

- b. †Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o (u. sc. lxxx.) bellum (aliar dorngal) breḡ h-Eile pē n-āilil molt for Laiḡniu. Sic in libro Cuanaē inueni.

†Ct. 1enair. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o (u. sc. lxxx.) Caē Duñai āēir for āilil molt nā Laiḡniē.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o uii.^o Morp Tocco mic āēā pēḡir Cualann.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o uiii.^o bellum breḡ h-Eile.

- b. †Ct. 1enair. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o
†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o Morp Conaill Cnemēanne mic Neill.

†Ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o i.^o

¹ 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.^o uiii.^o, menre u.^o, although O'Conor prints anno x.^o uiii.^o, menre u.^o (18th year and 6th month). But the date is not accurate in either MS. Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457. He died in January, 474; so that his reign wanted but a month of 17 years. His daughter, Ariadne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is "tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v."

² Doccus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order

also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,¹ reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,² Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'³ of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year⁴ the battle of [474.]
Duma-Achir *was gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.]
(otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile *gained* by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.]
of Duma-Achir *gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.]
King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn⁵ son [480.]
of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Docus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cuttug Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

³ *Fist-fight*.—Doyngeal O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note *). In the so-called Translation in Clar. 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

⁴ Or, in this year.—Uel hic, B. Not in A.

⁵ *Cremthainn*.—Cramthainne (in the genit. form), A. More usually written Crimthainne, in the genit. case; nom. Crimthainn; although it is Cremthainne in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 246.)

(iiii. dc. lxxxi.) Quier iarlath mic Triana terti episcopi Romaſai. Romane ecclesie Felix xlviit episcopus ordinatur, uixit annis xii. uel xiii. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. interpretet̃ ū. dccc. lxxix. Secundum Hebreos autem iiii. dc. lxxxi. Ab incarnatione secundum Hebreos dccc. xxxiii. Secundum Dionysium uero dccc. lxxxi.

Ict ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ii.° bellum Ocha in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Lugaid mac Laegaire 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca. O Conchobro filio Nerae urque ad Cormac filium Airt annu ccc. iiii. O Cormac urque hoc bellum c. xxi., ut Cuana reſurp̃it.

- .b. Ict ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° iii.° iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelaig mic Bregaill belaid mic Riada baiceada mic Caſair moir, reſurp̃it laſen. (Uel in hoc anno caſ Ocha secundum alios, la Lugaid 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca 7 la Ferſur Cernall mac Conaill cernſainn, 7 la Riada lon mac riſ dal Araiſe).

¹ *Third*.—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* List of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 8), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluain-flaia (Clonfeakle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

² *Felix*.—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

³ *From the beginning, &c.*—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

⁴ *Ocha*.—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Animosus asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

⁵ 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac

Iarlathi, son of Trian. third bishop of Armagh. Felix,¹ ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5579 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 years; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. The battle of Ocha,² in which [452.] Ailill Molt fell, *was gained* by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Cormac to this battle, 116,³ as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,⁴ son [483.] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceadha, son of Cathair-mór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha *was gained* by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cербhall, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,⁵ son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

¹ *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraumthain* in A., and *Chraeumthain* in B.

² *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce." — In O'Connor's ed. of these Annals the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478 erroneously call him son of Laeghaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

³ *Dal-Araidhe*. — A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Connor's ed. of these Annals, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 334-348.

[Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º
 incium regni Lugdech mic Læðaire hoc anno.

[Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º uº
 bellum primum Granaeræ; Coirppi mac Neill .ix.
 ðiallaið uictor erat, in quo cecidit Pincæ. Uel filius
 Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic summ Crémétaino
 mic Enna Cheinnrealaið.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 ui.º Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graine in quo
 Muircheartað mac Earca uictor erat.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 ui.º (iiii. dc. xii.) Quies sancti Meil episcopi in
 Ardo auct.

[Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 ui.º (iiii. dc. xiii.) Quies sancti Ciannaim cui
 sanctus Patricius euangelium largitus est.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 ix.º (iiii. dc. xiiii.) Quies Mic Caille episcopi.
 Bellum Cinn loynado (no Ceall loynaið i maið fea),
 ubi cecidit Oengur filius Naoiraið ri Muðan, ut
 Cuana reppirit.

Fol. 18^{em}. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º
 (iiii. dc. xvi.) Zeno Augurur uita decerit tam sui

¹ *Commencement.* — This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

² *Granaeræ.* — The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaeræ*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484). *Annals of Clonmacnoise* at 497, and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Clair.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granairæ.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

³ *Or, in this year.* — Uel hic, B. Not in A.

⁴ *Graine.* — The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erca.

⁵ *Mc.* — First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction

Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement¹ of the reign [484.]
of Lugaidh son of Laeghaire, in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.² [485.]
Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell
Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or,
in this year,³ the killing of Crimthann son of Enna
Ceinnselach.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this [486.]
year, the first battle of Graine,⁴ wherein Muirchertach
Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of [487.]
Saint Mel,⁵ the bishop, in Ardagh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of [488.]
Saint Cíanan,⁶ to whom Saint Patrick presented the
Gospel.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of [489.]
Mac Caille,⁷ the bishop. Battle of Cenn-losnado (or Cell-
losnaigh,⁸ in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of
Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno⁹ [490.]
Augustus departed *this* life, in the 17th year and 6th

might account for the absence of his
pedigree from the ancient lists.

¹*Cíanan*.—The founder of the
church in East Meath which was
called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or
the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cíanan
was tenth in descent from Cían, son
of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster (ob.
234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to
the various tribes of *Cíanachta*.

²*Mac Caille*.—After the name
Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the
word "*Mannensis*" has been added.
But this is an idle gloss, as it con-
founds two persons who were quite
distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have
converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis
(or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who after-
wards became bishop of Man. (See
Trias Thaum., p. 16; and *Book of*
Armagh, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille
whose obit. is above given was a
totally different individual, being the
saint commemorated in the Calendar,
at April 25th, as the bishop who
placed the veil on the head of St.
Brigid, and whose church was at
Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (i.e.
near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

³*Or Cell-Loznaigh*, &c.—The alias
reading is not in B. See note under
A.D. 491.

⁹*Zeno*.—This entry is taken from
Marcellinus; but a clause necessary
to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatur anno xuii.^o mense sexto. Hi rex menses et rex menses Marciiani aduunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Anartarrur imperator creatur ert. (Uel hic caē cell oruato, pecundum alior. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o i.^o (iiii. dc. xxi). Dicunt pcoiti hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (pope).

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ii.^o (iiii. dc. xxi). Bellum proēa. Romane ecclesie xlii^{us} Galariur episcopur ordinatur annis uixit iii. Bellum pecundum Snanairer. Patriciur archiepiscopur (uel archiepiscopur et aporolur) pcorum quieuit c.^{mo} xx.^o anno etatir sue, 16 **¶** Ct. Aprili, lx.^o autem quo uenit ad Hiberniam anno ad baptizantur Scotor. **¶** Ab initio mundi pecundum lxx. interpretetur u. dcccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor iiii. dc. xxi. **¶** Ab incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. **¶** Ab incarnatione pecundum Dionisium cccc [xii].

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o iiii. Cath Taillen for Laiñiu ria Cairpu mac Neill.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o iiii.^o Bellum pecundum Snanairer in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Cæsar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

¹ *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

² *Cell-osnaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osnaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 60 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were

month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius¹ is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnaidh,² according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.] Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of [492.] Sruth.⁴ Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairt.⁵ Patrick, the arch-apostle⁶ (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From⁷ the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailtiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granairt,⁸ in which fell⁹ Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

³ *This year.*—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

⁴ *Sruth.*—Spotá, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Srath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of *Srath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

⁵ *Granairt.*—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

⁶ *Arch-apostle.*—Ἀρχιεπιστολῆς. The altered reading *vel archiepiscopus et apostolus* is interlined in the old hand in A. Ἀρχιεπιστολῆς in B., without the *apostolus*.

⁷ *From.*—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

⁸ *Granairt.*—See above, under 485, note². B. commences the entry with a "Vel hic."

⁹ *Fell.*—Cecroic, B. Cecroic, A.

Præc̃ mac Finnchada (mic Garbhachon mic Íochtaig mic Eachach Lamhóir mic Mhairreanconb) ní Láigen. Eochu filius Coirpri (.i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic Dunluing mic Enna níab) uictor fuit.

- b. *Íct. 1anair.* (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Solus deperetur apparuit. Quies Mic Cuilinn Episcopii Lurcan. Expugnatio Duin lethglairri. Uel hic cañ Taltan.

Íct. 1anair. (4ª p., l. 12ª.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xlii.ººº Anartyrius pontifex ordinatur uixit annis duobus. Mochoe n-Denopoma quiescit. Cormacci episcopi Ardmacha heperoir Patricii quies. Uel hic bellum pecunium Grane, in quo cecidit Præc̃ mac Finnchada ní Láigean dergadhair Eachu mac Cairbri uictori fuit.

Fol. 18ab

Íct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Uel hic expugnatio Duin lethglairre. Bellum inni moer i cpiñ oñ n-Gabla for Láigiu. Muirceptañ .i. filius Eirce uictor erat. Hoc anno ingeny terremotus ponticam concussit prouinciam. Quies Chuinneba mic Cañmoğa, .i. Mac Cuilinn episcop Lurga.

Íct. 1anair. (6ª p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xl.ººº Smañur episcopos factus, uixit annis .xii.º. Bellum in quo mac Eirce uictor erat. Bellum Sleimna Míbe nua Cairbrie mac Neill for Láigiu. Uel hic Mochoe n-Denopoma pecunium librum alium.

¹ *Sam.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

² *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

³ *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Episcop Cormac Cpiñ innu Epnairbe ("Bishop Cormac of Crichin-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

⁴ *Grane.*—Granaiet, in B. See above, under 485, note 1. The text

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

⁵ *Or.* in this year.—Uel hic, in B. only.

⁶ *Dun-lethgluissi.* -- Downpatrick. See under 495.

⁷ *Crich-ua nGabla*—O'Connor's ed. has *Crich Congabla*. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country" It was the name of a territory in the south of the present

F'inchad (son¹ of Garrchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lámhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,² son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of [495.]
the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailtiu.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius [496.]
having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Oendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,³ bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,⁴ in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this [497.]
year,⁵ the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.⁶ The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabra⁷ was gained over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook⁸ the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),⁹ bishop of Lusk.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,¹⁰ ordained [498.]
49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle¹¹ in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain¹² of Meath was gained by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,¹³ Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book.

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note l.

² *Shook*.—Concluyit (for concuyit), A. B.

³ *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

¹⁰ *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontificate is given as 12 years in B.

¹¹ *Battle*.—This entry is not in B. Neither is there any indication in A as to where the battle was fought.

¹² *Slemhain*.—Now divided into Slanebeg and Slanemore, two townlands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *This year*.—This entry is not in

- .b. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o
 1x.^o bellum. Quier 1bair epircopí .ix. |ct. Maii.
 |ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo}.
 Muirceptač uictor fuit, et morr epircopí 1bair .ix.
 |ct. maii. An soirgel noč do feruē Maēa fuidirgel
 sa lañhaē fein, 7 tairē barnabair, o'raēdail hoc anno.
 Caē ēino ailbē por laighiu nua Cairbri mac Neill.
 |ct. 1anair. (3^a p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} 1.^o
 bellum regairre in quo cecidit Dauí (no Duacē) tanga
 uñhaí .i. p. Connacht. Muirceptač mac Earca uictor
 fuit.
 |ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.^o 11.^o
 Caē ġroma lochñuībē nua laighiu por huiē Neill.
 .b. |ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} 111.^o
 Cerran morruur ert, epircopur o feruē Cherrain oc
 Temuir. bellum manann la hAēdān. Uel hic morr
 epircopí 1bair.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} 1111.^o [Morr
 ġruirí mic Maílēon.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} u.^o Quier Erpuic
 Mic Cairthinn ēloēair.

B. The death of Mochoe of Aendruim (or Nendrum: Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

¹ *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

² *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muirchertach. But *Clar.* 49 says M. was victor "toto anno."

³ *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—"Corpus Barnabæ apostoli, et Evangelium Matthæi ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

⁴ *Cend-Ailbhe*.—O'Connor's ed. of *Ann. Ult.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbhe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that C'enn-Ailbhe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

⁵ *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curliu Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

⁶ *Or Duach*.—Dauí (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-unha*

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.¹ Rest [499.]
of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was [500.]
victor,² and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the
Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evan-
gelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of
Barnabas, were found this year.³ The battle of Cend-
Ailbhe⁴ was gained over the Leinstermen by Cairbre,
son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of [501.]
Segais,⁵ in which fell Dauí (or Duach)⁶ tenga-umha, i.e.,
King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of [502.]
Druim-Lochmuidhe was gained by the Leinstermen⁷
over the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died— [503.]
a bishop from Fert-Cherpain⁸ at Tara. The battle of
Manann by Aedhan.⁹ Or, in this year the death of
Bishop Ibar.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504. Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon,¹⁰ [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of [505.]
Clochar.

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, i.e., the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Ailill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Ailill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

⁷ By the Leinstermen.—The transl. in *Clar.* 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

⁸ Fert-Cherpain. — Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, b. a.), "Fundavit [Patricius] aeccliesiam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aeccliesiam immruig Thuaithe, et scripsit elimenta Cerpano." The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

⁹ Aedhan.—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

¹⁰ Maelchon.—See under 583.

- Fol. 186a. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º ui.º bellum Arda
corann, et moſr Luſdaē fili Loegaire, et ut alii
dicunt, Domangart mac Níſſe reſciſſe anno
xxu.º Quier Mic Níſſe Conſaire epícopi.
- b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º ui.º Uel hic
moſr Luſdaē fili Laegaire, 7 caſ Arda coranno.
| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º ui.º
| Ct. 1anair. (6ª p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º ix.º
bellum Fferthonn ſor Fiaſaſ mac Neill. Failſi ber-
raide uictor fuit.
| Ct. 1anair. (7ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º x.º
bellum ſecundum Arda corann, ut alii dicunt.
- b. | Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 27ª.) Anno domini cccc.º x.º i.º
Quier Dronni epícopi. Deſectur ſolur contigit.
Natuſtar ſancti Ciapani fili artíſcír. Uel hic bar
Luſdaē mic Laegaire ſecundum Librum monachorum.
| Ct. 1anair. (3ª p., l. 9ª.) Anno domini cccc.º x.º ii.º
Quier Erci epícopi ſlane. Dubſaē (α Όριςμ θαρδ),
erpuſ aird Máſai, obit. Muirſeartach mac Earca
reſſaire incipit.

¹ *Arda-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

² *Reti secessit*.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has 'Domangart mac Níſſe epícopuſ Conneſe hic quieuit. There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, i.e., Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, 'Domangart epícopuſ, which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to Tigernach, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is

Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,¹ and [506.]
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,
Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*² in the 35th year.
Rest of Mac Nisse,³ bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,⁴ the death of [507.]
Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid, m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of [509.]
Fremhonn *was gained* over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi
Berraide was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat, m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.]
of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.]
Bishop Bron.⁶ An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth
of Saint Ciaran⁷ son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year,
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the
Book of the Monks.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.]
bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,⁹ bishop
of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to
reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's
reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from
which date, if 35 years be deducted,
we get the year of the migration.
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

¹ *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

⁴ *Or, in this year*.—Uel huc, B.
7 (for et), A.

⁵ *Ard-Corann*.—See under the
year 464, *supra*.

⁶ *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-
Irre, now called Killaspugbrone
(‘church of Bishop Bron’), a little
to the west of Sligo.

⁷ *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmac-
noise. His obit, in the 34th year of
his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which
would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which
Tigernach has it.

⁸ *Book of the Monks*.—*Secunoum*
librum monachorum, A. Not in
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word
monachorum is written in an ab-
brev. form in A.; but there can be
no doubt as to the way in which it
should be represented in full. There
is no other reference to a “*liber mon-*
achorum”; and the name here may
possibly be a mistake for “*liber*
Mochod,” or “Book of Mochod,”
referred to *infra*, at 527.

⁹ *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B.,
though Clar. 49 has “*de Druimderb*.”
The addition also occurs in the Ann.
Four Mast. at this year.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4^a f., L. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Cairpri daimarhit (mac Eatac mic Crimtoin mic Feig mic Deaia daimh mic Reoia mic Colla da crich) ri Airgiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenaur episcop Coindege quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 f.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Romane ecclesie l^r h^ormurta episcopur ordinatur, uiait annor .ix.

Fol. 186b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 f., L.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o u.^o bellum oroma derge por Failgi. Fiaca uictor erat. Deinthe campur Mibe a Lagairi publatur ert. Natuirtar Comgall deannair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. f., L. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Quier Darerca Cille rleibe Cuilinn .111. nonar iulii. Uel pecunium alium librum natuirtar Ciarrin hoc anno. Cat Oroma dergeaibe ria Fiacaib mac Neill por Failge m-berrairge. Inthe maix Mige a Lagairi publatur ert, ut Cennaelao cecinit.

Uigal dia reacht m-bliarad,
Da ri uigae a cribe;
Cat inn oromaid dergeaig,
Da de dochean maix Mibe.

An ri aile armbear,
Fiaca mac Neill ni celaro,
Da fair tar clemia cil
Cat Fremon [Mibe] memaro.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 f., L. 4.^a) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Anartairur imperator rubita morte peruentur ert, maiori octogenario peruit. Regnauit annor .xx. 111., menribur duobur, diebur .xx. ix.

¹ *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year 506, *supra*.

³ *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi Berralde,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremonn (Frewin, co. Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*. This battle is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim- [513.]
argit (son of Eocha,¹ son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son
of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrich),
king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,² i.e. Aengus, bishop
of Connor, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having [514.]
been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived
nine years.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of [515.]
Druim-derge *was gained* over Failghi.³ Fiacha was
victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from
the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of [516.]
Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or,
according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this
year. The battle of Druim-dergaidhe *was gained* by
Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which
the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as
Cennfaelad sang:—

His seven years' vengeance
Was the wish of his heart.
The battle in Druim-dergaidhe—
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The⁴ other king they mention—
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—
Over him, contrary to a false promise,
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor [517.]
Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died
over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months,
and 29 days.⁵

van's notes under that year, respect-
ing the extent of the lands lost to the
Leinstermen, as the result of their
defeat.

⁴ This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol.
186 in A.

⁵ *Days*. — The numbers of the
months and days are added in an old
hand in A.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.° x.°
 1111.° Natiuitat Coluim Cille eodem die quo Dute
 mac Dronaig doirmuirt. Quier Darercae que Moninne
 nominata ert.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.°
 x.° ix.° Conlaeth eppcop Cille dapo mortuur ert.
 bellum Deanae i n-drombaib Dneig, in quo cecidit
 Ardogal filiur Conaill fili Neill. Colgu mo
 Cluaethi rex Orientalium, ocu Muipeptaic mac
 Epa uictorep erant. Comgall denncuir natu ert
 secunoum [alioy].

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.°
 Caimneach Achais bó natu ert secunoum quorom.

[Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 18.^a) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° i.°

[Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 29.^a) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.°
 11.° Cath Deana i n-drommaib Dneig in quo cecidit
 Ardogal mac Conaill cnechtainne mic Neill secunoum
 alioy. Duii mac Dronaig obit. Colum cille natu
 ert.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.°
 111.° (alioy 1111.°) bellum Cairn fili Neill, 7 Deoig
 (Eppcop) Arda capna. Quier pante Dmigitae anno
 .lxx. aetatir pue.

Fol. 19aa. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° 1111.°
 Iohannir Romane eclesie papa L.i.ºº tuobur annu in
 rebe Petri uiuit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui dum

¹ *Colum Cille*.—The birth of Colum Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522, which is the date adopted by Ussher. (*Index Chron. ad an.*) Tigernach gives it at 520.

² *Darerca*.—The "rest" of Darerca is entered before, at 516.

³ *Son of Cluaeth*.—In A. and B. the words "son of Cluaeth" are represented by *moo cluaethi*, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

is *mac Loit*, "son of Loit." But the *Chron. Scot.* (518), has *Modloite*, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 39, note 10.

⁴ *Others*.—The corresponding Latin is not in A. or B. In fact, even the word *secunoum* is neither in B., nor in *Clar.* 49. See 601 *infra*.

⁵ *According to some*.—*Secunoum* quorom. Not in B. St. Caimnech's birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille,¹ on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,² who was called Moninne. [518.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,³ King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others⁴]. [519.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of Achadh-bó was born, according to some.⁵ [520.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of Detna,⁶ in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.⁷ Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.⁸ [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias⁹ 524). The battle of Cainri,¹⁰ son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th¹¹ year of her age. [523.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,¹² the 51st Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on [524.]

¹ *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

² *Others.*—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

³ *Born.*—The entry in B. is uel hic natiuitat Colum Cille, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

⁴ *Alias.*—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁵ *Battle of Cainri.*—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbri.

¹¹ *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

¹² *John.*—Iohannny, A.

peruenit Rauennam ueniret, Teotonicus rex Arrianus eum cum comitibus carceris afflictione peremit, cuius corpus de Rauenna translatum in basilica beati Petri sepultum est, post duos annos 7 .ix. menses 7 dies .xiii.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º u.º Dormitatio sancte Brigide anno .lxx. etatis sue. Ailill episcopus Arto Maða quiescit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º ui.º Natiuitas Cainniß Achaid bo. Morir Illaind mic Dunlainge mic Enna níað mic Dneairail belaiß. Anno regiae urbis .i. Constantinopolim conditae, c.xc.iii., Iustinus imperator Iustinianum ex sorore sua nepotem, iamduum a se nobilissimum designatum quoque regni sui successorumque creauit, [Ct. Aprili. Ipse uero quarto ab hoc mense uita decerit, anno imperii ix.º mense 11.º Paupatio sancti Ailbe.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º ui.º Felix Romane ecclesie episcopus reuit annis .iiii. mensibus ix. diebus .xiiii. Iohannis et dies .xiii. et mensibus .ii. et diebus .xiii. Felix episcopus quartum annum, et sepultus est in basilica Petri beati apostoli. Bellum Cinneid et bellum Aða ríge for Laißiu. Muirceptað mac Ercas uictor fuit. Uel hic dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º ui.º Natiuitas Coemair brice. Benedictus monachus clariuit.

¹ *St. Brigit*.—See under 523.

² *Ailill*.—A mutilated note in the marg. in A. suggests that he was of the Ui-Bressail. In the List of the Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), this Ailill, who is there called "primus," as well as his successor, Ailill "secundus," is stated to have been from Drumchád, in Ui-Bressail. The

death of Ailill "the second" is entered under 535 *infra*.

³ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, Patron St. of Ossory. His birth is also entered *supra*, at 520. Tigernach places his birth at 517, which seems the true date, as his obit is given at 599 *infra* (=600), in his 84th year, according to Tigern.

⁴ *Saint Ailbhe*.—Founder and Patron

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of [525.] St. Brigit,¹ in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,² bishop of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,³ [526.] of Achadh-bo. Death of Illand, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the [527.] Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,⁵ and 14 days (and the 17 days⁶ of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,⁷ according to the Book of Mochod.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman [528.] Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity.

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

² *Months*. — menŕibur, B.; menŕe, A.

³ *Days*. — The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

⁴ *Repose of Brigid*. — See note under 523, *supra*.

⁵ *Book of Mochod*. — See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause *recunvum librum Mochod* is only found in A. (*al. man*) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19ab.

|Ct. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.º 1x.º

|Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus
sancti Antonii monachi diuina reuelatione repperitum
Claxantouriam perducitur, et in eclesia sancti Iohannis
baptistae humatur.

.b.

|Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 1.º
In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha reperiit ciclor, inci-
piens ab anno dominicæ incarnationis v.º xx.º qui est
Diocletiani cc.º xl. ui.º.

|Ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 11.º
111. bellum in hoc anno gesta uno, et porrito ergense
ecc leccam lias, Felix repletur est in basilica beati
Petri apostoli. Bellum Eblinne pia Muirceptac
mac Erce, 7 cat muigi Ailbe for Laighiu, 7 cat Ailbe
for Conachta, 7 cat Almuine, 7 cat Cinneic for
Laighiu, 7 organ na Cliaic in uno anno. Cat Aca rige.
Muirceptach mac Earca uictor erat.

|Ct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º
111.º Demeirio Muirceptais fili Erce, .1. Muircep-
tais mic Muirceadair mic Eogain mic Neill .ix. gial-
lais, in solio pleno uino, in arce Cletis puppa Doinn.
Quies Ailbe imleca ibuir. Doniraiur romanur
episcopus reuit annis .11. diebus xx. ui., repleturque
est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

¹ Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

² The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exiguus," in the margin in A.

³ Three battles.—In orig. (A.) .111. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecc leccam liaa." For .111. bellum, we might perhaps read ui. bella ("six battles"—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam liaa*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3º Bella hoc anno." These-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist. [530.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520¹ of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th² of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three³ battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecclecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, *gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, *gained* over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.⁴ The battle of Ath-sighe. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [532.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, *i.e.*, Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort⁵ of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe⁶ of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. [533.]

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

¹ *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

² *In the fort.*—In axe, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for *apce*. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back h's queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

³ *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 .iii.° Dormitatio Muēti discipuli Patricii xiii. ¶ Ct.
 septembrii; sic ipse sepulrit in epistola sua
 Mauēteur peccator pperpiter, sancti Patricii dis-
 cipulur, in Domino salutem. bellum Lóchara móre
 eitur da inber sua Tuatal maelgarb mac Cormaic
 éaeiē mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. éiallaig por Cian-
 nach. Caē Aiblinne sua Muirceartach mac Earca
 por laigiu ut alii uolunt.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., lu. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 Fol. 19ba. u.° Huc urque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.
 Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romane
 ecclesie episcopus redit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.
 diebus .vi., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo
 maēa obiit. Uel hic baēaē Muirceartach mic
 Earca, recunvum alior.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 .ii.° bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatal maelgarb reg-
 navit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Moēta
 discipuli Patricii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.° .iii.° Agapi-
 tur natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus
 redit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati
 Petri apostoli sepultus est: xxii. dies dominatus,
 et .iiii. menses et .vi. dies Mercurii, et .xi. menses
 et dies .iiii. Agapiti, efficiunt annum et .iiii. menses

¹ *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

² *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Mast., who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the "battle of Ailbhe in Brega," and was gained over the "Cianachta of Meath." The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

³ *As some say*.—ut alii uolunt. Not in B.

⁴ *Ailill*.—A marg. note in A. has vo ib Dneartail beor ("of the Ui-Bresail still.") See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

⁵ *Éliabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlinne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [534.] Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,¹ a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greeting in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór² between two 'invers,' *was gained* by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne *was gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some say.³

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcel- [535.] linus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure of bread. Ailill,⁴ bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [536.] Sliabh-Eibhlinne.⁵ Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven⁶ years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,⁷ disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, [537.] bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus, make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-Phelim Mountains, on the confines of Tipperary and Limerick.

¹ *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have "annis xxi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for 'two' years), which is probably a mistake for 11. The murder of Tuathal Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 548, and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession must have been 532. Tuathal *Maelgarbh* was grandson of Cairbre, son of Niall, and the only sovereign of Ireland in this line. His surname is interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

⁷ *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is entered above, under the year 534.

et .x. dies. bellum Cloenloča ubi cecidit Mane mac Cērbail. Mōr Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx.º u.º anno regni.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º uui.º Per vitio panir. bellum ločar. Tuātal maelgarb (mac Cormaic caē mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. gillair) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silueriur natione Romanur fedit anno .i. menribur .ii. dies .x., confessor obiit.

- .b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º ix.º Natiuitat Ȣrigori Rome. Uigiliur natione romanur episcopur romane ecclesie fedit annur .xuii. menribur .ui. diebur .xxi. Saracurriur defunctur ert; Uia palatia repulturn ert.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º

Fol. 196b.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º i.º Mōr Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeur paupat.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc[c].º xl.º ii.º bellum Torpen .i. ria laignib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filiur Ailella molt. bellum Slaciġe ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Perġsur 7 Domnall, duo filii mic Erce, uictorey erant, 7 Ainmire mac Setna 7 Ninnib mac Setni.

- .b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º iii.º Tuātal maelgarb iugulatur ert .i. a n-ġneallaiġ allta, la Maelmorġa, cui puccerit Diarmait mac Cērbail.

[Ct. lanair. (i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º iiii.º Mortalitay prima que dicitur bleġed, in qua

¹ *Cloenloch*.—The Four Mast., at 581, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinalea), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

² *Mane son of Cerbhall*.—He was of the "Ul-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crich.

³ *Comgall*.—See note under A.D. 506, *supra*.

⁴ *Luachair*.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

⁵ *Son*.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

⁶ *Confessor*.—Ȣperōġ, A. Ȣf, B.

of Cloenloch,¹ in which fell Mane² son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall³ son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of [538.]
Luachair.⁴ Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son⁵ of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory⁷ at Rome. [539.]
Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,⁸ son of Domangart. Ailbhe⁹ rested. [541.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten¹⁰ was gained [542.]
by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,¹¹ son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by [543.]
Maelmordha, *i.e.* at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mor- [544.]
tality, which is called 'blefed,'¹³ in which Mobi Clarainech

¹ Gregory.—See under A.D. 544.

² Comgall.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

³ Ailbhe.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

¹⁰ Torten.—So called from the Ui-Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardracran in Meath. They derived their name from Torton, fifth in descent from Colla-da-críoch.

¹¹ Mac Erca.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carra, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

¹² Setna.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

¹³ Blefed.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.

Mobi clapanocē obint. Morp Comgail mic Dom-
angairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmait mac Pergrua
Corrbeoil mic Conaill cpenhtainne mic Neill .ix.
giallaiḡ rognape incipit, pecundum librum Cuanach.
Uel hic Natiuitatē Gregorii pecundum alior.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º
u.º Daire Colum cille fundata est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º ui.º
(alia 47.) bellum Slighe in quo cecerpit Eugen bel (.i.
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Pergrua duo filii Muircep-
taig mic Earca, 7 Anmire mac Setna mic Pergrua mic
Conaill gubhan mic Neill .ix. giallaiḡ, uictorey epant.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º ui.º
Dubtaē (no Duac, do jil Cholla uair) ab Aro maēa
quouit. Cluain mic Noir fundata est. Caē Topan
ria Laiḡmu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Cillella
munt. Uel hic caē Slighe.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º
uii.º Dormitacio filii arturic .i. Ciapaini, anno
xxx. iiii. aetatis ius (uel anno 7º postquam Cluain
mic Noir conpueps cepit). Tigernaē Cluana eoir.
Mortalitay magna in qua iḡti paupant, Finnio mace
u Teloub. Colaim nepoy Cpaunhtainan, Mac tair
Cille cailind. Sinēall mac Cenannodain abbat Cille
achard opumm[a] potō. 7 Columbae innpae Celtpae.
Uel hoc anno Tuacal maelgarb pī Teampach in-

Fol. 20a.

¹ G. G. G. — Afterwards styled the
"Great." See also under 539.

² Alia 47. — Added in old hand in A.

³ Slighe. — The river which gives
name to the town of Sligo. This battle
is entered above at the year 542.

⁴ Domnall. — The remainder of this
entry is not in B.

⁵ Duac. l. — This is the name in B,
and also in the list of the Comarbs
(or successors) of St. Patrick, in the
Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as
a gloss in the original hand in A., and
also in B.

⁶ Topan. — This battle is entered
above at the year 542, where see note.
The text of this and the entry which
follows in A. is represented in B. by
uel hoc bellum topan 7 bellum
Slighe.

⁷ Cluana. sic. — This clause is not
in B., nor in Clar. 49.

⁸ Cinnia. sic. — Clonac, co. Monaghan.

died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,¹ according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Coluim-Cille was founded. [545.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24. A.D. 546 (alias 47).⁸ The battle of Sligech,⁹ in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall⁴ and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainmire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors. [546.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,⁵ of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan⁶ was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech. [547.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.⁷) Tigernach of Cluain-eois⁸ [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh;⁹ Colam descendant of Craumthanan;¹⁰ Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,¹¹ Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of [548.]

⁸ *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuë ouib* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

¹⁰ *Descendant of Craumthanan.* — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

¹¹ *This year.* — This entry is added at foot of fol. 196b. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarbh inglatary furc.* The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

τερνιτ ι n-ερεαλλαις ειτε, iugulatur o Maelmor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p̄tatiu occipitur ep̄t. Unde uictur echt maelmoir.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º ix.º Bellum cuius Conaire i Cery, ubi ceciderunt Ailill inbanna (.i. p̄i Connacht), 7 Aed fortobol .i. a bratair. Pergur 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muir-certaiz mic Ep̄ce) uictorep ep̄ant. Uel hoc anno quier Tigernaci.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc. l.º Quier Dauoir Parannaini (p̄liu Duair̄e i parannai), ep̄iscop̄i Aro macha et legati totiu p̄i hiberio.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p.) Anno domini ccccc. l.º i.º Bellum Cuius in quo ceciderunt corcu Oche Muman operationibur itas Cluano. Morp fōt̄aē p̄liu Conail.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc. l.º ii.º Morp Eudāc mic Conleio .i. p̄i Ular, a quo hu Eudāc Ular nati sunt, 7 morp hic mic Deid̄i. Morp Crauht̄ain mic D̄muu. Sic in libro Cuanaē inueni .i. Reilci Patraic do tabairt i p̄p̄in i cinn t̄p̄i x̄c̄ bliadan iar n-εtrecht Patraic la Colum cille. T̄p̄i minna uairle do p̄āgbail ip̄in ādnucal .i. a choac̄ 7 p̄oircela ino aingil, 7 clocc in aib̄ēc̄ta. 18 amlaio p̄o p̄ōgaib̄

¹ *Feat.*—echt.—Translated "great act," in Clar. 49.

² *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly called Aedh Fortambail ("Aedh the Strong") by the Four Mast., at the year 544.

³ *Tigernach.*—His death is among the entries for the previous year.

⁴ *Son of.*—The parenthetic clause is added as a gloss in A., in a very old hand. There is no entry for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has the notice of David in exactly the same words as A. The name of David does not occur in any of the Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38, where reasons are adduced in disproof of the statement above given regarding David, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that this David was the same person who was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in the "Psalter of Cashel." The name "Fiachra," occurs in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), and in other ancient lists, as the successor of Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given above under the year 547. The entry is written in a coarse hand in A.

Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat' of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,^a *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.^a [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son^d of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,^a in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.⁶ Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.⁷ Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*⁸ were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's [552.]

^a *Cuilen*.—Written *Cuilne* in Irish text. But *Cuilne* is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be *Cuilen*. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's *Zuess*, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

⁶ *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

⁷ *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written *Bec Mac De*, the more usual form.

⁸ *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.

int angel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coac̃ do ðun
7 cloc in ardechta do Aps maça 7 roircela inn aingil
do Colum cille fein. 18 aipe do garar roircela in
aingil de, ar ir a laim in aingil arpoét Colum cille
he. Uel hic quier Ðauoir epircopi Aps macha et
legati.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Natiuitar
Lugdag mic u Ochae. Pertiir (.i. lepra) que uocata
ert in raiñthpore.

Fol. 20ab. ¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Cathub
mac Pergiura epircop Aps cinn obuit. Colman mar
mac Diarmata deirg mic Pergiura cephbeoil mic
Conaill Cnehtainne mic Neill .ix. giallaig, quem
Dubrloir iugulauit. Ecclesia benneuir fundata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. lanair. (7 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º
Pelagius natione romanus pedit annis .xv. diebus
.xviii. sepultus ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.
Mortalitas magna hoc anno .i. in cron Conaill .i. in
buidhe Conaill.

¶ Ct. lanair. (2 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º
Morr Perna (uel Piacac̃) nepotir Ibdag, peger Uloth.

¶ Ct. lanair. (3 p., L. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º
Iugulatio Colman moir mic Diarmata quem Dubrloir
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la Diarmata mac Cephbaill,
et fuga ante filium Maelcon, et moir Gabrain mic
Domangairt. Ðpendinur ecclesiam i cluain perta fun-
dauit. Moir Eatac̃ mic Conlaic̃ ruz Ulað. Moir Dis
mic de ppropetac̃.

¹ *Therest of David*.—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Samthrose*.—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusc* is glossed by "scabiem;" which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the "samthrose" was a cutaneous disease.

³ *Colman*.—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

⁴ *Founded*.—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

⁵ *Cron-Conaill*.—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,¹ Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaíd Mac Uí Ochaë. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthroc.³ [553.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman⁶ the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubsloit killed. The church of Bangor was founded.⁴ [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,⁵ *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad. [556.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman⁶ the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,⁷ son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.⁸ [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. *Crón* means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *cron-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conall,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (gl. *stipulam*: *Reliq. Celt.* 38). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

⁶ *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

⁷ *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

⁸ *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetas* (or 'propetas,' as in A.), is not in B.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º uiii.º Ecclesia
Denncair fundata est.

.d. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º ix.º Peirp Teñira
la Diarmaid mac Cerbail 7 moirp Gabrain mic
Domangairt secundum alior. Immirge pe mac
Maelcon (.i. Druide rex). Cat Cuile oíreimne.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º Bellum Cuile
oíreimne for Diarmaid mac Cerbail, ubi .iii. milia
cecidere. Pergrur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (.i. da
mac Muircheartaig mic Muirceadaig mic Eogain mic
Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Sechni, 7 Nainnir mac Duac (pi
Connacht) uictorep erant, 7 Ceð mac Echach tirm-
chapna pi Connacht. per orationep Colum cille
uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ipe do pugne in n-erbe
n-oruad do Diarmaid. Tuasatan mac Dimain mic
Sapain mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe
n-oruad tar cenn. Maglaine po cing tarpe qui polup
occipit est. Bellum Cuile uirpen.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º 1.º Uel hic
bellum cuile uirpen i Teððai for Diarmaid mac
Cerbail pe n-Ceð mac Drenain. Diarmaid fugit.

Fol. 20^{ba}. Bellum Mona daire.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered above at the year 552, where the name is differently written.

¹ *Founded*.—See under 554, where the foundation of the Church of Bangor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in the passage parallel to the present, the word 'finita' is used instead of 'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very poor authority.

² *According to others*.—Secundum alior. In B. only.

³ *Expedition*.—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirge means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it *Inmirge*) to mean "expulsion." But this is wrong.

⁴ *Battle of Cul-dreimne*.—The ostensible cause of this battle was the execution, by King Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, of Curnan, son to the King of Connaught, who was forced from St. Columba's protection, to which he had fled, and the desire on the part of the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the insult offered to their kinsman. The real cause would seem to have been the rivalry of the two great families. In the account of the battle in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 555, however, an additional cause is assigned, namely

Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.¹ [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others²). An expedition³ by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne. [559.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,⁴ gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons⁵ of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,⁶ were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,⁷ King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,⁸ it was that made the Druids' *erbe*⁹ for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.⁹ Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen. [560.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brenan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 452.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

¹ *Two sons*.—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in *Clar.* 49.

² *King of Connaught*.—Not represented in B.

³ *Tirmcharna*.—Not in B.

⁴ *Temnan*.—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

⁵ *Druids' erbe*.—*erbe* *noynuo*.—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*, some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º
 Bellum Mona daires lothair for Cruithniu re n-uib
 Neill in tuairceirt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-dib Cruith-
 niu nothið fpu Cruithniu. Genur Eugain 7 Conaill
 merceðe conducti inna Lee 7 airdes Eolargg.

Sinrit faebra rinrit fir
 1 moir moir. Daires lothair,
 Adair compoma do ceirt,
 Secht rið Cruithne im Aeo m-brec.

Fillret da mac [mic] Eirca
 Cummai in chetnai;
 Fillir in ri Ainmepe
 Le relbaib setnai.

Pictir cat Cruithne n-uile,
 [Ocur] poploirret Eilne;
 Pictir cat n-Gabra lipe
 Ocur cat Cuile theimne.

Deirtair giallno iar congail
 [Ayr riar] im chnarr nauch,
 Forggur Domnall Ainmipe
 Ocur Nandor mac Duach.

18 alaino ferar alluad,
 Gabair Baetan for in rluag.
 Fo la Baetan fuilr burde;
 Deirao a enen fuiri.

¹ The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolargs were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

² *Sharp weapons.*—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20ab, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20b in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

³ *Seven.*—VII., A.

⁴ *They bear.*—Deirtair (lit. "are borne"). Deirair, *Four Mast.*, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.]
 Moin-daíre-lothair *was gained* over the Cruithni, by the
 Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two
 of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee
 and Arda-Eolairg were given to the Cinel-Eogain and
 Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.¹

Sharp weapons² stretch, men stretch,
 In the great bog of Daire-lothair—
 The cause of a contention for right—
 Seven³ Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return
 In the same manner.
 The King Ainmire returns
 With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,
 [And] they burn Eilne.
 The battle of Gabhair-Lifé is fought,
 And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear⁴ pledges after valour,
 [Thence westwards] about ,
 Ferggus, Domnall, Ainmire,
 And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly⁵ he bears his course—
 Baetan's steed—upon the host.
 Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.
 'Twill bear his burden upon it.

A.D. 557. *Deportat, Chron. Scot.*, at
 A.D. 563.

¹ *Splendidly*.—This stanza is writ-
 ten on the top margin of fol. 20b, in
 A. It is not in B. Although printed
 by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*,
 at 555, it seems to belong to the poem
 of which the foregoing is a fragment,
 relating to the battle of Moin-daíre-
 lothair, in which the name of Baetan
 occurs.

Αθαν mac Ριαδραδ μοριτυρ. Nauigatio Colum Cille
ad inrolam lae, anno etatir rye xl.º 11.º iugulacio
Colmain mhoir mic Diarmoda.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º 11.º
uentur magnur factur ert. Morr Larre o Daiminir.
Uel hoc anno dpenaino fundauit ecclesiam eluana
ferta.

| Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
111.º Occirrio Diarmato mic Cerbuaill .i. la hAeð
n-ouð mac Suiðne, cui puccerperunt duo filii mic Erce,
Pergur 7 Domnall. Quier dpenoain dpor ut alii
dicunt. bellum Gabrae Liphi 7 morr Daimin daim-
airgit.

| Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
11.º bellum Gabrae Lipi. Pergur 7 Domnall uictorep
erant. Morr quoque Domnall filii Muircherpaig
mic Earca, cui puccerperit Ciunmire mac Setni. Iur-
inur minor annir .xi. ut dea dicir pegnauit.

| Ct. 1anair. (7 p.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º 11.º
Iohanner natione romanur redit annir .xii. mensibus
.xi. diebus .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apotoli
repulatur ert. Pecht in Iarooman.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
111.º Pecht in Iarooman la Colman m-bee mac n-Diar-
mato 7 Conall mac Comgaill.

¹ *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *oe hibeypia*, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

² *Laisre.*—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithglinn; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

³ *Bovis insula*, in Loch-erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

⁴ *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

⁵ *Diarmait MacCerbhaill.*—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the *Ann. Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum* and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia', in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm [563.] occurred. The death of Laisr^a of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.^a

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of [564.] Diarmait MacCerbhaill,^a *i.e.*, by Aedh Dubh^a son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit.

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair-Liphe. [565.] Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by [566.] birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter^a the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition [567.] into Iardoman,^a by Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall.

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

^a *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 279.

^a *Peter*.—πετρον, A.

⁷ *An expedition into Iardoman*.—This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

^a *Iardoman*.—"The Western region." In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

†Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
un.º Occirrio Ainmiread mic Setna la Fergur mac
Neillen.

Fol. 204v. †Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
ix.º Iugulatio Fergura mic Nelleni. Oena, abb
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana creodail, dormierunt.
Gillar obuit. Aedhan .h. Fiachrae obuit.

†Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
A morte Patricii c. anni. Uel hoc anno quier
Molayre vaiminnre.

b. †Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º i.º
Occirio da aeu Muireadai. i. doetán mac Muirceptai. 7
Echard mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirceptai. mic Ercá,
tercio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernai. 7
Ciannachtas gleanna géimín occiror eorum erat.
Moenu eppcop cluana ferpa dhrenaino quieuit. Morp
Demain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occirrio Diarmoda
mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta ert in muirgeilt.
Quier dhrenuinn dhra ut alii dicunt.

(muirgeiltach) to Sol and Ile, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the Sol and Ile of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to Iardoman is stated to have been i ról 7 in il ("to Sol and Ile"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Seil or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Donovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). Islay was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that Colman Beg, whose territory lay very near the centre of Ireland, was adventurous enough to engage in maritime warfare.

¹ *Ainmire*. — Called "Ainmorius filius Setni" by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb. l.*, 7. See again under A.D. 575.

² *Fergus*. — Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

³ *Fergus*. — The Four Mast. say (568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father. The entry is repeated under 576.

⁴ *Ita of Cluain-credail*. — See note on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The death of St. Ita is repeated under the year 576, where the repose of Oena of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is also repeated.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Airmire,¹ son of Setna, by Fergus² son of Nellen. [568.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of Fergus² son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Ita of Cluain-credail,⁴ fell asleep. Gildas died. Aedhan Ua Fiachrach⁵ died. [569.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the death of Patrick one hundred years.⁶ Or, in this year, the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.⁷ [570.]

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassination of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz. :—Baetan son of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (i.e., son of Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glenngeimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill. Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill. In this year the 'muirgeilt'⁸ was captured. The repose of Brendan⁹ of Birr, as others say. [571.]

¹ *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan 'son' of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

² *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

⁷ *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called "*Laisre*," under A.D. 563, where see note.

⁸ *Muirgeilt*.—"Sea Wanderer." Sometimes called *Murgen*, "sea-

born," and *liban*, "sea-woman." The entry is fuller in Tigernach. "In this year was caught the *Muirgeilt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beon, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;" to which the Four Mast. add "that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid." The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

⁹ *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.^o
 11.^o bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ert Colman moritur
 filius Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum
 Gabrae lipi for laighiu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-
 naill mic Muircheartaigh mic Earca, cui succerret
 Cinmire mac Setnai. Uel hic bellum tola 7 for-
 tola .i. nomen camporum etur Eile 7 Orraigh, 7
 etur Cluain ferta Molua 7 Saigher. Diafra mac
 Baetain uictor erat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 23^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 111.^o bellum tola 7 portola in regionibus Cruithne.
 Morr Conaill mic Comgaill anno regni .xvi. rui,
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 111.^o Magna conuentio Orroma ceata in qua erant
 Colum cille ocur Ceib mac Cinmireib.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

¹*Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

²*Gabair-Liphe*.—‘Gabair of the Liffey.’ The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising “the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;” its western boundary including “the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons.” *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note ².

³*Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O'Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i,) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁴*Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O'Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of [572.]
Femhin,¹ in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was
vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle
of Gabair-Liphe² over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,
the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca,
to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the
battle of Tola and Fortola,³ viz., the names of plains
between Ele and Ossory,⁴ and between Cluain-ferta-Molua
and Saighir.⁵ Fiachra, son of Baetan,⁶ was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of [573.]
Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.⁷ The
death of Conall, son of Comgall,⁸ in the 16th year of his
reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Con- [574.]
vention of Druim-Ceta,⁹ at which were Colum-Cille, and
Aedh son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,¹⁰ [575.]

Clonlisk; in the south of the King's
County; from which the territory of
Ossory, now partly represented by
the baronies of Upperwoods and Clan-
donagh, in the Queen's County, is
divided by the Slieve-Bloom Moun-
tains.

² *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*
—The former, commonly called Clon-
fertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a
parish in the barony of Clandonagh,
Queen's County. Saighir, or Seir-
kieran, is a parish in the barony of
Ballybritt, King's County.

⁶ *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Other-
wise called Fiachra Lurgan, after-
wards King of Ulidia. His death is
recorded under the year 625, *infra*,
where the name is Fiachna.

⁷ *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the
entry of the battle of Tola and For-
tola under the preceding year (572)
the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County,
which was hardly Pictish territory;
though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the
victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

⁸ *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under
A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is men-
tioned as leagued with Colman Bec,
son of Diarmait, in a maritime expe-
dition.

⁹ *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—
Magna contio, for M. conuentio,
A., B., and Clar. 49. The word
μορτοριλ, 'great assembly,' is added
as a gloss over contio in B., and in
the margin in A. On the date and
place of this famous Convention, see
Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note b.

¹⁰ *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced
in the MSS., being introduced into
the middle of the record of the battle
of Teloch, which should probably
follow it, as in the printed text in the
next page (66).

Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-
rita. Bellum Teloch¹ i cenn tpe, in quo cecidit
Duncað mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de
rociur filiorum Gabrain ceciderunt. Morir ðrendain
mic ðruin. Uel hic occirrio Ainmireð mic Setna, de
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan robui ri,
Nir bo mennot nað deilai;
Inðiu ir forðerz a li
La hAinmire mac Setnai.

Fol. 21aa. | Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º
ui.º Bellum Teloch. Initium regni Tiberii Constantiniani
qui regnavit annis .uii. Quier ðrendain Clona perta.
Iugulatio Aedha mic Echað Tirimcarua (aliar Tirim,
mic Persura mic Muireðaið inaeil mic Eoðan ppeið
mic ðuað galaið mic ðruin mic Eathað muigmeðoin)
la hui ðruin. Primum periculum Uloch in Eurania.
Uel hic iugulatio Persura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb
Cluana mic Noir, 7 itae Cluana creðail, 7 Gillar.

| Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º
uii.º Quier epreuir Eichen Cluana pota doetan
Reueprio Uloch de Eumania. Peirilmioð pinn abb Aro
maða quieuit.

| Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º

¹ *Of Teloch.*—Teloch, A.; teloch, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

² *Brendan, son of Brian.*—Chief of Teflia. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedh, whose death is recorded at 588.

³ *Femen.*—See under the year 572. This *rann*, which is written in *al. man.* in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 568.

⁴ *Teloch.*—Teloch (gen. of 'Teloch'), A. See under 575.

⁵ *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,¹ in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.² Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said :—

Femen,³ when there was a King,
Was not a place without valour.
To-day, crimson is its aspect
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of [576.]
Teloch.⁴ The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,⁵ of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmcarna (alias⁶ Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Srebh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.⁷ Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,⁸ and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,⁹ of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.⁹

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop [577.]
Etchen,¹⁰ of Cluain-fota-Baetain.¹¹ The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.¹² Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

infra, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

⁴ *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

⁷ *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tigernach* has 'Eamania.'

⁸ *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

⁹ *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

¹⁰ *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, *b.*, n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

¹¹ *Cluain-fota-Baetain*.—Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

¹² *Eumania*.—See note⁷.

1111.^o Quier Uinnian episcopi, mac nepotir Fiatac. Benedictur natione romanur redit annur .1111. menre .1. diebur xx ix., repultur ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Occurio Aetha mic Geno, et morr Druithi regir nepotum Failgi.

.b. |Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 29.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o bellum oronia mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnall filii Muirceartaigh mic Muirceadaigh mic Eoghain cecidit. Aeth mac Ainmirec uictor extetit. Pecht Orc la h-Aethan mac Gabrain. Cennalac rex pictorum moritur.

|Cl. 1anair. 4 p., L. .) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o Uel hic bellum Oroma mic Ercae. Morr Baetan mic Cairill. Pecht Orc.

|Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o 1.^o bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Aethan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Morr Fergna mic Cairelne.

Fol. 21ab. |Ct. 1anair. (6 p., L. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o 11.^o Morr Feraadaigh mic Duac regir Orraighi. Dela-giur natione romanur redit annur .x. menribur .11. diebur .x. bellum manao fpu Aethan. Morr Fergna mic Cairelne. Uel hoc anno quier Dhrénainn Eluana perta pecunium alior.

¹ *Vinnian*.—Erroneously printed Umanian by O'Connor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

² *Aedh, son of Geno*.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

³ *Bruidig*.—In the list of kings of Ul-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ul-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ul-Failgi.

⁴ *Druim-mic-Erca*.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of *Mac-Erca*, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

⁵ *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, in B. only.

⁶ *Bactan, son of Cairell*.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'

Vinnian,¹ the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,² and the death of Brudig,³ King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.]
Druim-mic-Erca,⁴ in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,⁵ [580.]
the battle of Druim-mic-Erca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.⁶ The expedition to the Orkneys.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,⁸ [581.]
in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,⁹ was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.]
Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against¹⁰ Aedhan. The death of Fergna,¹¹ son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.¹²

¹ *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

² *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (*Frag. of Annals*, 581.)

³ *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

⁴ *Against*.—*γπν*, A., probably a mistake for *πν*, "by" (i.e., "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

⁵ *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

⁶ *According to others*.—*ρεcunvovm αλιον*, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b. **Ict. 1anair.** (7 p., L. 13.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o Quier **Fergurro** episcopi **Duna lethglaise** qui fundauit Cill biei. **Mauricius** annis .xxi. pognauit ut **Dea** et **Iriodorus** dicunt. **Mor** **Druid** mic **Maelcon** regis pictorum, et **mor** **Feraðai** mic **Duað** regis Orpige. Uel hoc anno quier **Eitche**.

Ict. 1anair. (2 p., L. 24.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o iiii.^o (alia 85.) Quier mic **Nirre** abb cluana mic u **Noir**, .xiii.^o anno. **Mor** **Aeda** [mic] **Suibne**, regis **Moennai**.

Ict. 1anair. (3 p., L. 5.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o u.^o Occurio **baeta** mic **Ninneðo** filii **Duað** (alia mic **Ferfura ceannfata**) filii **Conaill** gulban regis **Tempo**, qui uno anno pognauit. **Cummaene** mac **Colmain** **Eig** mic **Diarma**, 7 **Cummaene** mac **Libraen** filii **Ilannon** mic **Cerbaill** occiderunt eum consilio **Colmain** .i. oc **leim** in b eið. Uel hoc anno cað **Druma** mic **Erc**.

Ict. 1anair. (4 p., L. 16.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o ui.^o bellum **Daeðe** in quo cecidit **Colman** bec mac

¹ *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) **ðma lethglaise** (of **Druim-lethglaise**) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter **ðroma** (**ðma**) to **Duna**, to make the name **Dun lethglaise** (**Dun-lethglaise**), the usual form. See *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

² *Bruide, son of Maelcon.*—**Tigernach**, too, has the obit of **Bruide** at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of **Bruide** is entered above at 504, and in **Tigernach** at 505. For the *mors* of **Bruide** at 504, in his edition of the *Ann. Ult.*, Dr. O'Connor proposes *natiuitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(*Adamnan*, 148, note 7), "harmonises very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the 'Battle of Manann by Aedhan,' is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe."

³ *Feradach.*—The death of **Feradach** is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

⁴ *Bishop Eitche.*—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of [583.]
Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,¹ who founded Cill-Bien.
Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore
state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,² King of
the Picts; and the death of Feradach,³ son of Duach,
King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of
Etchen.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The [584.]
repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the
17th year.⁵ Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of
Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassina- [585.]
tion of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son
of Fergus Cennfada⁶), son of Conall Gulban, King of
Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman
Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son
of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance
of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year,
the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of [586.]
Daethe,⁸ in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is
entered also.

⁵ *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac
Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his
predecessor, Oenu, is entered above
under the year 569, and again at 576.
Mac Nisse's death is entered also
under 590 *infra*.

⁶ *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of
this clause is interlined in an old hand
in A., and in the orig. hand in B.
The death of Baetan is given by the
Four Masters at the year 567; but
Tigernach has it at 586, agreeing
with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada
was otherwise called Duach. See
Reeves's *Adamnan*, Geneal. Table at
p. 342.

⁷ *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

battle is also referred to at the years
579 and 580.

⁸ *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of
this place is written *daete* in A. and
B., although O'Connor prints *Dro-*
maethe. O'Donovan, under an extra-
ordinary misconception, states (*Ann.*
Four Mast., A.D., 572, note) that
Cod. Clar. 49 has '*Bellum Droma-*
Ethe,' whereas it really reads '*Bellum*
Doothe.' See under 592, *infra*. The
record of this battle under this year,
in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat
confused, the notice of the death of
Daigh, son of Cairill, being intro-
duced into the middle of it. The
Editor has taken the liberty of putting
it in its proper place in the text.

Διαρματο. Αὐθ mac Αἰνμυρεθ υἱοτορ ερατ; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Illannoon mic Cearbail. Δαιξ mac Cairill obiit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill rix Ulaθ.

.d. | Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uii.° Quier Cairlaen episcopis Aro maθa. Quier Senaic episcopis Cluana Irait. Morr nepotum Geno. Conuerrio Constantin ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7 iugulatio Aθa nixu mic Suibni, 1 Luing.

Fol. 21ba. | Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uiii.° Quier erpuic Aθa filu θpice. Αὐθ mac θpenθain rex Teθba mortuus est, (i. apē po eθbair θepθiaξ vo colum cille.) Eodemque tempore aerar torrua et picca contigit.

| Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° ix.° Morr Feibelmθie mic Tixeraiξ rexir Muman. bellum Leithero la Aθan mac Gabrain. bellum Maiξi oθair pe θθpannuθ mac Echach por uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier Pexθura episcopu θpoma leaθglairu qui fundauit Cill m-θian.

| Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

¹ Baetan.—See under 580.

² Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as "Ciarlaech," and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, "the territory of Ui-Niallain," now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

³ Grandsons of Geno—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has "nephewes of Geno." This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

⁴ Constantine.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mochuda), at Rahin, in the present King's county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilhoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note e.

⁵ Aedh Dubh.—"Black Hugh."

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,¹ son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.]
Carlaen,² bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.³ The conversion of Constantine⁴ to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,⁵ son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.]
Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.⁶ Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh⁷ to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a scorching and drouhty summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.]
Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid *was gained* by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-octair *was gained* by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,⁸ who founded Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbhaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 86).

⁶ *Aedh, son of Brecc.*—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Kilara, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(*AA.*, SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

⁷ *Dermhagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

⁸ *Druim-lethglaise.*—See the entry under 583, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.

- Dispectio solis .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies
 Mic Niri abbaib Cluana mic Noir.
- b. Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.° 1.°
 Obitur Lugebe Lir moer. Natiuitas Cummen Longi.
 Matutina tenebrora. Inuicium regni Aedā mic
 Ainmiread.
- Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
 11.° Morp Aengura mic Amalngado. Gregorius
 natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, rexit annis
 .xiii. mensibus .vi. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-
 toris Mauricii et Phocas; secundo anno regni eius-
 dem Phocas reu Phoe sepultus est in basilica
 beati Petri apostoli ante reparatorium. Uel hoc
 anno cat bealaig baite in quo cecidit Colman beas
 mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maei-
 leachlainn et ceteri. Aed mac Ainmireach uictor erat.
- Ict. Ianair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° .xc.°
 111.° bellum Feirtibe ri Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor
 po mebaio. Fiaena mac Baetain uictor erat (.i.
 Fiaena mac Baetain mic Cairill mic Muireadai
 muinnberg.)
- Ict. Ianair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
 1111.° Quies Colum cille .ii. iour iunui, anno aetatis

¹ *Mac Nissi*.—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

² *Lismore*.—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note g.

³ *Gregory*.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *belóir*, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cumman writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—"Ad Gregorii papæ, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aurei appellatione donati) verba me converti." (Ussher, *Sylog.* xi; Wks. vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Mauricius. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 18 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Connor adds "Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quieuit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra." (*Rev. Hib.*

sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,¹ abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of [591.]
Lugaid of Lismore.² The birth of Cummen the Tall.
A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh,
son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.]
Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,³ a Roman by
birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10
days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors
Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of
the same Foccas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of
Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in
this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithe,⁴ in which fell
Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended]
the Clann-Colmain,⁵ viz., the Ui-Maelechlainn and
others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] [593.]
Geirtide, King of Cianachta.⁶ At Eudon-mor it was won.
Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,⁷ son of Baetan, son
of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of [594.]
Colum-Cille,⁸ on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th

Script., vol. 4, p. 32). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note *x*, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

⁴ *Bealach-Dhaithe*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note *n*) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

⁵ *Clann-Colmain*. — This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

⁶ *Cianachta*. — The *Cianachta* of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

⁷ *Fiachna*. — The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

⁸ *Repose of Colum-Cille*. — Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.

ρue lxx. ui. Morr Eugain mic Gabrain. Uel hoc anno quies episcopis Aetha mic Drucc 7 Aetha mic Drenainn.

b. Fol. 2166. [Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 26.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° u.° bellum Rato in Druad. bellum Airo penoaim. iugulatio filiorum Aetha .i. Druin 7 Domangairt. bellum Copainn.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 7.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Occirio Cumargair mic Aetho la Druannu mac n-Ead 1 n-Dun bucat. bellum montir Cuac in regionibus Mumon, ubi Rada mac Baetan uictor erat. Morr Tibraiti filii Calgair.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 18.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Quies baitheni abbatir lae. Occirio (aliar bellum) Duin bolg ubi cecidit Aeth mac Ainmirec la Druannu mac Ead, 7 Deacc mac Cuanae rex nepotum micc Uair. Edo abb Airo maca quieuir. Auguritur uenit in Angliam. Inuicium regni Colmain rigmeo 7 Aetha plaine simul.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 29.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

¹ *Eugan*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 488, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, the name is 'Eoghannan.' The Dean identifies him with 'Iogenanus,' the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

² *Bishop Aeth*.—His obit is entered above, under 588.

³ *Aeth, son of Brenann (or Brendan)*.—See above, under 588.

⁴ *Rath-in-druadh*. — *Aed-Sendaim*.—The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

⁵ *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

⁶ *Dun-Buchat*. — Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

⁷ *Sliabh-Cua*.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmoldown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

⁸ *Calggach*.—First written "Galgaig" (genit. of "Galgach") in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be "Calggaig" (nom. "Calgach.") This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus' account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eügan,¹ son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,² son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.³

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of Rath-in-druadh.⁴ The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,⁵ viz. :—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann. [595.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.⁶ The battle of Sliabh-Cua,⁷ in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Bactan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.⁸ [596.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of Baitheni,⁹ abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle¹⁰) of Dun-bolg,¹¹ in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Ui-mic-Uais.¹² Eecho,¹³ abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine. [597.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Grampian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. ii.)

⁹ *Baitheni*.—See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

¹¹ *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note h., where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, b., sq.

¹² *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, p. 387.

¹³ *Eecho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to *three* years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).

υἱῶ. Ἀλῖτερ ab Clono mic Noir παύρα. Quier
Cainniξ in Ἀἰαῖο bó ut Cuana docet.

.b. |Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º
ix.º Quier Cainniξ παντα, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo
uictur ert Ἀἰδαν. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen
moer (mic Διαρμωτα τοιγ mic Περξυρα cερρθεοil
mic Conaill cρηῖταινne mic Neill .ix. gallaiξ), la
hAeð plane, i m-ðri sam for Suaniu .i. puulur.

|Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.º Τερ-
ρεμωτῦρ i m-ðairchiu. Μορρ ὀρενωαιν mic Coirpri
[mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in libro Cuanað. bellum
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comgail, 7 moρρ
Oðaað mic Ἀἰδα in ipso anno perfecta erpe. Uel
hoc anno quier Choluium eille in nocte dominiua.

Fol. 22aa. |Ct. 1anair. (2. p., l. 2.) Anno domini oc.º i.º Quier
Comgail ðennðair. bellum Slenne in quo Colman
pimið rex generis Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cuu
mac Ἀἰδο mic Ἀνμωρεð pugituuρ euariτ. bellum
Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Domain pugit.
Piacna mac ðastain uictor erat. Moρρ hUatað
mic Ἀἰδο. bellum Eðpoir.

¹ *Repose of Cainnech*.—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

² *Battle of the Saxons*.—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [recte with] the Dalreods, against Æthelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dægsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedan's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i., 34.)

³ *Son*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

⁴ *Suaniu*.—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note o.

⁵ *Coirpre* [son of] *Feichen*.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' ('C. son of Feichen') in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the Geneal. Table of the Hy-Maine, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Many*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Many sept was named. See also the Work referred to, at p. 15.

⁶ *Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda*.

of Cinain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech¹ in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 539. The repose of [539.] Saint Cainnech;² and the battle of the Saxons,³ in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son⁴ of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hos-tager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,⁴ i.e. a stream.

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake [600.] in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.⁵ Thus I have found in the Book of Cuauu: the battle of Slemain,⁶ and the battle of Cuil-coil,⁶ and the rest of Comgall,⁶ and the death of Odda⁶, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of [601.] Comgall⁷ of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,⁸ in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,⁹ was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.¹⁰ The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,¹¹ son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.¹²

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

¹ *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

² *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

³ *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

⁴ *Escaped by flight*. — Γυγιτιυρ ευαγγυτ, A. Γυγιτιυρ ευαγγυτ, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

¹¹ *Uata*.—Written Ουατ, gen. of Ουατ, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clann-Uadach*, "descendants of Uadu," the tribe-name of the O'Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

¹² *Echros*.—See under next year.

†ct. 1αναιρ. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º
 Quier Pinnatam filiū nepotū Eḏḡaḥ. bellum Eḥroir
 imMuiruirce inter genū Coirppu 7 nepotē Piacḡraḥ
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Piacḡraḥ in
 ruzam euerppur ert. Omnia quē scripta sunt in
 anno subsequente inueni in Libro Cuanaḥ in ipto erpe
 pēpēcta. Sinell ep̄cop campī ḡilī [quiēuit.] Caḥ
 ḡleirḡe Cua imMuirḡain.

b.

†ct. 1αναιρ. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º 111.º
 iugulatio Colmain pimeḡo (mic ḡaḡḡain b̄r̄gi mic
 Muirceppais mic Eapca) a uiro de genere iuo qui
 uocatur ert Locan Diolmana :—

Ceḡu ḡiḡe ceḡu pēḥt,
 Ceḡu neḡt ḡor ḡiḡraḡḡa,
 Inro Colmain ḡimro ḡi
 Rombi Locan ḡiḥnaḡa.

iugulatio Ceḡo ḡlane (mic Diap̄mōḡa ḡeirḡ mic
 Pēap̄pura Cēpp̄ḡeol mic Conaill C̄pēḡḡainne mic
 Neill noḡiḡallaiḡ) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui pēḡ-
 naueḡunt Temoriam aequali potēptate ḡimul.
 iugulatio Ceḡo ḡoin rex nepotum Pailḡi i paeḡḡi
 mic Meccnaen ḡor b̄ru loḡa ḡeim̄ḡiḡe, eodem ḡie
 quo iugulatur ert Ceḡo ḡlāne. (Ceḡo ḡurḡan comalta

¹ *Battle of Echros.*—O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

² *Muirisc*, i.e., the "Sea Plain."—A district in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note b, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

³ *Magh-Bile.*—Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note c.

⁴ *Sliabh-Cua.*—Already entered under 596.

⁵ *In Munster.*—1mMuḡain, A. More correctly imMuirḡain, B.

⁶ *Son of Baetan, &c.*—This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

⁷ *Who was called.*—The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

⁸ *Dithnada.*—A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros¹ in
 Muirisc,² between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach
 of Muirisc.³ Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,⁴ [rested]. The
 battle of Sliabh-Cua⁴ in Munster.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]
 Colman Rimidh (⁶son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called⁷
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,

Notwithstanding power over chieftains ;

Behold ! Colman Rimid, a king—

Locan Dithnada⁸ slew him !

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid⁹ Derg, son
 of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of
 Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.*
 Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned¹⁰ together at
 Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin,
 King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen¹¹ (on the
 brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference, to their proper place in
 the text.

⁹ *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*— This
 clause is interlined in A. and B.
 O'Connor has created some confusion
 in his edition of these Annals, by
 making this clause a continuation of
 that above given (see note 6) in con-
 nexion with the name of Colman
 Rimidh; thus giving both kings the
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

¹⁰ *Reigned.*— This entry is very
 loosely constructed in both A. and B.
 The events are recorded by the *Four*
Must., under A.D. 600, in a much
 more simple and intelligible way.

¹¹ *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — "The
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen." *Faith-
 che-mic-Meccnain*, Chron. Scot. (604 ;
F. mic Meccnain, *Four M.* (600).
 The so-called Translator of Clar. 49
 renders it by "the field of Macnaen."
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt
 that the "green" occupied the site of
 the present village of Ballymore-
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-
 rath, co. Westmeath.

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh¹ Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :²—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;³
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;
Aedh Slánè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe, 'King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,⁵ son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.]
Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery : (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Sæbhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas⁷ reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note s, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 85. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

⁵ *Conall Cuu.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

⁶ *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

⁷ *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

Ἰετ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º u.º Quier Deugnai abbatir Dennchoir. Morir Aedain mic Gabrain (mic Domangairt, μιξ Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetan .i. mic Cairill. Secundo anno Poccae imperatoris, Gregorius papa recundum Deam migrauit ad dominum. Donatio rogante statuit redem romanæ et apostolicæ ecclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesiarum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum prebebat.

Ἰετ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º ui.º Uel ut alii dicunt hic migrauit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab

.b. Ἰετ. 1αναιρ. (2 p., L. 9.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Morir Fiachrae caic mic Baetan la Cruichiu, 7 quier Aedac mic Daill. Sabunianus natione Turcus redem Petri tenuit anno .i. mehirbur .u., diebur .ix., et refulitur eis in basilica Petri.

Ἰετ. 1αναιρ. (4 p., L. 20.) Anno domini dc.º uiu.º Occurio Sechnurais mic Gabrain, 7 morir Conaill mic Daimeni, 7 quier Lugrae mic U Ochae.

¹ *Beogna*.—Written Deugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Connor has erroneously printed the name 'Bengnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

² *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

³ *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' a *filio matris suæ*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

⁴ According to Bede.—See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

⁵ He, i.e., the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

⁶ *Fiachra Caech*, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' Cpaié (gen. of cpaeé), A. Written Fiachra cpaié in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Connor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,¹ abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,² son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Bactan,³ son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.⁴ At the request of Boniface, he⁵ had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches. [605.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year. [606.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of Fiachra Caech,⁶ son of Baetan, by Cruithni; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.⁷ Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held⁸ the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter. [607.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of Sechnasach,⁹ son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.¹⁰ [608.]

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

⁷ *Son of Dall.*—Dall (gen. of dall) A. and B. O'Connor prints *Domhnall* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *quiet* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ *Held.*—The words *petri tenuit*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

⁹ *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (606), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche*, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Connor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochas*.

Դէ. 1 առար. (5 ք., Լ. 1.) Աննո Վոմինո Վ.՝ 12.՝ Մորր Աեծո միւ Ըոլցցեն քէջր յա ռ-Արէթը. Մորր Տիլլան միւ Ըւմմինն աբբաւր Ծեննճօր, 7 մորր Աեծաւն աւօրտաւ Ծեննճօր, 7 մորր Մաւււհումա միւ Ծաւտաւն. Տենաճ (օ ճիւտաւն ս(Աւցրիքի)), աբբ Արթո մաճա, զուրուր Բորր քրոնու իւրեւն.

Դէ. 1 առար. (6 ք., Լ. 12.) Աննո Վոմինո Վ.՝ 2.՝ Բւլմինատւր քրտ քաքրուր Սլոճ իմ մԾարճիւ քւլմինե տըրրիւն. Մորր Մաւււթոււն միւ Աւնո քէջր Մոց-Վորնաւ, 7 մորր Ծւցաւն միւ Ծաճ Լաւճ. զուր Ըոլման Ըլօ. Տիւ քրտ իմ Լիքո Ըւանաւ, Աեծ քօւն 7 Աեծ Լաւցեն.

b. Դէ. 1 առար. (7 ք., Լ. 23.) Աննո Վոմինո Վ.՝ 21.՝ Մորր Աեծօ ալօճաւն քիւ Ծոմնաւլ քէջր Ծըքրօ. Ծըլլում Օոճաւ քը ռ-Օընցւր մաւ Ըոլման, իմ զո ցըւրտ Ըոնալլ Լաւքիքէք քիւր Աեծօ քլաւն. Մաւււօճա քընքաք իմքրտ հօւ աննօ.

Դէ. 1 առար. (2 ք., Լ. 4.) Աննո Վոմինո Վ.՝ 211.՝ զուր քրնտաւն Օընտրաւճ աբբաւր Ծեննճօր. Մորր Ըոլման սաճ[աւց]. Ծըլլում Ըաւք Լըցիօն սիւ քանտի օււրր քրնտ, 7 ցըւրտ Տօլօն մաւ Ըոնաւն քաւ Ծրիտանօրւմ. Ծրաւիւր աննօր 221. քընքաւ.

¹ *Aedan*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

² *Cluain-U-Aingrighi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the *Ui-Niallain*; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

Patrick, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

³ *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

⁴ *Echa Laihb*.—The *Echodius Laihb* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i, 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 83, note h.

⁵ *Aedh Rois*—*Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of
Aedan,¹ anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi²), abbot of
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and
the death of Eugean, son of Echa Laibh.⁴ The repose of
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh
Roin⁵ and Aedh Laighen.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]
Aldan,⁶ son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which
fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]
Finntan of Oentraibh,⁷ abbot of Bangor. The death of
Colman Uath[ach]⁸. The battle of Caer-legion,⁹ in which
holy men¹⁰ were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman
of Linn-Elo, or Lynally, in the
King's Co.), the date of whose death
is given in the Irish Annals generally
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh
Laighen, nothing is known, at least
to the Editor.

⁶ *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for
Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See
under the year 604 *supra*. The
accession to the throne of the real
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered
at the year 733 *infra*.

⁷ *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the
name of Antrim.

⁸ *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-
ten *uath*. in A. and B.; but *uathach*
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.
(613).

⁹ *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle
under the year 606. See Thorpe's
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's
account of it, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,
Chap. 2.

¹⁰ *Holy men*.—*γῶν*, for *sancti*,
A, B.

Fol. 22ba. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xiii.º
Tolpa pota abb Cluana mic u Noir paupar. Stella
uira ep̄t hora uiiiª diei.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º
Iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aetho in bello montis (beal-
gaðain) Tueth (uel cað sleiðe truim). Suibui menn
uictor ep̄at et regnauit port eum. Quier Diarmato
tertio abbatir Cluana irair. Bellum Pionaghi ei
legg in riadai. Coeman brecc quieuir.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xu.º
Morir Suibne mic Craechen regir Cianaethae glinne
gairmion, 7 morir Aethain mic Mongain regir Dalriata
(no arairde), 7 morir Petrain ep̄rcoir Iurcan. Eo
[anno] Aeth 7 Crutan aréni obierunt. Comburtio
Denncoir.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º x.º u.º i.º
Comburtio martirum Ega. Comburtio Donnain Ega
hi xu. [Cal. Mai cum .cl. martirubur, 7 occirio Torchae,
7 lorcað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum peruprit Iro-
torur Cronicon ruum, ita dicent, Ep̄acliur dehinc
quintum annum agit imperii, hoc ep̄t anno quinto

¹ *Tolua*.—Tolpa, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

² *Sliabh-Tueth*.—Originally written mon̄ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τῖρ beal-gaðain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealghadhain*, or Sliabh-Belgadhain (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at Sliabh-Truim (now known as "Bessy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chron. Scot.

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes "Sliabh-Bealghadhain."

³ *At*.—ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Connor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Coeman Brec*.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

⁵ *Dalriata* or [Dal]arade. —Over the name *dalriata*, in A., the copyist has written τ ἀραιδε (or arade) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues.; m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua¹ the Tall, [613.]
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the
 eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]
 Macleobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth²
 (Sliabh-Belgadain; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird.
 The battle of Fidnacha, at³ Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman
 Brec⁴ rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-
 gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide⁵; and the death of Petran,
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year⁶ Aedh, and Critan
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan⁷ of Egg,
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs;
 and the devastation of Torach,⁸ and the burning of
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,
 thus saying:—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his
 reign from this time,⁹ which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King.
 See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

¹ In the same year.—Co in A. and
 B., the word *anno* being omitted in
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an*.
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,
 has joined Co to the following name
 Ceo, and formed from the conjunc-
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-
 haeth."

⁷ Donnan.—The original of this
 entry is added over that of the pre-
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Admones*, Additional
 Note K., p. 226, where much curious
 information on the subject is given.

⁸ Devastation of Torach.—*torach*
 is the word used for "devastation,"
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*
Scot. has *usqueque*. Torach is Torry
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Inverclyde.
 The devastation of Torach is men-
 tioned under the year 612 by the
Four Mast., who have no notice of
 the massacre of Donnan's people above
 recorded.

⁹ From this time.—*relinq.* A., B.,
 and Clar. 49.

imperii Epacli et quarto religiosissimi principis
Seributi; sunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad Epacli
annum preparentem, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xº uiu.º
Int immairicc in Eiluin in die parca. Iugulatio
Colggen mic Suibni 7 moir fiafraic mic Conaill, 7
iugulatio Persura filii Colmain maghi .i. o Anraitaic
hu Mercain do muinntir blatine:—

Mai dom ipeora com tech,
hila Mercain Anraitaic,
Usque doirbach doibiuir do,
Fobit sono Persura.

IN tan doiregat buirne
Cenail Colmain rech cuilne,
Iaruiricet doiriuir
Sil Mercain im blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da locha 7 Comgall eprcop, 7 eprcop
Eogan Raia ríche, quiescunt. Inoraic Maia, et
ceirnemotur in Gallia.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xº uiu.º
Liben abba Achair bo Canmú. Moir Silian
abbatir campu dila. Moir Aetho dennain 7 Pingin
mic fiafraic.

¹ *Of the most religious.*—Religiosissimi, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

² *Eiluin.*—Eiluin, in B., which O'Connor inaccurately prints *Eili unn*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*," which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

³ *Colgu.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 613.

⁴ *Anfortach Ua Mescaim.*—This name is written *Anfartech .h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of Blatteine."

⁵ *Blatini.*—See last note.

⁶ *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 8), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious¹ prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluin² on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,³ son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescaín,⁴ of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come
Mescaín's descendant, Anfartach,
Poisonous water I would give him,
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman
Shall go past Cuilne,
They will question, therefor,
The Sil-Mescaín in Blatini.⁵

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,⁶ and Bishop Comghall,⁷ and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,⁸ rested. The devastation of Macha,⁹ and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,¹⁰ abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,¹¹ and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

² *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

³ *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemurum, quieverunt in Raedmacha." He seems to have taken

the *ἡντοραὶ μάχα* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 68, note p.

⁴ *Devastation of Macha*. *ἡντοραὶ μάχα*.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

¹⁰ *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Connor.

¹¹ *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 226a. .b. |ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º x.º ix.º
Occirio (.i. immair̃ flecht i crich Conacht) generir
baetain .i. Ailealla mic baetain, 7 Maeleuin mic
fergura mic baetain, 7 morr fiaċraċ mic Ciaraín
fili Ainnereċ mic setni.

|ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º
Senac̃ garb̃ abbar Cluana ferta moritur. Iugulatio
Aengura mic Colmain magni .i. regir nepotum Neill.
Tuncac̃ mac Eugain, Neċtan mac Canonh, 7 Ac̃b̃
obierunt.

|ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º i.º
bellum Cind̃ deilgoben. Conall mac Suibne uictor
erat. Duo fili Librain mic Illanodon mic Cerpbaill
ceciderunt. Conaing mac Ac̃b̃ain vimerpur̃ ert:—

Tonna mopa mogalna,
Sruan rodbatoigretar,
Fru cunac̃ fleg̃e fann
For Conaing coirretar.

Morr Mailembraċo mic Rimeċo mic Colmain fili
Cobċaiċ 7 Ailello mic Cellaiċ. bellum Lindair.
Quier Coemgin glinne da loċa. bellum Cenbuigi in
quo cecidit Colman mac Cobċaiċ. Iugulatio Ailello
mic Cellaiċ. Morr Colggen mic Ceallaiċ.

|ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º
Obitur fergnai abbatir̃ iae. Quier mic Larne abba-

¹ *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occirio.

² *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh.]

³ *Eugan*.—Apparently the Eugan (or Eungan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

⁴ *Neċtan*.—A Pictish king.

⁵ *Conaing son of Aedhan*, i.e., son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron*.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]
Magh-slecht,¹ in the territory of Connaught) of the
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.² Duncath son
of Eugan,³ Nechtan⁴ son of Canonn, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,⁵ was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,
[And] the sun, that killed him,
At his weak wicker skiff,
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle
of Lindair.⁶ The rest of Coemgin,⁷ of Glenn-da-locha.
Battle of Cenbuigh,⁸ in which Colman, son of Cobthach,
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of
Colggu, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]
Fergna,⁹ abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,¹⁰ abbot of

Scot., under the year 622. Skene has published them as they appear in *Tigernach*, with a translation; and both text and translation are very inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 69.)

⁶ *Lindair*.—Not identified.

⁷ *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal note in *al. man.* in A. adds "secundum alios." St. Kevin's death is entered before under the year 617.

⁸ *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four Mast.*, who record this battle under the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*), which O'Donovan identifies with Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

⁹ *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of Ia. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters *ep̃* *ṽaba . . .* (Bishop .i. Daba . . .) can be read. Ware complains that his "proper name is no where mentioned." (*Harris's Ware*, Vol. i., p. 39.)

τιρ Αρτο μαῆαε, 7 Uineí abbatir neir. Expugnatio
Rath gualí la Fiachna mac Daetaín.

Rogab tene Rath n-gualí,
Tairceto biucatan uairí,
Ír dian aorandao ino uile
Tenro írriat Aeda buile.

- b. Íct. íanaír. (1 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º
Morr Ronain mic Colmaní, 7 Colman rcellaen obuit,
7 iugulatio doir mic Aedo Alldain. Nativitatí Adom-
nani abbatir íae.

Íct. íanaír. (3 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º
Annur tenebrorur. Aedán mac Cumurcaí, 7 Colman
mac Comgellain ad Dominum migrante, 7 Ronan mac
Tuatail, rex na n-Áirḡer, 7 Mongan mac Fiach[n]ae
Lurgan moriuntur:—

Lann Cluana airḡer inoiu,
Ámra cetnar forrriadao,
Cormac [caem] rri imoḡarḡ
Ocur íllann mac Fiachach.

ÍN diaí aile
Forgniat mor vi tuathair,
Mongan mac Fiachnai Lurgan,
Ocur Ronan mac Tuatail.

Maedoirce fearna quieuit.

Fol. 23^{aa}. Íct. íanaír. (4 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º

¹ *Rath-Gualí*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

² *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith folá*, "of the bloody flux."

³ *Colman Stellain*. — Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

⁴ *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

⁵ *Ia*.—I-Columcille. Not in B.

⁶ *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 92, note c.

⁷ *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*.—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,¹
Save ye a little from it.
Vehemently the wicked have ignited
Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]
Ronan,² son of Colman; and Colman Stellain³ died; and
the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.⁴ The birth of
Adamnan, abbot of Ia.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]
ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of
Comgellan,⁶ pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal,
King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna
Lurgan,⁷ die.

The church of Cluain-airthir⁸ to-day—
Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—
Cormac [the mild], through suffering,
And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,
Whom many tribes obeyed—
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁹
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhocc¹⁰ of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8).

⁸ *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheraclone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 373, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

⁹ *Lurgan*.—*Lurgan*, A.

¹⁰ *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.

bellum Leithet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obsequio doile luatha a nepotibus Neill.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° bellum arda Corran, Dalriata uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna filiur demain. bellum Cairn Feraðais i Cliu, ubi Faelbe flann Féimín uictor erat. Suibne Aíone fugit Conall mac Maeluibé fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

Hí torcáir dī Connaétab,
Hic atcumai ino fíeirir,
Maeluib, Maelruain, Maelcalcaí,
Conall, Maeluib, Maelbheraí.

Uirio quam uiror Furpreur religiorur epircopur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° (aliar 28°). bellum doile luatha, in quo Faelan filiur Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. bellum doí in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Domnall mac Ceódo fugit. Occurro Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feraðais mic Muirtheadais mic Eóðain, rí Erenn, i Taerri brenn (i. la Congal caeð mac Scannlain). paupra

¹ *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called caí dṛuings, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

² *Bolg-luatha*.—"Sack of Asheá." A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Uí-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big "sack," or "belly," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and "Crunnmael Builg-luathó" at the year 646 *infra*.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note³ under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhrán). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

⁴ *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, i.e., Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. *Carn-Feradhaigh*, "Feradach's Cairn," is

Lethet-Midind,¹ in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolg-luatha² by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of [626.] Ard-Corann.³ The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,⁴ in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell⁵ of the Connaughtmen,
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,⁶
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,⁷ the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).⁸ The [627.] BIA. battle of Bolg-luatha,⁹ in which Faelan,¹⁰ son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,¹¹ in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son¹² of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note g.

² *There fell.*— H_1 τορδαιρ ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for H_1 τορδαιρ . The *Four Mast.* have τορδαιρ , which is better.

⁶ *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

⁷ *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

⁸ *Alias 28.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁹ *Bolg-luatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called βαλτα Caemgin, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

¹¹ *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

¹² *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columban filii Dairibdaeni, abbatir Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni filii Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedha mic Ainmireadh regnare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 1.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º. bellum Feda euin, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riata ceciderunt. Conio cerir rex Dal Riata cecidit. bellum Duin ceithirnn in quo Congal caech fugit 7 Domnall mac Aedha uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairne mac Forinboain. Uel bellum Feda euin ubi ceciderunt nepotes Aedain, Rigullon Failbae. Morir Edoach buithe regir Pictorum, filii Aedain. Sic in Libro Cuanaid inueni. Uel ric in Libro Duibdaletis narratur: bellum Leithirbe etir Cenuil mic Eirca 7 Cenuil Feradaig, in quo Maelpiridh cecidit. Eirnaime mac Riachna uictor erat.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 12.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ix.º. bellum Leithirbe inter genur Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelpiridh cecidit, 7 bellum Mitani. Taerr Breni comburitur, 7 iugulatio Branuith mic Maelcobo.

Fol. 28ab.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º bellum filii Ailli, 7 morir Cineodon filii Lughrani regir Pictorum.

¹ *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor renders it "in regione Brefniæ!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "Traig-Breni" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, *Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

² *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Ui Bard-dani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

³ *Fidh-eoin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

⁴ *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

⁵ *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

⁶ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry.

⁷ *Rigullon* [and] *Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,¹ by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barraeni, abbot of Cluain.² Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of [628.] Fidh-eoin,³ in which Maelcaich,⁴ son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,⁵ King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,⁶ in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,³ in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.⁷ The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus⁸ it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,⁹ between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni¹⁰ is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] the son of Alli,¹¹ and the death of Cined,¹² son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Connor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

³ *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

⁹ *Lethirbhe*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

¹¹ *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹² *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

- b. **Κτ. 1αναιρ.** (4 p., l. 4^a.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 1.^o bellum Caſloen regiſi Britonum 7 Anſrith. Comburtio Dennyſiſi moer in Britannia, 7 iugulatio Ronain mic daetain. bellum aſo aublo in quo cecidit Diſuill mac Perſura tuile la Mumain. Inſola Medgoeſi punſata erit. Mor ſhūſhan ingean Aeſa Deannain morſua erit.
- Κτ. 1αναιρ.** (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 11.^o bellum Iuſſiſi regiſi Britonum. bellum Aeſo goan i n-iaſtaſi Iſi, in quo cecidit Cſemſtann mac Aeſo ſilū ſenaiſi ſi Laſenorum.
- Κτ. 1αναιρ.** (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 111.^o iugulatio Duorum ſiliorum Aeſa ſlane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loſi Thſeſiſi an ſſemuiſi .i. Congal ſi Dſeg, 7 Aiſill cſuiſiſe ſenaſiſi ſil Olufaiſi.
- Κτ. 1αναιρ.** (1 p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 1111.^o Occiſio Conaill mic Suibne i ciſi mic Naſſaiſi la Diarſaiſi mac Aeſa ſlane. bellum Cuſle coelaen ſe n-Diarſaiſi mac Aeſa ſlane, in quo cecidit Maſelumi mac Oengurſi. Accleſia Reſſann punſata erit. Niſi magna occidit multoſi in campo Dſeg. Quier ſintain

¹ *Cuthloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

² *Anſrith*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

³ *Ath-aba*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

⁴ *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momonia!"

⁵ *Inis-Medgoeth*.—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

⁶ *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor mugan, A. Morſ mugan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivan. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

⁷ *Ath-goan in Iarthar Liſi*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Liſi*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] *ria*
Cathloen,¹ King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.² The
burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of
Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,³ in which
Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,⁴ was slain by Munstermen.
Inis-Medgoeth⁵ was founded. Mor-Mumhan,⁶ daughter
of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.]
Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in
Iarthar-Lifi,⁷ in which fell Crimthann,⁸ son of Aedh, son⁹
of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.]
two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at
Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,¹⁰ viz.:—Congal, King of the
Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,¹¹ ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.]
of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait
son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diar-
mait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of
Oengus.¹² The church of Rechra¹³ was founded. A great
snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan¹⁴

¹ *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), he is called "Crimthand Cualand" ("C. of Cualand"), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

² *Sen*.—*ſen* (ſen) for ſen, A., B.

¹⁰ *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

¹¹ *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., "Ailill the Harper."

¹² *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose "Jugulatio" is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

¹³ *Rechra* (gen. *Rechran*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 164, note b.

¹⁴ *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Telčain, 7 Ernaini mic Cnereini. Morp 7artnain mic Poič. Ečuič lirr moir obuit. bellum Segurre in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennfota, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengurro, 7 7artnaithe mac [P]oičh.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° iugulatio Ernani mic Piacae qui uicit Maelričrič filium Cebo aldoain, aliar uairiōnaič, in bello Leiričbe, 7 epugatio Cartaič di Raičiuin in diebur papea.

Fol. 23ba. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° bellum Roč 7 bellum Saitirpe in una die facta sunt. Conall coel mac Maelecobo, pocuir Domnaill, uictor erat de genere Euagain in bello Saeltirpe, 7 morp Paelche flainn Peimin pęir Muman. Muchautu Račin paupat.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° bellum Glinne Murepon 7 obrepio Etin. Cronan mac U ločgoae abbat Cluana mic U Noir obuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°

¹ *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-nocc (=Mo-Ernocc). According to the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he was the founder of the churches of Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kildreenagh) co. Carlow.

² *Garinan son of Foith*.—The "Garnard filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*. See note ³ *infra*.

³ *Lis-mor*.—The Lismore in Scotland is here referred to; not Lismore, co. Waterford.

⁴ *Seguis*.—See under the year 501 *supra*, note ⁵.

⁵ *Cennfota*.—"Long-head."

⁶ *Garinaith son of Foith*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Garinan son of Foith*, just given (see note ²),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

⁷ *Vanquished*.—See under the year 629.

⁸ *Flight*.—epugatio, A. epugatio, B. "Do ionnannbaroh ("was banished"), *Four Mast.* (681.)

⁹ *Carthach*.—Otherwise called Mochuta. See note ¹⁴ *infra*.

¹⁰ *Raichin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the "battle of Magh-rath." The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine¹ son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.² Eochaidh of Lis-mor³ died. The battle of Seguis,⁴ in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'⁵ and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] ^{712.} Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished⁷ Mælfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight⁸ of Carthach⁹ from 'Raithin,'¹⁰ at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,¹¹ and the battle of Sæltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Mælcoba, colleague¹² of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Sæltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,¹³ King of Munster. Mochuta¹⁴ of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson¹⁵ and the siege of Etin.¹⁶ Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

¹² *Colleague*.—*γοcuyr*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

¹³ *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note¹. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthy.

¹⁴ *Mochuta*.—*Μοcυαυτυ*, A. Corrected to *Μοcυα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes⁹, ¹⁰), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1368. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350–6.

¹⁵ *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debateable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "*Cair-Eden* now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

υιου.^ο iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obiit
 Duinricae uxoris Domnall. bellum Orubaloi regis
 Saxonum. Quies Cridaen i Noentruim 7 Aetha duið
 abbaio Cille dano, episcoporum. Dolairi mac Cui-
 nois abba lēiðglinne paupauit. Morr Ailella mic
 Aetho rōen. Graclay cum matre sua Martina annis
 .ii. regnavit.

.b. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ix.°
 bellum Catrað cinnēon. Oengus liaðana uictor
 erat. Maeluinn mac Aetha bennain fuðit.

|ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° xl.°
 Morr Maeluibricaið regis Orientalium. Morr Druoi
 fili Foir. Domnall mac Aetha cartrametatur est
 i n-Druimm náo. Naufragium reaphae familiae lae.
 Obsequio Rithae. Combustio Maeluinn in inrola
 Cairi. iugulatio Maeluinn mic Fergusa 7 Mael-
 uinn mic Colmain.

|ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.° xl.° 1.°
 Morr Domnall mic Aetho regis Hibernie in fine
 1anuarii. Porrea Domnall brecc in bello rraið
 Cairi in fine anni in Decembri interfectus est
 ab Hoan rege Druonum; annis .xii. regnavit. iugu-

¹ *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aeth, King of Ireland.

² *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

³ *Nendruim*.—Otherwise "Naendruim." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

⁴ *Aeth Dubh*.—"Black Aeth." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

⁵ *Dolaissi, son of Cuinid*.—Mac Cuimdae, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaissi is called Cairill.

⁶ *Heracles*.—Graclay, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

⁷ *Cathair-Cinncon*.—O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.¹ The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.² The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,³ and of Aedh Dubh,⁴ abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,⁵ abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,⁶ with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] *via*. Cathair-Cinncon.⁷ Aengus Liathdana was victor. Mael-duin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.⁸ Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.⁹ Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.¹⁰ Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc¹¹ was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin¹² (by Hoan,¹³ King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *t.*) See under the year 642 *infra*.

⁸ *Bruide son of Foith.*—The "Breidei filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

⁹ *Ritha.*—Not identified.

¹⁰ *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *x*).

¹¹ *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 635 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

¹² *Srath-Caruin.*—The "Srath" (=stratum), or holm, of "Carun." Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

¹³ *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, "King of Ailcluaithe," is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.

Fol. 236b. *Latius Alilello mic Colmann, regis generis Loigairne. Constantinus filius Eriaci meritoribus .ui. regnavit. Bellum Orru contra Britones.*

[Ct. 1 αναίρ. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Μορρ ἡλιαρλε ριλιαε δαιβνι. Quier Cronain episcopus Noionommo. Bellum Cinncon. Lorcoē iapnnboiob mic Ἰαρτναίε. Cellac 7 Conall c[a]el, va mac Mailcoba mic Aeda mic Ainmirec, regnare incipiunt ut alii dicunt. Constantinus filius Constantini annis .xx. ui. regnavit. Hic subitatur quis regnavit post Doimall. Dicunt alii hystoriasgraphi regnasse .iii. reges .i. Cellac 7 Conall c[a]el, 7 duo filii Aedo Slane (mic Diarmada mic Persura cerntheoil mic Conall Cernhtainos mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaig) .i. Diarmaic 7 Blacmac, per commixta regna.

[Ct. 1 αναίρ. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º iugulatio duorum nepotum bogaine .i. Maelpreail 7 Maelpreail. Suin Flainn aenaiḡ. Μορρ ὀρεαίλ mic Sechnairc.

[Ct. 1 αναίρ. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Μορρ Ρυρσθραιν mic Decce mic Cuanaḡ ρι ua micc Uair. Loēni mac Rngin ρι Cruicne obuit.

[Ct. 1 αναίρ. (1 p., l. 8, αἰαρ 9.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º u.º Suin Scannail mic Decce mic Riarcac regis Cruicne. Mac Lagne abb denncair quiseuit.

¹ *Constantine*.—The word *imperator* is added in the margin in A.

² *Against*.—MS. A. has the abbreviation for "contra," MS. B. that for "inter."

³ *Britons*.—Probably the Britons of Strathclyde. This battle is not noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

⁴ *Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne*.—The *Four Mast.* (642), and the *Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she was queen of Faolan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at the year 665.

⁵ *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently an inaccurate repetition of the entry under the year 639, where the name is more correctly written "Cathair-Cinncon."

⁶ *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor has strangely misunderstood this entry, which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,¹ son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against² the Britons.³

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, [642.] daughter of Suibhne.⁴ The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.⁵ The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.⁶ Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons⁷ of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,⁸ son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz.:—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643.] grandsons of Boghaine, viz.:—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu- [644.] dran, son of Becc,⁹ son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645.] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.¹⁰ Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, reposed.

by "Comburitur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

¹ *Sons*.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Son of Diarmait*.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

³ *Becc*.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aeth, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

¹⁰ *Cruithni*.—There were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. *Steuart* thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 245). See Reeves *Admon.* p. 24, note k, and Todd's *Irish Names*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Maelcoðo mac Fiaçna iugulatur ert, rex ulot. Duncat aue Ronain iugulatur. Bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael builgg luato rið huæ Ceinnrelaið.

.d. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Furru craitðeð obut.

Fol. 24aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Guin Raðallaið mic hUatað rið Connach. Bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Guaire fugit, 7 Diarmait uictor erat, mac Aetho plaine. Morr Oengura bronbaðlae reðir Cenuil Coirppu. Cocað huæ n-Aethain 7 Gartnaið mic Accioain. Quier Furru in ðarruna.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ix.º Bellum Orru rru pante. Bellum tuin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill. Filii Maelcoða uictorey erant .i. Ceallað 7 Conall c[a]el. Morr Caðuraið mic Domnaill bricc. Morr Cronain maið ðile. Hoc anno ðeoa natu er.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.º l.º Quier Aethain epircopi Saxonum 7 iugulatio tuorum filiorum ðlaimicc mic Aetho plaine .i. Dunchao 7 Conall.

¹ *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "*Crunnmael Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the "big sack" or "belly") being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

² *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

³ *Guair*.—Guair Aidhne, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guair. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Duncath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,¹ King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh. [646.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa² [647.] *his* the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. [648.] The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire³ fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,⁴ King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,⁵ and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa⁶ in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz.:—Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.⁷ Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born⁸. [649.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—Dunchad and Conall. [650.]

¹ *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note *a*.

² *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

³ *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

⁴ *Domnall Brecc*.—"Domnall the speckled," King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

⁵ *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely *natiuitat* *Uere*. See under the year 653 *infra*.

Ὀλατῆμας μακ Ἀεῶα, ἰν π¹,
 Ρυε α μακ ἀρ υἱῶ;
 Ὀρῶνδ ἡῖρῦ α ὅα μακ
 ἰνα ὀἷγῶν ἀρ Ὀλατῆμας.

Maelodran cecinit.

Ἄ μῦλῖνν,
 Ce po milt moṛ υἱ εῦρῖνν,
 Nἱ bo éomailt fap fepbairn
 [Ἄ] po milt fop uib Cerpḃaill.

Ἄν men meileṛ ἰν μῦλῖνν,
 Nἱ corca acht deṛḡṣṭairn;
 Iṛ υἱ fōḡlu ἰν cṛuinn mair
 Fōṭa μῦλῖνν Maelodran.

1ugulatio Oirreni mic Oirpḡḡ.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 14, αἰαρ 15.) Anno domini
 oc.^o l.^o 1.^o Obitur Segeni abatis 1ae .i. filii Riadnae,
 7 quier Ailologo mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,
 7 dormitatio Mancheni abatis Menotrocht. Imai-
 rucc Cule corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Forinotain.
 Maelveich 7 Onchu uictores erant.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 25, αἰαρ 26.) Anno domini
 oc.^o l.^o 11.^o (αἰαρ 3^o). Morir Feruēt mic Toṭolain, 7
 Tolairḡ mic Fōoit ṛegir Pictorum. 1ugulatio Conaill

¹ *Blathmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

² *O, mill*.—Ἄ μῦλῖνν. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, b 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (i.e., St. Ultan of Ardbrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhaill (al. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,¹ son of Aedh, the King,
 Gave his sons for
 Jesus shall take his two sons
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,²
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,
 It was not the grinding of oats
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds
 Is not oats but red wheat.
 Of the saplings of the great tree
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.³

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] MS.
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.⁴ The
 conflict of Cul-corra,⁵ in which Culene,⁶ son of Forindan,
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son
 of Foith,⁷ King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note d.

³ *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

⁴ *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

⁵ *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

⁷ *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

caul. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomairi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (4 p., L. 6, aliar 7.) Anno domini dc.° L.° iii.° iugulatio Conaill mic Moelcoḡa .i. la Diarmuid mac Ceḡa plane. Colman episcopus mace U Deluiriḡ, 7 Orpene pōta, duo abbates Cluano ipairis, obierunt. Duchuae loḡrae abb Fernann quiescit. iugulatio Persurro mic Domnaill, 7 Persurro mic Rogailniḡ, 7 Ceḡo beḡri, 7 Cummen. Bellum Sraḡo eḡairt ubi Duncat mac Conaing cecidit. [Mor] Ceḡo poiri mic Maelcoḡo. Deḡa hoc anno natuḡ ep. Fol. 24ab.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° L.° iii.° Nem mac hui ḡiri paupat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° L.° ii.° Bellum Cumarcāḡ mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Crunnmael Mac Suibne uictor erat. Bellum pante pēḡir Saxonum. Orpu uictor erat. Bellum Annae. Morp

¹ *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

² *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ul-Maine (Hy-Many).

³ *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

⁴ *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh,") Deluiriḡ in orig. text.

⁶ *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luschair, Abbot of Farna (Ferna, co. Wexford").

⁷ *Aedh Bedri*.—Cummen. — The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or Beathra) was the son of Cummen.

⁸ *Srath-Ethairt*. — The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

⁹ *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.¹ The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,² the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,³ son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by⁴ Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,⁵ and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,⁶ abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnech, and of Aedh Bedri,⁷ and of Cummen.⁷ The battle of Srath-Ethairt,⁸ in which Duncath, son of Conang,⁹ was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda¹⁰ was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn¹¹ rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach¹² son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,¹³ King of the Saxons. Ossu¹⁴ was victor. Battle of Anna.¹⁵ The death of Crunnmael Erbuilc,¹⁶ son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

¹⁰ Beda.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has Uel hic natiuitas Bede. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

¹¹ Nem Mac-Ui-Birn.—“Nem, son of the descendant of Birn.” O’Conor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir*! The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem’s day in the Calendar is June 14.

¹² Battle of Cumascach.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremh-thainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By “battle of Cumas-

cach,” the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

¹³ Battle of Pante (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹⁴ Ossu.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

¹⁵ Battle of Anna.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna’s death under the year 654. See note ¹².

¹⁶ Crunnmael Erbuilc.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael erbuaile mic Ronain pegyr Lagenenrium. Moryr Maelaithen Tíre da glar. Suin Raḡallaich mic Uaḡaḡ riḡ Connacht. Uel hic Púrra pecunthum alior. Moḡoerthos leith moir quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Obitur Subnó mic Cúrru abbatyr íae, 7 Ulcan mic U Chonḡobair. Bellum Delenn in quo interfectur ert Maeldeith mac Conaill. Moryr Tolargan mic Anrruḡ pegyr Pictorum. Moryr Cellceni loḡru. Oḡra ert uacca ilaḡruḡ ḡruuin que .iiii. vitulos peperit.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Moryr Ceallais mic Maelecoḡo, 7 Cellais mic Sapan (no Ronain), 7 Páḡraḡ celnain, 7 ḡlaithmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Moryr Supert pegyr Clocluath, Pḡrgaile que filii Domnaill. Uentur maḡnur. Tomain mac Taiteni moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º.º Dimma niger episcop Conuise, 7 Cummeni episcop Náenḡroma, 7 Duncab mac Aeḡo rlane, moritui sunt, 7 iugulatio Oḡrḡoiḡ mic Seḡnurais 7 Concenn mic Laiḡnein 7 Ploḡubuir rex Francorum.

¹ *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

² *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Connor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar.49.

³ *Mac-Ui-Conchobair*.—"Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

⁴ *Delenn*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telemn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

⁵ *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Maeldeith son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

⁶ *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Taloren filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

⁷ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach¹ son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,² according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.³ The battle of Delend,⁴ in which Maeldeith son of Conall⁵ was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,⁶ King of the Picts. Death of Celcen of Lothra.⁷ There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,⁸ which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach⁹ son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),¹⁰ and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.¹¹ Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluath,¹² and of Fergal¹³ son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,¹⁴ [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur¹⁵ King of the Franks.

⁹ *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

¹⁰ *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Columb*.—"Colman," *Clar.* 49.

¹² *Al-Cluath*, genit. form *Alo-Cluath*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

¹³ *And of Fergal*.—Fergaile que,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

¹⁴ *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as Dimma Dubh.

¹⁵ *Flodubur*.—F̃lorubuir, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Connor prints "*Clodubuir* [Clodovæi].") The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° l.° ix. Obitur Finnan episcopi filii Rimeo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quieuit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinnra. Moir Eodaic mic Blaitmice. Conall crannamna moritur. Euzanan mac Tothalain defunctur ert.

Fol. 24ba

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lx.° Commene (i. mac Ronan) episcop Arto mačae, 7 Conainn nepor Daint abb imlecho 1bair, 7 Laiðggen rapientur mac Daiðbannaig, defuncti sunt. Furru in Peppuna pau-
rauit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lx.° i.° Cummen Longur (lxxi.° anno etatir ruse quieuit) 7 Sapan nepor Crutain, rapienter, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Ernaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennraelað mac Tephrode. Blamac mac Aeðo uictur ert, rociur Diarmada. Maeluin mac Fururain mic Dece moritur ert. Maenað mac Ringini (mic Aeða duib mic Criméainn

¹ *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659, nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

² *Colman*.—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

³ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

⁴ *Conall Crannamna*.—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriada.

⁵ *Totho'an*.—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.

⁶ *Ronan*.—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁷ *Conainn Ua Daint*.—“Conainn descendant of Dant.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua* (*nepos*) is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] ^{BIL.} Bishop Finnan,¹ son of Rimid; and Colman² of Glenn-dallocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.³ Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna⁴ dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan⁶), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,⁷ abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall⁹ (in the 72nd [661.] year¹⁰ of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,¹¹ sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,¹² in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.¹³ Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,¹⁴ was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son¹⁵ of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

nepotis in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

⁸ *In Peronne.*—In περρυνα, A. In πρυνα, B. Clar. 49 has "in priona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

⁹ *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. longuy, MSS.

¹⁰ *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni *Fo'ta* has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. L, pp. 81-93.

¹¹ *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

¹² *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogaman was oc cinn cor-badain, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note ¹⁴.

¹³ *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ποκυρ Οιαρμαδα. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Peiðlimið mic Aenǵura mic Naðppaich), rex Muman, mortuus est. iugulatio Maelseuataiǵ fili Oiriani. Scannlan abb Luǵmaið quiescit.

¶Ct. Ianair. (1 p., L. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Quies Segain mic U Chuiud abb Benncoir, 7 moir Ǵuairc Aíðne. iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnail fili Aedó .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Moir Ǵartnaið fili Domnail, 7 Domnail mic Toðolain. Moir Ǵuaðail mic Moirǵaind. Tuenog filius Finnctin abb Bernann. Inthercað episcopur, Oima episcopur, quiercerunt. Ultan mac U Choncuðair quiescit recundum alium librum.

.b. ¶Ct. Ianair. (2 p., L. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Te[ne]brae in ¶Ct. Maii in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardebat uirum est. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenit in ¶Ct. Auguri. bellum Luðo feirinn .i. i Portuinn. Moir Cernaiǵ fili Oiarmaic mic Aedó plane mic Oiarmaic cernbeoil mic Conail crenctainne, et tennemotur in Britania, 7 Comgan mac U Teirne, 7 ðepað ab Benncair. Baetan macc U Cormaicc abb Cluano obiit. In campo Iðo Potart exarxit mortalitar primo in hibernia. A morte Patricii cc.ª .iii. prima mortalitar .xii. Ceallað mac Maelcoda moritur hic recundum alium librum.

¹ *Segain Mac-Uí-Chuind*—"Segain, son of Cond's descendant." His name is written "Seighin" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

² *Guairc Aíðne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

³ *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

⁴ *Gartnait*.—A Pictish king. The

"Gartnait filius Donnel" of the Pictish Chronicle.

⁵ *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast.* (662).

⁶ *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defn. article in Irish) and *dercach* ("charitable").

⁷ *Ullan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

⁸ *Luth-feirnn*, i.e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was "one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay," according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,¹ abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.² The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,³ viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,⁴ son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,⁵ abbot of Ferns; Indercach,⁶ a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan⁷ Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] B12. the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.⁸ Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,⁹ and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,¹¹ 203 [years]; the first mortality,¹² 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,¹³ according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

⁹ *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

¹¹ *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

Sen-Patrick), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note ⁶; and under 570, note *b*.

¹² *Mortality*. — μορταλιτα, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Samthros*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

¹³ *In this year*.—h1 (for h1c) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]
 Diarmait,¹ son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,¹ and
 Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe
 chonail')². Ultan the son of Cunga,³ abbot of Cluain-
 Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar
 (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonail'),⁴
 and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.⁵
 Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son⁶ of Aedh, son of Cairbre,
 son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.⁷ Bla[th]mac of
 Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,⁸ and bishops
 and abbots, and other persons⁹ innumerable, died. Colman
 Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of
 Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of
 Ainmire. Maelcaich,¹⁰ son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,¹¹
 [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri,
 died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,¹¹ dies.
 Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai,
 dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.¹² Guaire Aidhne¹³
 died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]
 Ireland.¹⁴ The battle of Aine¹⁵ between the Arada and
 Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael.
 Cernach Sotal,¹⁶ son of Diarmait, rested.

¹⁰ *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628
supra.

¹¹ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or
 Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

¹² *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne
 (King of Connaught) referred to in
 the next entry.

¹³ *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year
 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire
 is already noticed. This entry is
 added in *al. man.* In A B. has
 merely Uel hic G̃aibre ar̃one.

¹⁴ *In Ireland*.—in hibernia, B.
 The same words seem to have been
 added as a gloss over μορταλιταρ in
 A.; but they are now almost illegible.

¹⁵ *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in
 the barony of Smallcounty, co. Lime-
 rick.

¹⁶ *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach,
 son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane,
 &c., whose death is entered above
 under 663. This entry is added in
 the later hand in A.

.d. |Ct. 1anair. (p., L.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º uii.º
 Mortalitat magna .i. an buiðe ðonaill. bellum
 ferri inter Ulta 7 Cruithne, ubi cecidit Caðurað mac
 Lurggeni. Nauigatio Columban episcopi [cum] reli-
 quir sanctorum ad inrolam uaccas albas, in qua
 fundauit ecclesiam, 7 nauigatio filiorum Gartnair
 ad Hiberniam cum plebe pceð. Ferður mac Mucceso
 mortuus est. Diarmuid 7 Ólaðmacc da rix Ereno, 7
 Feichin Fodair, 7 alii multi mortui sunt .i. don buið
 ðonaill, pecunium alium librum.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º uiii.º Obitus
 Cummeni aili abbatis 1ae, 7 Cruithni abbatis ðenn-
 ðair, 7 Mucuae micc hliur, 7 moir Maelpoðartair
 mic Suibne nepos Tuirtri.

Cennfaelad cecinit:—

Ni uiliu

Nach ru limga alailu,

O bpeða Maelpoðartair

1na geimnen do ðairu.

1tanair 7 Corinðu apud Pictone defuncti sunt.
 iugulatio Maeluui mic Maenair.

¹ *A great mortality.* —The words magna .i. an buiðe ðonaill, which are not in B., are added as glosses over mortalitat in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has "Mortalitas magna called Buichoinnell." See note ⁴, p. 54 *supra*.

² *Fertais.* —Fertri (genit. of fertri). See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the Editor expresses the opinion that from this "Fertais" the name of Belfast (bel fertri; "mouth of the ford"), has been derived.

³ *Colman.* —Columban (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in which latter MS. an old hand has written *Colman* in the margin. Colman's death is recorded at the year 675 *infra*.

⁴ *With the relics of the Saints.* —reliquir ꝥorum, A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor, however, prints "cum reliquis Scotor." The entry of Colman's retirement to Ireland in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has cum reliquair ꝥor. The *Four Masters* say (667) go naorhanb oile imaille ferri, "together with other Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,¹ i.e., the [667.] *ma.*
 'Buidhe chonaill.' The battle of Fertais² between the
 Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of
 Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,³ with the relics of
 the Saints,⁴ to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a
 church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat,
 with the people of Sceth.⁵ Fergus son of Muccid died.
 Diarmaid⁶ and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and
 Feichin of Fobhar,⁷ and many others died, i.e., of the
 'Buidhe chonaill,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.]
 abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua
 son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of
 Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang⁸ :—

Not dearer
 Is either king than another to me,
 Since Maelfothartaigh was borne
 In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan⁹ and Corindu died¹⁰ among the Picts. Assassina-
 tion of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

¹ *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the name is written *scetha*. For various other forms of this curious name consult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note *b*. See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*, under the word *sgiathanach*, where a good deal of nonsense regarding the etymology of the name "Skye" is printed.

⁶ *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by *Uel hic Diarmait 7 Blannac 7 Fechin moztui runt .i. don buide chonaill*. ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac, and Fechin died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe-

chonaill.'") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

⁷ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast*, at A.D. 1176, note *s*.

⁸ *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁹ *Itarnan*.—O'Connor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

¹⁰ *Died*.—*de runt; runt runt*, A.

fol. 25a. |Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º ix.º Nix magna
facta est. Opcolt mor. Iugulatio Moelstouin nepo-
tis Ronain. Morp blaemice mic Maelcofo, 7 iugu-
lacio Cuanaí filii Cellaiḡ. Uenit genur ḡar[τ]hait
de hibernia. Iugulatio ḡrain finn mic Maelroḡar-
taiḡ. Morp Dunchado hui Ronain.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Morp Orru
filii Eitilbriḡ pḡsiri Saxonum. Pḡsuri mac Cunnimail
mopitur. Iugulatio Sechnurairḡ filii blaimic pḡsiri
Temoirís, iuticio hiemir;

ba rrianaḡ, ba echlarcaḡ
A tech ambro Sechnafach;
ba himba fuidel for rlaite
hi tairḡ i m-bith mac [b]laimeice.

Dubouin rex genurir Coirppu iugulauit illum; 7 ḡrain
finn mac Maelroḡarairḡ mopitur. bellum ḡroma
cepair. Mailrubai in ḡritanniam nauigat.

b. |Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º i.º
bellum Dungaile mic Maelstuille, 7 comburcio Airto
maḡae 7 domur Tailli filii Seḡeni, delecti sunt iboig
Morp Cummarairḡ mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

¹ *Fell*.—facta est, A. Not in B.

² *Famine*. — Opcolt. Otherwise written arcalt (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Conor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas inagna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

³ *Family of Gartnat*. — genur ḡarḡnat. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

⁴ *Son of Maelfothartaigh*.—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maeloch-traich," is entered under the next year.

⁵ *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

⁶ *Eitilbriḡ*.—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

⁷ *Full of bridles*.—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁸ *Cinel-Coirpre*, i.e., the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

⁹ *Bran Finn*.—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.¹ A great famine.² [669.]
 The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of
 Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana,
 son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat³ comes from
 Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Mael-
 fothartaigh.⁴ The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,⁵ son of Eitilbrith,⁶ [670.]
 King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies.
 The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King
 of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,⁷ full of horse-whips, was
 The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.
 Many were the leavings of plunder,
 In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,⁸ slew him. And Bran
 Finn,⁹ son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-
 Cepais.¹⁰ Maelruba¹¹ passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] *ma*,
 Dungal,¹² son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh,
 and of the house of Taille,¹³ son of Segene. [Many] were
 destroyed there.¹⁴ The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan.
 Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn,"
 son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded
 under the preceding year.

¹⁰ *Druim-Cepais*. — Not identified.
 Clar. 49 has "Druim-cexais."

¹¹ *Maelruba*. — See under the year
 672.

¹² *Battle of Dungal*. — *bellum*
Dungaille. — This idiomatic form of
 expression is used very frequently in
 these Annals, to indicate that the
 person whose battle is thus noticed
 was himself slain therein. This battle
 is called the battle of Tolach-ard
 ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of*
Annals, at A.D. 672.

¹³ *The "House of Taille."* — Tech-
 Taille. Now Tehelly, in the par. of
 Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's
 co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*,
 A.D. 670, note *u*. The *νομυρ ταλλι*
 of the original text is printed *do*
mgallii by O'Conor, who translates it
 "duo Mactallii!"

¹⁴ [*Many*] *were destroyed there*. —
 The original, *veletı punt iboig*,
 seems corrupt, and should probably
 be corrected to *et multı veletı*
punt ibı (or *ibıoem*). For *iboig*,
 O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "trans-
 lator" (?) of Clar. 49.

paēlað mac blaðmaic pegnape incipit. Expulsiō
Dropto de regno, 7 combustio Dønnēair Druettonum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ii.° Combustio
maige Lunge. iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnaill
brice regis Dal Riatai. Gabail Eliuin mic Cuirp 7
Conamail filii Canonni, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maelé-
roðartaiḡ moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatir iae
in Hiberniam. Mailrubai fundauit aecleriam
Aporcrosan. Constantinur filius ruperioris Con-
stantini pegnauit annis x. 7 iii.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.° iugulatio
Congaile cennfoti mic Dunchado, regis Uloḡ. Decc
ðairche interpretum. iugulatio Doir mic Maeluib
regis Cianaḡte. Morir Scannlain mic Fingii regis
.h. Meitḡ. Nuber tenuir 7 tremula ad rpeciem celestir
arcir .iiii. uigilia noctir ui.ª peria ante parḡa ab
oriente in occidentem per repenum coelum apparuit.
Luna in sanguinem uerpa ert.

Fol. 25ab. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ii.°
Bellum Cinðpaēlað filii blaðmaic filii Aeðo plane,
in quo Cinðpaēlað interpretur ert. Pinechta mac
Dunchado uictor erat. iugulatio Airmeðaiḡ hui
ḡuair. Morir Nóe mic Danel. Morir filii Pante.

¹ *Magh-luinge*. — The "Campus
Lunge" of *Adamnan* (i., 30; ii., 15).
An establishment founded by St.
Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree.
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 59, note f,
and *Ulster Jl. of Archaeol.*, Vol. II.,
pp. 233-244.

² *Domnaill Brecc*.—See under the
year 641 *supra*.

³ *Of Elkin, son of Corp*. Eliuin mc
Cuirp, A., B.—The translation of
this clause in *Clar*. 49 is "the capti-
vity of Eolvin mc Cairbre and Con-
maoil mc Canonni. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur." But this is plainly
wrong. Although the text of B. is
at one with A., O'Connor incorrectly
prints *Gabhail Eliuin mc Coirpre*, &c.
("Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre," &c.)

⁴ [*Son*].—See *Fragments of Annals*,
p. 69.

⁵ *To Ireland*.—The return of Failbhe
from Ireland is entered under the year
675.

⁶ *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in
Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.
Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his
age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of *Magh-luinge*.¹ [672.]
The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc² King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,³ and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son⁴] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland⁵ of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.⁶ Constantine,⁷ son of the previous Constantine, reigned⁸ seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal [673.]
Cennfota,⁹ son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche¹⁰ killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh, King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday¹¹ before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond. m. 23.) A.D. 674. The battle of [674.]
Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in which¹² Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

¹ *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. i, p. 417.

² *Reigned*.—*peguif*, for *peguac*, or *peguauit*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

³ *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Friday*.—*u¹ α ρ ep μ a*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u¹ α ρ ep μ a*, or Thursday.

¹² *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. mas.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morir Scannlain mic Fingín pegir nepotum Meit. Finachta pegnape incipit, scilicet Finachta fleabac mac Duncada mic Aeda plaine.

b. *Ict. 1anair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.°* Columbana episcopus inrolae uaccae albae, 7 Finan filius Aipennain paupant. iugulatio Maeleuin filii Rigullain 7 Doirb filii Ronain hoi Congaile. Multi pictores vimeri sunt illaino abas. Destructio Ailce pringenní la Pinechtae. Paelbe de hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maeleuin, 7 filii Scannail, 7 Aipenlae iugulati sunt.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.° Stella cometer uira luminora in menre septimbrii 7 octimbrii. Dunchad mac Ultain occipit erc i n-dun forsgo. Bellum inter Finnechta 7 Lagenor in loco proximo Locho gabar, in quo finnechta uictor erat. iugulatio Cuanada mic Eufanain. Congreirio Cule

¹ *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfher, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written Pante in the MSS.

² *Scannlan.* — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

³ *Finachta the Festive.* — Finachta fleabac. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

⁴ *Columban.* — This is the Celman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

⁵ *Finan.* — The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

⁶ *Son.* — fci, A., B.

⁷ *Rigullan.* — This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriada (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

⁸ *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronan hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Conor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.¹ Death of Scannlan,² son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,³ son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,⁴ [675.] B12. bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,⁵ son⁶ of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,⁷ and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.⁸ A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.⁹ The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn¹⁰ by Finachta. Failbhe¹¹ returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Aurthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet [676.] was seen in the months¹² of September and October. Dunchad¹³ son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta¹⁴ and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta¹⁴ was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

⁹ *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note b. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

¹² *In the months*.—in *menye*, A., B., and *Clar*. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sunbeam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in *Tigernach*.

¹³ *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

¹⁴ *Finachta*.—*Fin̄nechtā* ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleaiðoin. Beccan puim quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 f., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º uii.º (αἰαρ uii.) Morf Colggen mic Faelbei plainn pegir Muman. Ðaircill mac Cupetai eprcop Glinne da loða, Coman eprcop Þernann, paupant. Interfectio genepir loairnn i Tirinn. Toimrnatño rex Orpaigi. Ðellum Ðuin loða, 7 bellum liacc Moelann, 7 uoirao Eilino. Morf Ðorpo to filii Ðomnall. Ðellum i Calatþor in quo uictur ept Ðomnall brecc.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 f., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º uiii.º Quier Faelbi abbatir iae. Cennraelao mac Ailella mic Ðactain, rapient, paupauit. Ðellum Þirnechta contra Ðeicc mÐairþe. Ðorpmittatio Neectain neir. Ðomnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25ba.
.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Colman abar Þenncair paupat. Iugulatio Þiannañla mic Maeletuile pegir Lagenorum. Catál mac Roðail-lið moritur. Ðellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Ailmíne

¹ *Cul-Maini*. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

² *Beccan Ruimm*. — Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruim*, whilst O'Connor prints *Beccan puim* The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

³ *Slain*. — Clar. 49, and O'Connor following it, have "quieuit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimsnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Seanchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimsnamha was slain.

⁴ *Battle in Calathross*. — This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁵ *Faillbhe*. — Abbot of HI from 669

of Cul-Maini,¹ in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm² rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirinn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]³ The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,⁴ in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,⁵ abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,⁶ son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta⁷ against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] ^{ms.} The assassination of Fianamail,⁹ son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmine son of Ossu¹⁰ was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

⁶ *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note *c*.

⁷ *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or '*Fin-achta*').—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

⁸ *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." Clar. 49.

⁹ *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

Mast., at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the Ui-Candselaigh in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

¹⁰ *Ailmine son of Ossu*.—Elfwine son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

ῥίλιρ Οῖρρυ. Οἱρεῖο Δυν βαίτε. Δυνχαο ῥίλιρ Εὐγαναι ἰσγυλatur εἶτ. Μοῖρ Μᾶλεροῦαρταιξ εῖρκοῖρ Ἀρὸ ῥραῖο. Bellum ἰ m-ḡodbgnu ubi cecidit Conall oirghech. Lepna ghráirimá in hibernia que vocatur bolgach.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° Comburtio regum ἰ n-ḡun Ceithirnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cruithne, 7 Cennaelao rex Cianachtae, .i. mac Suibni, in initio aertatir, la Maelouin mac Maeleririch. Bellum blairleib porrea in initio hiemir, in quo interfectur eῖτ Maelouin ῥίλιρ Μᾶλεριῖριχ. ἰσγυλatio Conail chail ῥίλι Δυνχαο ἰ Ciunn tpe, ἰσγυλatio Sechnairich mic Airmedairich 7 Conaing mic Congaile. Oibreῖο Δυν Foithir.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° 1.° ἰσγυλatio Cinnaelao mic Colgen regir Conacht. Bellum raḡa mope maiḡi line contra Duitoner, ubi ceciderunt Caḡuraḡ mac Maelouin ῥί Cruithne, 7 Ultan ῥίλιρ Dicolli, 7 ἰσγυλatio Muirmin in mano. Obitur Suibne ῥίλι Maeluima principir Corcoigí. Orcaḡer deletae sunt la Duitoe.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° 11.° Δυνχαο

¹ *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

² *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (*anglicè, Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

³ *Conall Oirghech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (678).

⁴ *Bolgach*.—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or "little *bolgach*."

⁵ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

⁶ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

⁷ *Cianachta*.—The "Cianachta of Glenn-Gaimhin," whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

⁸ *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

⁹ *Cenn-tire*.—"Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

¹⁰ *Dun-Foither*.—Now known as "Dunnottar in the Mearns" (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.¹ Dunchad, son of Euganan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbigna,² in which Conall Oirgnech³ was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun- [C80.]
Ceithirnn,⁵ viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,⁶ and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,⁷ i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh⁸ afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.⁹ The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.¹⁰

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,¹¹ [681.]
son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linè¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,¹³ and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'¹⁴ Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.¹⁵ The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,¹⁶ son of Mael- [682.]

Picts and Scots. See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfother*.

¹¹ *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

¹² *Rath-mor of Magh-Linè*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 183a; and Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

¹³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

¹⁵ *Corcach*.—Coppcoigí, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

¹⁶ *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Connor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murice filius Maelouib iugulatur etc. bellum
Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filius Blaimaic 7
Pergur mac Maelouin rex generis Corppri. Obsequio
Duin att, 7 obsequio Duin duir. Inuitum mortali-
tatis puerorum in mensis Octombrii. Dormitatio
Airmetouig na Craeibe.

b. Fol. 256b. **Ict. Ianar.** Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Mortali-
tar paruulorum. Morri Maini abbatii Noitopomo,
7 morri Derporgaill. Morri Concoluim. bellum
Cairril rinnbair. Loch Eacac do iour hī fuil hoc
anno.

Ict. Ianar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Uentur
magnus. Terramotus in insula. Saxones campum
Dreß uariant, 7 ecclesiarum plurimarum, in mensis Iuni.
Morri Congaile mic Suair, 7 morri Dneparil fili Per-
supo morbo.

Ict. Ianar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° bellum
duin Nechtain uicijimo die mensis Maii rabbatu die
factum etc, in quo Etrrit mac Orru rex Saxonum,
xii.° anno regni sui consummata magna cum caeteris

Dunchad (who was King of Con-
naught) had lived, or been fostered,
in the territory of "Muirisc," in the
north of the present barony of Tire-
ragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's
Hy Fiachrach, p. 814, note f.

¹ *Dun-Att.*—"Dunad, in the parish
of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves'
Adamnan, p. 377, note b.

² *Dun-Duirn.*—Dean Reeves thinks
that this may be "Dundurn, at the
east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire"
(*Adamnan*, p. 377, note c.)

³ *Of October.*—October, B. See
Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note a, in
which the learned Editor, with
characteristic industry, has collected
numerous references to the pestilences
which prevailed in this country
anciently.

⁴ *Craebh.*—Craebh-Laisre, or the
"Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery
said to have been near Clonmacnoise.
See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208,
note z. The site of the monastery is
not now known.

⁵ *Of Noendruim.*—Clar. 49 reads
"abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aon-
drum." A very old hand, like that
of Ussher, writes "Antrim" in the
margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Is-
land, in Strangford Lough) seems to
have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccl.*
Antiq., p. 149.

⁶ *Death.*—morri, A.

⁷ *Loch Eacach.*—Lough Neagh.
The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

⁸ *In the Island.*—in insula, A., B.
in insula, Clar. 49. The *Chron.*
Scot. (681=684) has in hibernia

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,¹ and the siege of Dun-Duirn.² The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.³ The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] ^{MS.} death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;⁵ and the death⁶ of Derforgall. The death of Cucoluim. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach⁷ was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.⁸ The Saxons wasted⁹ Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,¹⁰ son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain¹¹ was [685.] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrith,¹² son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,¹³ was slain, together with a great

in-pola ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

¹ *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Ecgerth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Ecgerth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Ecgerth (or *Etfrith*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

¹⁰ *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ul-Echach-Cobha); now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 348–352.

¹¹ *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

¹² *In which Etfrith*.—The "Ecgerth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ended*.—*conpummata*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *conpummato*, as in Tigernach.

militum suorum interfectur est, 7 comburit tula aman
 duin Ollaigh. Talorh mac Acitæn, 7 Domnall brecc
 mac Echað, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachtaið 7
 Darðar to mic Finnghine. Morr banbain orcað
 rarianti.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Iugulatio
 Ρερσταιð mic Congaile. Quier Doðumai conoc abbatij
 uallij da locho. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatij Corcaibe
 mare. Morr Orreni episcopi monasterij Finnctin filij
 Finnghine. Adomnanus captiuor rediit ad Hiber-
 niam .lx.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Quier
 Segeni (o acað elaiuib) episcopi Armaðae. Occisio
 Canonni filij Daptnaið. Finjnechta clericatum
 suscepit. Bellum imlecho pið ubi ceciderunt Dub-
 dainber rex Arda Cianacta, 7 hUarciride nepor
 Orreni, 7 Congalað mac Conaing fugitiuor euarit.
 Niall mac Cernaið uictor erat.

¹ *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Connor translates "*Tula regalia*."

² *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 783. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 713.

³ *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

⁴ *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban egnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

⁵ *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marah." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mare*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *maire*, B.

⁶ *Finnian son of Finnghine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.* (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman¹ burned Dun-Ollaigh.² Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,³ son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finngüne. The death of Banban 'Oscach'⁴ the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.⁵ The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finngüne.⁶ Adamnan brought back 60 captives⁷ to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,⁸ bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta⁹ entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,¹⁰ wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹¹ and Uarcride¹² Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,¹³ was victor. [687.]

Chron. Scot. 688 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (*Munnu*) was also connected.

⁷ *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

⁸ *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

⁹ *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

¹⁰ *Imlech-Pich*.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

¹² *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

¹³ *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Ὁρῶναις Conaill mōiu,
 Deitbīr doaid iar n-Uaircruiu;
 Nī ba ellmū biar gen
 1 n-Áirō iar n-Duibōinber.

Sinechtat,
 Ὁρονan fīle for tīr Tarōgg;
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Ḍraim,
 Cen Du bōinber ar aīrō.

Sinechtat,
 Sella fīra leat leacca,
 Far coin, far mīlcoin, far mna,
 Doburo la far n-ētrata.

Mona icarō dam amne,
 Mac Cunnmael dom [†]iruchte,
 Roptir fola ocuī cpo
 Mo der do marb imblecho.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° uiii.° 1olan
 eprcop Cinngharaē obiit. Finēnechta reuerititur ad
 regnum. Iugulatio Diarmato mōi fīlū Áirmesais
 cecī. Mōrī Caḏuraiz nepotir Domnaill bīucc.
 Obītur Docinnī Daire mūrḏair. Mōrī Pēraḏaiz mic
 Fol. 26aa. Tuatālain. Mōrī Maeleuīn āic Conaill crannamhna.
 Obrcupata ert parī folir.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ix.° Conḡal
 mac Maeleuīn mic Áeḏo bennain, rex iarmuman, 7

¹ *Sad.* — The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25 b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhorchenn."

² *Ard.* — Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

³ *The land of Tadhg.* — *Uir.*

Tarōgg. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Ollill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

⁴ *Cenngarath.* — Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

⁵ *Returns to the kingship.* — See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad' are the Conailli this day.
 They have cause, after Uarcride.
 Not readier shall be the sword
 In Ard,² after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,³
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.⁴

Sorrowful,
 To look at their stony graves—
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed
 My sorrow for me, truly,
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,⁴ [688.]
 died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.⁵ The killing of
 Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'⁶ Death
 of Cathasach,⁷ grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of
 Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.⁸ Death of Feradach, son
 of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall
 Crannamhna.⁹ Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.]
 Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

⁴ *Airmedach 'caech,'* i.e., Airmedach "the blind." *ceci*, for *caeci*, A., B.

⁷ *Cathasach*.—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

⁸ *Daire-murchaisi*.—O'Connor absurdly translates this "*Monasterii Roboreti maritimi*." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "*Daire-Bruchaisi*," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note *c*, *ad. an.*) with "*Derry-brughis, alias Killyman*, in the county of Armagh."

⁹ *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna*.—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriada. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Ἐννεῶνος mac Οἰρεδοῖ, 7 Αἰλῖλ mac Ἐννεῶνος ἔθνε
mic Scandail, iugulati sunt. Combustio aīro Machae.
Morī Pinguine longi 7 Pēraḃaiḡ meiḡ mic Nechtleicc;
7 Choblaiḡ filia Canonni moritur. Ὀobécoc Cluana
aīro paupauit. Iuriniānū minor filius Constantinū
annū .x.

Ἰ. 1. 1. 1. 1. Anno domini .dc. .xc. .Cronan mac
u Chualne, abbat Bennchū, obiit. Theodorū episcopū
Brittaniae quieuit. Dairiati populati sunt
Cruethiu 7 Ultu. Pēceallaḡ mac Flainn rex hūa
Maine moritur. Uentū magnū .xii. Ἰ. Octimbrū
quorū .ii. ex familia lae meruit.

Ἰ. 1. 1. 1. 1. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini .dc. .xc. .i.º
Adomnanū .xiii.º anno poī paupam Pailḡi ad
hiberniam pēgit. Conḡaḡ episcopū moritur. Pēḡur
mac Aedain rex in cōicō obiit. iugulatio Maeleodraiḡ
mic Euganain. Luna in ranguineum colorem in natali
pancti Martini uerūa ēit. Obpēio Tuin deauae uibri.

Ἰ. 1. 1. 1. 1. Anno domini .dc. .xc. .ii.º Ὀruide mac
Dili rex Forpēno moritur, 7 Alphin mac Nectin.

¹*Orcdoith*.—Probably the Orcdoith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

²*Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note i. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picta." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

³*Tall*.—Or the "Long."

⁴*Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note f.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

⁵*Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

⁶*Of Bangor [in Down]*.—Bennchū, A., B.

⁷*Dalriata*.—"It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Ordoith,¹ and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,² son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,³ and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaithe daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard⁴ rested. Justinian⁵ the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,⁶ died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata⁷ spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year⁸ after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,⁹ died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned¹⁰ into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.¹¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of [692.] Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death¹² of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *d*.

⁸ Fourteenth year.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

⁹ Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province. — By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals *the coiccro*, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

¹⁰ Was turned. — *ἡ γῆ ἐστ.* Omitted in A.

¹¹ Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi.'—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, 'dibsi,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *e*.

¹² Death.—*ἡ θάνατος*, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of *ἡ θάνατος*, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 26ab.

MORR DINAÐ EPISCOPU FERNANN, 7 ÐRAN NEPOS FAELAEN
 rexlagenentium mortui sunt. Ceallach mac Ronain
 moir moritur. Bellum inter Orraighi ocuð laighiu
 in quo cecidit faelcar nepos Maeléodrae. iugulatio
 Ainfteigh 7 nieð Neill 7 filiorum Boendo. MORR
 DOERGART mic Finguine. Bellum contra [filium]
 Pante.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Cpon becc
 abbað Cluana mic U Noir obuit. Beccola episco-
 pur quieuit. iugulatio Cerpail mic Maeléodrae.
 Obreio tuin foðer. MORR Fercar mic Conaeth
 cipp. Domnall mac Cuin rex Cloduaðe moritur
 huioreni campi. Dile quieuit. Obitur Cponani
 balni.

[Ct. 1anair. (ui. f., luna x.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º
 iii.º Fingneachta rex Temro 7 Ðnepal filius eius
 iugulati sunt (as gneallaið dollaið) apud (aliað ab)
 Aeth mac Ðluðaið (mic Ailella mic Aetha plaine)
 7 a Congalað mac Conaing (mic Congaile mic Aetha
 plaine).

¹ Of the Leinstermen.—Lagenen-
 tiam, A.

² Died.—mortui sunt, for mor-
 tur eyt, in A. Omitted in B.

³ Dies.—mor, for mortur, or
 mortur eyt, A. mortui sunt,
 B.

⁴ Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelo-
 dhar).—Faelchar was son of Forandal,
 son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan
 Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit
 the *Four Mast.* give under A.D.
 640).

⁵ Ainftech.—Nieth-Neill—Boenda.
 —The bearers of these names have
 not been identified by the Editor.

⁶ Doergart.—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finguine, whose killing
 ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the
 year 685. This Finguine may have
 been the same as Finghin, fourth in
 descent from Conall (son of Com-
 ghall, 6th King of the Scotch Dal-
 riada. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal.*
Table of Dalriadic Kings.

⁷ Against [the son of] Penda.—
 contra Penoa, A., B., and Clar.
 49. But Penda had been at this time
 thirty-eight years dead. (See at the
 year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.*
 (689) more correctly reads contra
 filium penoa ("against the son of
 Penda.") This son of Penda must
 have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,¹ died.² Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.³ A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.⁴ The killing of Ainftech,⁵ and of Nieth-Neill,⁶ and of the sons of Boenda.⁵ The death of Doergart,⁶ son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.⁸ Death of Ferchar,⁹ son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,¹⁰ King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Magh-bilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.¹¹ [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,¹² [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh¹³), by¹⁴ Aedh, son of Dluthach (son¹⁵ of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son¹⁵ of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Egferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl., London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

⁸ *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

⁹ *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriada.

¹⁰ *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

¹¹ *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

¹² *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added πλεονα ("the Feative,") in the margin in A.

¹³ *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, α ηνεαλλαις δολλαις ("in Grellach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, ας ηνεαλλαις δολλαις ("at G— D—"), over the words *πλην εν αυ*.

¹⁴ *By*.—αυτο, αυταρ ab, in A. ab, in B.

¹⁵ *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling lochar cecinit:—

Ὅα σιρραν το φίρνεττα,
 ἰντου λαϊστο ερολιγε;
 Rambe la pira nime,
 Oilegus ina borame;

In beru porymbit Fínnēttā
 Immarreittir rígríadaí,
 Aed doith geríra do cáill,
 Atoírolaic nígríadaí.

Occipio Tairss mic Paelbei in ualle pellip. Quier
 Minnbairenn abbatir Achair bo. Haimioe Lugmaib
 uormiuit. Morp Orain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat
 uxor Ferchar moritur. Morp Conaill filii Tuathail.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º iugulatio
 Domnaill filii Conaill cranuamnei. Finnguine mac
 canir fine matre, rex Muman, moritur. Pergal
 Aíðne et Fiannathail mac Mennaið moriuntur.
 Loçeni menn rapient, abbat Cille dapa, iugulatur ert.
 Cummene Mugdorne paupat. Congalach mac Conaing
 filii Congaile filii Aedó plane moritur. Loingsreð
 mac Aengusa regnare incipit.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ui.º Taraðni de
 regno expulsiur ert. Ferchar pota moritur. Aðom-

¹ *Moling Lockhair* (or Moling Luachra), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

² *'Borama.'*—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Borama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster* p. 294b, sq.

³ *Aed.*—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

⁴ *Glenn-gaimhin.* — Or "Glenn-geimhin." In *ualle pellip*, A. B. "Vallis pellis" is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-geimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-geimhin), in the county of Londonderry.

⁵ *Minnbairenn.* — The name is "*Meann Bóirne*" (*Meann of Bóirne*), in the *Ann. Four M.* 1000.

Moling Lochair¹ sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta
To lie to-day in his gory bed.
May he be with the men of Heaven,
For the reissission of the ' Borama.'²

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—
Aed³
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.⁴
The repose of Minnbairenn,⁵ abbot of Aehadh-bó.
Gaimide of Lugmadh⁶ slept. Death of Bran, son of
Conall Becc.⁷ Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,⁸ dies. Death
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,⁹ [695.] 218.
son of Conall Crandamna. Finnguine, son of Cu-cen-
mathair,¹⁰ King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,¹¹ and
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummene, of Mug-
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin¹² was expelled from the [696.]
kingship. Ferchar the Tall¹³ dies. Adamnan proceeded

⁶ *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

⁷ *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

⁸ *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

⁹ *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

¹⁰ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

¹² *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

¹³ *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (περκαρ ποτα). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

Fol. 266a.

nanur ad hiberniam pergit et deoꝛ legem innocentium
populũ. Echu nepoꝛ Domnaill iugulatur ert. Mael-
potartaix mac Maeluĩx rex na n-Áirgialla moꝛitur.
Immaꝛecc Crannachæ ubi cecidit Feraðac mac
Maeleðoið. bellum uilcon. Ecomꝛar mac Congaile
mic Guaire iugulatur ert. Moling Lochair doꝛmuir.
ðurtoner et ulaib uartaerunt campum Muirteĩne.
Carran reꝛba o. Lurca quieuit. iugulatio Concoðo.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º uii.º bellum i
Fennmuix ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machæ mac
Maeleðuin ocuꝛ Aeo aĩꝛto rex dail Áraioe. bellum
inter Saxones et Pictos ubi cecidit ðeruið qui vice-
batur ðrectoꝛ. Comburtio Duin Onlaix. Expulsi
Áirgcellaig filii Fercar de regno, et uinctur ad
hiberniam uehitur. Moꝛ Fopannaĩn abbatĩ Cille
ðapo, ocuꝛ Maeleðuin mic Mongaĩn. Moꝛ Muir-
suĩra mic Maeleðuin, regĩ genẽĩ Coĩꝛꝛĩ.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º uiiii.º ðuina
ĩꝛaꝛer in Saxonia. bellum Fiannamlæ mic Oĩꝛeni.
Tarain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Era, second King of Dalriada.

¹ *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

² *Echu*.—Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

³ *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word immaꝛecc (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scirmish" in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Battle of Uilcon*.—Uæt: (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Connor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

⁵ *Congal*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

⁶ *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

⁷ *Cassin*.—This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

⁸ *Cucobha*.—"The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh Cobha, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves' *Ecccl. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

⁹ *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garroisg" in Fernmagh, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents' to the people. Echu,² grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airgbialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,³ in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.⁴ Ecomras, son of Congal,⁵ son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair⁶ slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,⁷ scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,⁹ in which [697.]
Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,¹⁰
King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between
Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was
called Brectrid.¹¹ The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.¹² The
expulsion of Ainfcellach,¹³ son of Ferchar, from the king-
ship, and he was carried¹⁴ in chains to Ireland. The
death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin,
son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin,
King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.]
land.¹⁵ The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain¹⁶
proceeds to Ireland.

¹⁰ *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech* vel [*Aed*] *Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalaraide in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

¹¹ *Bernith, who was called Brectrid*.—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Ecorht the aldorman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

¹² *Burning of Dun-Ollaigh*.—Com-buicti uaim Onlaig, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written uaim Onlaig, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

¹³ *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

¹⁴ *Carried*.—uethitcur, B. Vehitur, Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia, England.

¹⁶ *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

.b. |Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ix.º Accenra ert bouina mortaitar in hiberuia i |Ct. Februu in campo Trego i Teibai. Quier Aeðo anchopite o Sleibtiu. Dormitatio iarnlaið abbatir lir moir. Fiannamail nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocur Flann mac Cinnraelað mic Suibne, iugulati runt. Cuptuile nepor Crunnmail de regno expulsur in Britanniam pergit. Famer et peritencia .iii. annor in hiberuia facta ert, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur mac Maeletuile .i. de genere Eugain, nepor Crunnmail (.i. mic Suibne mino) moritur.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º Bouina mortaitar. Colman auas Oirc, Ceallað mac Maelepracho eppcop, Diccuill abbat Cluana auir, moritui runt. Fol. 266b. Ailill mac Con cen matair rex Muman moritur. Perdelmib mac Pergura mic Aeðain moritur. Iugulatio Aeðo Oobae. Aeð mac Oluthaið, Congal mac Eugain, moritui runt. Imbaircecc i Sciu ubi cecit-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingship [of the Picts of Scotland], is mentioned i at the year 696 *supra*.

¹ *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

² *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Downgal*. (A.D. SS., p. 155.)

³ *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F. descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of Osseni," mentioned under the preceding year.

⁴ *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriada.

⁵ *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁶ *Kingship*.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁷ *Suibne Mend*.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of *Clar.* 49.

⁸ *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina adhuc mortalitas," *Clar.* 49.

⁹ *Colman Ua Oirc*, i.e., "Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Oirc. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] ^{B12.} Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,¹ anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,² abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,³ King of Dal-Riata,⁴ and Flann,⁵ son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aurthuile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,⁶ goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maelthuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),⁷ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.⁸ Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,⁹ Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,¹⁰ abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-mathair,¹¹ King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,¹² dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.¹³ Aedh, son of Dluthach,¹⁴ [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii¹⁵, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

¹⁰ Dicuill.—O'Connor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

¹¹ Cu-cen-mathair.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

¹² Aedhan.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraide.

¹³ Aedh Odbha.—"Aedh of Odbha." Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note i.

¹⁴ Aedh son of Dluthach.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

¹⁵ A conflict in Scii.—Imbairecc 1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this "bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Connor, who wrongly prints *Imbairecc iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words 1 SCII ("in Skye") with u1ŕce, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

δεϋντ Conaing mac Dunchado et filiur Cuanthai. Dipepuctio duin Onlaiḡ apud Sealbač. iugulatio generis Catbot. iugulatio Conaill mic Suibne regis na n-Deiri. Conaill mac Donennaiḡ rex nepotum Finngenti moritur. Occurio Neill mic Cernaiḡ. Irgalač nepor Conaing occidit illum.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirpeač campi Ai (aiar mullač leačan, mac Ferḡura) moritur. Irgalač nepor Conaing a Driotonibur iugulatur ept in inri mac Negan. Paolobor Cločair dopmiuit. Maccnia rex nepotum Ecčaiḡ Ulat, Ailill mac Cinnraelao rex Ciannachta, moritui runt, ocur ḡarban Miḡe, ocur Colḡgu mac Moenaiḡ abbar Lurcan, ocur Luat poigoe ocur Cračerpair, rapientes, moritui runt. Tiberiur ceḡar annor .iii. regnauit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º Bellum campi Culino in aipso nepotum n-Ečaiḡ, inter Ultu et Driotoner, ubi filiur Račḡainn cecidit, [αουερραριur]

¹ *Dunchad*. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

² *Dun-Ollaigh*. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

³ *By*.—απο. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

⁴ *Selbach*.—Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainfcellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

⁵ *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*.—ḡene-riur catbot. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriada.

⁶ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—For Finngenti, A. and B. incorrectly read finngenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

⁷ *Niall, son of Cernach*.—The *Four Masters* (699) have Nial Ua Cearnaigh ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

⁸ *Irgalach Ua Conaing*.—"Irgalach,

of Dunchad,¹ and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh² by³ Selbach.⁴ The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.⁵ The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,⁶ dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.⁷ Irgalach Ua Conaing⁸ killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias [701.] 'mullach leathan,'⁹ son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach¹⁰ Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.¹¹ Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Maccnia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius¹² Caesar reigned seven years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in [702.] Ard-Ua-nEchach,¹³ between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy¹⁴] of God's

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii, liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

⁹ 'Mullach leathan.'—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Irgalach*.—See note ⁸.

¹¹ *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

¹² *Tiberius*.—Tiberius Absimar, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

¹³ *Magh-Culind, in Ard-Ua-nEchach*.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

¹⁴ *The enemy*.—The word αὐτοὶ τοὶ ἐχθροί, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

æccleſiarum Dei. Ulaið uictoreſ epant. Bellum Corann, in quo ceciderunt Loingſeð mac Oengura mic Domnaill mic Aðo mic Ainmireach, rex Hibernie, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ (i. la Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaið), et duo fili Colgen, et Dubuibergg mac Dungaile et Feſgur porcoraið, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi duceſ; iii. id. iulii, vi.^a hora diei ſabbati hoc bellum conſectum eſt. Colman mac Finnbar, abbaſ liſ moir, mortuuſ eſt. Ailen daingen ædificatur. Feſguran mac Maelcon mortuuſ eſt. Obſerſſio Riðe.

- .b. |ct. ianaiſ. Anno domini dcc.^o vi.^o Strager dal Riati in ualle Limnae. Aðomnanuſ .lxx.^o viii.^o anno ætatiſ ſue, abbaſ iae, paupat. Aðorrið mac Orru, rapienſ, rex Saxonum, moriatur. Bellum por Cloenat ubi uictor fuit Ceallað Cualann, in quo cecidit Doobcað Mide mac Dermato. Foðartach nepoſ Cernaið fugit. Feſadað mac Maeluinn rex geneſiſ Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa.

|ct. ianaiſ. Anno domini dcc.^o viii.^o Cennſaelað nepoſ Aðo bſice, abbaſ denncair, dormiebat. Bellum

¹ *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A.:—Cat Coranno in quo cecidit Loingſeð mac Oengura, ſi Eſenn, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ, 7 ſi Cairpri opoma cliað, 7 ſi .h. Conaill gabra, 7 .x. ſiſ do ſiſaib Eſenn imaille ſui ſem, hi cloinſino hi cno Oenaiſ Loğa itir Cinel Conaill 7 Connachta. Cellach Cime mac Raðallaið mic Uatach, ſi Connacht [].

"The battle of Corand in which fell Loingſech, ſon of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three ſons, and the King of Cairpri of Driumm-cliaibh, and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabra, and ten kingſ of the kingſ of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenſind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it waſ fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, ſon of Raðhallach, ſon of Uata, King of Connaught []." A few words have been cut off by the binder.

² *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann waſ a.d. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 432.

³ *Ailen-daingen*.—This name would ſignify "a ſtrong iſland," or the "iſland of two daughterſ" (*Ailen-da-ingen*). It haſ not been identified. Its deſtruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,¹ in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,² this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbar, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen³ is built. Fergusson, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] ^{BIS} Glenn-Limna.⁵ Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,⁶ dies. A battle at Cloenath,⁷ where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbcaith of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,⁸ grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brecc, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

¹ *Siege of Rithe.*—O'Brien, A. O'Brien, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

² *Glenn-Limna.*—*in ualle Limnae.* Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *g*.

³ *Aldfrith son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: *Alfrith mac Osru .i. Flann rina la Gaedelu*, "Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedi." A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note *l*. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

⁴ *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

⁵ *Focartach.*—Wrongly written *focartach* (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

⁶ *Was slain.*—Cecidit, A. This entry is wrongly given in *Clar*. 49, which has "Fergus mac Laeghaire, rex gentis Maolduin, cecidit."

Corcmoruað ubi cecidit Celeðair mac Comain. Ceallað mac Rogallaið, rex Conaæt, poŕt clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonn. Congall (Cinnmagair) mac Fergurra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (αίαιρ υι.º). Dunchanna Daire, et Orpene filiur Galluir, abbat Cluana mic u Noir, paupant. Druide mac Derili moritur. Concobar mac Maeleuin, rex generis Coirpri, iugulatur ert. Cellan mac Sechnraíð, rapient, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º υι.º Conodor Fobair obiit. Occurio Inŕechtaið mic Dunchada Muirŕce. Fergal mac Maeleuin, ocuŕ Fergal mac Loingrið, ocuŕ Conall menn rex genntur Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepor Duncado iugulatur ert. Corobenað eppcop Aíro rraðo quieuit. Duo terreretur reŕtmana in eadēm in menŕe Decimbru in aquilonali parte hiberniæ. Dachall Deice baíŕce. Moŕŕ

¹ *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogallaið, for mac Rogallaið, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

² *Conamail, son of Cano.*—The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canonn" by modern editors. But *Canonn* is the genit. case of *Cano*. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is *Cana*. The death of *Cano* is recorded above under the year 687; and his son *Conamail* is mentioned at 672.

³ *Cennmagair-Fanat.*—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. *Cennmagair* is now known as *Kinnaweer*, in the bar. of *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*; and *Fanat* is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Connor quotes approvingly, has "Congal regnare in-

cipit in *Cennmagair*, i.e., *Fanat*," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of *Congal* is noticed.

⁴ *Alias 706.*—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁵ *Daire*; i.e., *Daire-Dachonna*, or *Daire-Mochonna* (*Dachonna's*, or *Mochonna's*, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, *Conna*, was changed into *Da-chonna* and *Mochonna*, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of *Daire-Dachonna*, in Ulster."

⁶ *Bruide.*—He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See *Reeves' Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and *Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother *Nechtan*, by King *Drust*, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,¹ King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.² Congal (of Cennmagair),³ son of Fergus (of Fanat),⁴ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias⁴ 706.) Dachonna of Daire,⁵ [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,⁶ son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar⁸ died. Murder of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirsee.⁹ Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,¹⁰ was slain. Coibdenach,¹¹ bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes¹² in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'¹³ of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

¹ *Of Sechnasach*.—Sečuravč. A.

² *Conodar of Fobhar*.—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

³ *Dunchad Muirsee*.—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirsee," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

⁴ *Bec Ua Dunchada*.—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

⁵ *Coibdenach*.—Written corobenac in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

⁶ *Earthquakes*.—Terpmotuy, A.

¹³ *Bachall*.—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crostal [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (éc n-anlathru). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ul.*, at this year (note 1), O'Connor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain aui Suibni. Slogaib Congaile fili Persura
 for Laihnu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

- b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Canir Cuaran
 rex Cruithne iugulatur ert. Douina iṛtager iṛeum
 incendoit. Croen filiur Maroit moṛtuur ert.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Bellum dolo
 in compo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Leclabap mac
 Eclad, Cúallaiḃ, ocuṛ Cuṛinaiṛc. Bellum selgḡae hi
 forṛuaḃaiḃ Laiḡen, contra nepoteṛ Cennrelaiḡ, in quo
 ceciderunt .ii. fili Ceallaiḡ Cualann, fiaḃra et
 Fiannaḃail, et Luirḡḡ cum ḡritonibur Ceallaiḡ, et
 poṛt paululum Coirṛṛi mac Concoluinn iugulatur
 ert. Maelḡoborcon eṛpoc Cille ṛapo paupaiṛt.
 Bellum for Oṛcaib, in quo filiur Aṛtabláir iacuit.
 Peṛtiṛ que ṛicṛtur baccach cum uentṛur pṛopluio
 in hibernia. Macnio mac Ṭuibḡanber moṛtuur.
 Iugulatio Conaill mic Peṛṛaḃaiḡ.

¹ *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

² *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

³ *Cuarain*.—Canir cuaran, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (i.e., the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cuc-huain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuárain rí Ulath 7 Cruithentuathae ("Cuchuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

⁴ *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have cath dola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cath maighe ele peṛ dolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

⁵ *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Elc," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,¹ son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad² held the government of Ia.

Kal Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,³ [707.] was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo⁴ in Magh- [708.] Elni,⁵ in which were slain Letlulabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaise. The battle of Selga⁶ in the borders of Leinster,⁷ against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg⁸ with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'⁹ with dysentery,¹⁰ in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

Eccl. Antiq., p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note i, and 707, note m).

⁴ *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggae (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note n), that Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

⁷ *In the borders of Leinster*.—*Ἡ πορτυαταῖς λαγῆν*, A., B. Translated "in the outwards parte of Leinster," in Clar. 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (al. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred: *cath aipe no selga* *πορτυαθαῖς βρεγ*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

tuatha of Leinster comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

⁸ *And Luirgg*.—*et Luirgg*, A., B., and Clar. 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 arail ro bretnuib tangetar hi rocratoe Ceallaig*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

⁹ *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

¹⁰ *With dysentery* (or *diarrhœa*).—*cum uentrii prioreluisio*, A., B. *prioreluisio*, Clar. 49.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Conamail mac Pailb̃i abbat̃ 1as paup̃at. Comburtio Cille dapo. Congal .i. Congal ðinn maðair mac Pergus̃a Pañat, [mic Domnail̃ mic Aetha mic Ainnireð mic Seona mic Pergus̃a cinnpoda] mic Conail̃ gultain, 1o ert rex Temoriae, rubita mort̃e pep̃ut (.i. 1o 10 108). Immbairecc apud genur Comghail̃, ubi .ii. filii Nec-tain mic Doirgarto iugulati sunt. Oengur mac Maeleanp̃at̃ inrci iugulatur ert. Fiaca mac Dungaile apud Cruithne iugulatur ert. Colman mac Sechnraigh abbat̃ Lothri moritur. Iurcunanur pecun-sur cum Tiberio filio annor .vii. p̃egnavit. Pergus̃al mac Maileouin p̃egnap̃e incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º Faelan nepor Silu moritur. bellum nepotum Meit̃ ubi Tnucað mac Moeloingre rex nepotum Meit̃, et Cupoi filius Aetho filii Oluthaigh, ceciderunt. Strages Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxones, ubi Finguine filius

¹ *Son of Domnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

² *Of a fit.*—10 108. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died 10 108 oen uaire "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, 1011 cill et t̃at̃, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

³ *Cinel-Comghaill.*—Genur Comghail̃. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

⁴ *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, a quo "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

⁵ *Maelanfuid 'insci.'*—Maelanfuid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa in Sci," as if to convey that Maelanfuid had been slain in Skye. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfuid insci" *Maelean for insci*, and translates for insci "supra insulam"!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot [709.] of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare. Congal, *i.e.*, Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son¹ of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).² A battle among the Cinel-Comghaill,³ in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,⁴ were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid '*in sci*,'⁵ was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus⁶ II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni⁸ dies. The [710.] battle of the Ui-Meith,⁹ wherein were slain Tnuthach,¹⁰ son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,¹¹ son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,¹² by the Saxons, wherein Finngwine son of

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that "Oengus, son of Maelanfaid," was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

² *Justinianus*.—Ἰουστινιανός, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

⁷ *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O'Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

⁸ *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

⁹ *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach *Meith* ("the fat"), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note a.

¹⁰ *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies "envious," was originally written Τυθακ in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to Τνυθακ (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

¹¹ *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

¹² *Magh-Manonn*.—See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: "The same year the aldorman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."

Θεολεποῖτ inmatyra morte iacuit. Cennrælað abbaꝝ
 Robair moritur. Congreio dritonum et Dal Riati
 for Loirgg ecclet, ubi dritoner deuicti. Murgal
 filiur Noe moritur. Corcrao nepotum Neill uc
 Cuinciu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filiur Conoi et
 filiū 'Dibðeini. 'Diccolan rapient 7 Ultan mac Cum-
 meni eppcop telcae Olaino mortui sunt.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º 1.º Coetoi epi-
 copur lae paupar. Comburtio Tairpirt boitter.
 Congal mac Doirgarro moritur. Obreio Aberte
 apud Selbaðum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Aðo
 plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur est. Flann
 mac Aðo mic 'Dluðaiḡ uictor fuit. Ulaif pportrati,
 ubi Dubtað filiur Decce ðairðe occubuit. Duo filiū
 Þoraðaiḡ mic Maeleuin in cede generis Loegaire
 perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenfer dexteriorer, ubi
 ðran nepos Maeleuin et filiur eiuꝝ ceciderunt

¹ On *Lorgg-ecclet*.—for Loirgg
 ecclet, A., B. O'Connor, however,
 wrongly prints *forloingg ecclet*, and
 translates "in navibus apud Cleti."

² *Destruction*.—Corcrao. This
 word is represented by "fight" in
 Clar. 49.

³ *Cuince-Robairgi*.—Not identified.
 In the *Táin bó Cúailnge* (*Leb. na
 hUidre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a
 place called cuince (explained as a
 ḡiab, or "mountain"), in the dis-
 trict of Cuailnge, in the north of the
 present co. Louth. The name of
 Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently
 written "Cuinche."

⁴ *Were slain*.—cecivt, A. cecí, B.

⁵ *Telach-Olaind*.—Incorrectly writ-
 ten Teclae Olaino (for Telcae
 Olaino, the genit. form), in A and
 B. Sometimes written Tulach-Ua-
 lann, and Telach-Ualand (as at 780,

infra.) Not identified. See O'Dono-
 van's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note s.

⁶ *Tairperi-boitter*.—Dean Reeves
 thinks that this was probably the
 Tarbert which gave name to East and
 West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the
 sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on
 the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note l.
 It is again referred to at 780, *infra*.

⁷ *Doergart*.—Apparently the "Dar-
 gart" mentioned above at 709.

⁸ *Aberte*.—"Traces of the old castle
 of *Dunaverty*, standing on a precipi-
 tous rock nearly surrounded by the
 sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay,
 at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre,
 opposite Sanda." Reeves' *Adamnan*,
 p. 380, note m.

⁹ *Niall*.—This Niall was son of
 Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of
 Diarmalt, son of Aedh Slanð (sl. 603
supra). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-ecclet,¹ where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction² of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,³ in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhecin, were slain.⁴ Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] sis. burning of Tairpert-boitter.⁶ Congal, son of Doergart,⁷ dies. The siege of Aberte,⁸ by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,⁹ was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,¹⁰ was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.¹¹ A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,¹² wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche*.—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

¹¹ *Cinel-Loeghaire*.—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregia (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

¹² *Among the Lower Leinstermen*.—*αρυο λαγμενρερ δετιορερ* (for *δετεριορερ*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *λα λαγνις δεαργαβαρι* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *Δετεριορερ* is obviously a mistake for *δετεριορερ*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *λαγενηριρ δετεριοριρ*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *λαγιν δεργαβαρι*.

Dubgualai abbat Glinne da locha perrit. Olufac mac
Riðcellaig igno uritur. Deua fecit librum magnum.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xº ii.º] Baetan
episcopus Inpolae uaccas albas obuit. Paelbeur
moircur abbat Cluana mic u Noir paupar. Filia
Orpu in monasterio ilo moritur. Ciniod mac Derili
et filius Maitegernain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Kað-
eoram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur peractur in
primatu, .u. [Et. Nouimbrius die sabbati obuit. Cor-
mac mac Cilello rex Muman in bello iugulatur
ert. Tolargg filius Droptain ligatur apud ppat-
rom suum Nectan regem. Cuðercas rex Orraig
moritur. Sechnusað rex h. Mane mortuus ert.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xº iii.º] Bellum
imeireð in campo singittas uc ðiliu ðeneð in Arral,
ubi Plann filius Aðo mic Olufaið et Dubouin nepor
Decco ceciderunt in altera conspersione belli, et
Colgu et Aðo mac Dermato in prima conspersione
belli intercepti sunt. Dun Ollaið conpuitur apud

¹ Beda.—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Deua librum magnum hoc anno fecit.

² *Inis-bo-fhine*.—Inpola uaccas albas; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

³ *Daughter of Osu*.—Eldad, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (obs. 670, *supra*).

⁴ *Monastery of Lid*.—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Eldad was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England* I. 289, and Bale's *Ford Hist.* III., chap. xxiv.

⁵ *Ciniod*.—This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derile (703, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

⁶ *Obtained*.—obtenuit. A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note f.) that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Annals*, p. 381, note a.

⁷ *Slain in battle*.—In a List of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Aðill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carr-Feradh aigh, gained over the *Deis Tuaisiart* or "Northern Deis." See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithcellach, was burned by fire. Beda¹ composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Baetan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,² [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu³ dies in the monastery of Ild.⁴ Ciniod,⁵ son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained⁶ the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.⁷ Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, '*imesech*,'⁸ in Magh-Singittae,⁹ at Bile-thenedh in Assal,¹⁰ wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarnait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh¹¹ is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *C'lu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

⁸ '*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Connor translates it "atrox"; *Clar.* 49, has "Bellum about Essech." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

⁹ *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Connor incorrectly prints "in campo *Eltechgitta*."

¹⁰ *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

¹¹ *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbaðum. Alen daingen dīrtruitur. Fogartað .h. Cernaið de regno expulsi sunt, in Britanniā iuit. Corcrao .i. Garbalaða imMioiu, in quo ceciderit Forbartað nepos Constaile, rex .h. Poilgi, apud uiror Mioe, uno die et bellum p̄dictum. Siccatar magna bellum inter duos 'rilior becce baĩrðe et riliu b̄reail regem nepotum Eðoð, in quo uictores erant riliu becce. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Munnenses, id est, in Claraineð cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumno.

Fol. 276b

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Ceallað Cualann rex lagen, Plann febla (mac Sgannlain, do id Meit) abbat Airo maðae, Cillenī episcopus, abbat Fernann, mortui sunt. Infulatio Mupðaðo mic Derrmato riliu [Airmoðaið] cecit, regis nepotum Neill. Aed duð rex nepotum P̄ogente, Plaitnia mac Colzgen, rapient, et Mochonno euerit, dormierunt. Slogað Murchada mic b̄rain du Chaiiril.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Infulatio regis Saxonum, Orrut riliu Alorrið nepotus Orru.

¹ *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!.

² *Ua Cernaigh*. — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland. (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

³ *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbsalach* to mean "fæda contentio."

⁴ *Descendant*. — nepos. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepos is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

⁵ *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

⁶ *Pilgrims*. — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Munnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

Alen-daingen¹ was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,² was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach³ in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant⁴ of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,⁵ and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims⁶ were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Claraineach, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,⁷ King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son⁸ of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,⁹ King of the Ui-Neill.¹⁰ Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggú, and Mochonna Cuerni,¹¹ slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,¹² to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the [715.] Saxons, Osrid,¹³ son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

² *Ceallach Cualann*. — See above, under the year 703.

³ *Son*. — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *mac Sgannlan* ("son of Sgannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *roo ib meit* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

⁹ [Airmedach] *Caech*. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ui-Neill*. — See last note.

¹¹ *Mochonna Cuerni*. — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

¹² *Murchadh, son of Bran*. — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

¹³ *Osrid*. — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

Ζαρνατ φίλιυρ Όσιλοριε μοριτυρ. Ροζαρταε νεπορ
 Cernaiξ ιτερυμ रेगनात्. Παρεα commutatur in Θοα
 ciuitate. Ραελεϋ mac Όορβενι Ικαθεορnam Columbae
 .lxx. iiii. αετατιρ ρue anno, ιιι .iiii. Ιετ. Σεπτιμβριρ,
 οιε ραββατι, ρυρεοριτ. Οβιτυρ Celi Τιγερναιξ αββατιρ
 Cluana αυιρ. Flann Φοιρβεε mac Ροζαρταιε μορ-
 τυυρ ερτ. Μοριρ Αρετβραιν μιc Μαιλεουιν.

Ιετ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Όunchao
 mac Cinnfaelaδ abbat Ιαε οβιτ. Etulb mac Θεουλb
 οβιτ. Conualach mac Conaing, rex nepotum Crum-
 tain, iugulatur ερτ. Expulsiο familiae Ιαε τραηρ
 νορρυμ Όριτταννιαe α Nectano रेge. Congrepiο
 Ταλριατι et Όριττονum in lapide qui uocatur
 Minuire, et Όριττονερ δευιcτι ρυντ. Commixtio
 αγονιρ Talten Ια Ροζαρταε, ubi ceciderunt φίλιυρ
 Rubai et φίλιυρ Όuibfleide.

Ιετ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Ρίλιυρ
 Cuiroine rex Saxonum μοριτυρ. δεcc δαιρεε οβιτ.
 bellum Ceninnho, ubi Tuatal νεπορ Ραελεον, et
 Cellae διατραιε, et ΦορμζαΙ mac Αεδα μιc Όλυεαιξ,

¹ *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

² *Easter is changed*.—*comotatur*, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

³ *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Iena.

⁴ *Of his age*.—*αετατιρ ρue*, B. *ρue* is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

⁵ *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

⁶ *Condalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of *Crimthain*," but this is incorrect.

⁷ *Dorsum Britanniae*.—In Irish *Druim-Breitin*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed² in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,³ in the 74th year of his age,⁴ on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,⁵ son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, [716.] abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,⁶ King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britannæ,⁷ by King Nectan.⁸ A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuire,⁹ and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance¹⁰ of the Fair of Tailtiu¹¹ by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba¹² and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,¹³ King of the [717] Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche¹⁴ died. The battle of Cenannus,¹⁵ wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

⁸ *King Nectan*.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

⁹ *Minuire*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Disturbance*. — Κοιμητιο, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "burning" 1

¹¹ *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tailtenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltoen*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

¹² *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 716) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

¹³ *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

¹⁴ *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Battle of Cenannus*.—Ceninnno (genit. form of Ceninnar, for Cenannar, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol. 28aa.

et Aḡalngairb .h. Conaing, et Fergal pater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant uictor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaiḡ in fine duorum mensium post bellum interpretatur ert la Fergal mac Maeleuin. Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir moir moritur. Pían-namail nepos Doḡaine mic Finn, inrolae princeps Maige raíh, et Dubdúin nepos Paelain, episcopus, abbas Cluana irairb, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, ocr Ailill mac Pírnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo for Oíthín bicc. Pluit proir ranguinir ruper forram laginapum. Inde uocatur Níall pro-raí, qui tunc natus ert, mac Fergaile. Eclíprir lunae in plenilunio suo.

[Ct. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º xº uiii.º Airmedaí mac Tairḡ, et Cuiḡan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ertuile mac Fergúra suill iugulatur ert. Oportan dairtaíḡe quieuit i n-aro Drecain. Cuu dimerḡo moritur. Tuibrid .h. Dunchada iugulatur ert. Congerrio apud Lage-

¹ *Conall Grant*, i.e., Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

² *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

³ *Cronan Ua hEoain*, i.e., "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

⁴ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*. — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For inrolae princeps maige raíh, *Clar.* 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these *Annals* to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samh*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note ², *sub an.*, and translates "Campi Solis"!

⁵ *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

⁶ *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.) O'Conor translates "*supra genistas spinosas parvas*"!

⁷ *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — ruper forram laginapum. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in *Clar.* 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Dluthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant¹ was victor. And Conall Grant,¹ grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,² son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,³ abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,⁴ and Dubhduin, descendant of Faclan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,⁵ and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.⁶ It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss' of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall 'Frosach,'⁷ son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.¹⁰) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory¹¹ rested in Ard-Breccain.¹² Cu-dimerggo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,¹³

on ḡleno ḡagen (the "glen," or "valley," of Leinster.)

¹ Niall 'Frosach.'—"Niall of the showers," or "N. the Showery." These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach's accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred in the reign of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

⁸ At its full.—in plenilunio ruo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹⁰ Saturday.—p. 7 (for "seventh

day of the week"), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

¹¹ Drostan of the oratory.—Όροστον, A. Όαιρταγε is the genit. form of αιρτεχ (variously written αιρτεχ, αιρτεχ, αιρτεχ) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated "manse" in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

¹² Ard-Breccain.—Αρτο breccan, A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ardbraccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

¹³ Cellach.—This was Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

nenper ubi Aed mac Ceallaiġ cecidit .i. bellum Finn-
ubrac. Bellum Finnġlinne inter duos filios Percain
potti, in quo Ainšceallaġ iugulatur est die quintae
sepie, ui. 10. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Aedae
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et
Selbaġum cum genere Loairn, et ueršum est super
Selbaġum, ppiro. non. Septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die
.ui. sepie, in quo quidam comites conšuerunt. Iu-
glatio in da tigeerna illoġ huiatne, .i. da mac Maele-
roġartaiġ, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corpaġ.
Iuglatio familliae Suibne i n-Aed maġa. Aertar
picca.

b. [Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Aertar
pluualir. Sinaġ inšolo Croġrann dormiuit. Mur-
briġt mar in menše Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad
becc rex Cinnšire moritur. Teršimotur in Octobrie.
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Dašrinn, ubi cecidit

¹ *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duneany, co. Kildare.

² *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note r.

³ *Ferchar Fota*; i.e., "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainfcellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

⁴ *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

⁵ *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

⁶ *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn tšire, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

⁷ *Or October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁹ *By their brother*.—li a mbraġair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.¹ The battle of Finn-glenn² between two sons of Ferchar Fota,³ in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th⁴ of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,⁵ between Dunchad Becc⁶ with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),⁷ on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,⁸ viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,⁹ *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,¹⁰ in Armagh. A dry¹¹ summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.]^{B18.} Inis-Crothrann¹² slept. A great sea-burst¹³ in the month of October.⁷ Theodore,¹⁴ one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,¹⁵ King of Cenn-tire,¹⁶ dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,¹⁷ in which

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

¹¹ *Dry*.—*ῥίκαρ*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

¹² *Inis-Crothrann*.—Rectè *Inis-Cloth-rann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnair, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 1246) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

Customs, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

¹³ *Sea-burst*.—*Μυρβρυετ*. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

¹⁴ *Theodore*.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Dunchad Becc*.—See under the year 718.

¹⁶ *Cenn-tire*.—"Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

¹⁷ *Corca-Baiscinn*.—A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

Fol. 28ab.

mac Talamhnaigh. iugulatio Cononairc filii Roſ[e]g-
taigh. Morir Mainaigh abbatir Lanne leri. Uartatio
maighi breg du Caſal mac Fingine ocuſ do Murchao
mac Drai. Morir Cuanna Ruir eu. Inneſo Laiſen
la Ferſal, ocuſ maiom inna boraim, ocuſ maiom na
ſſiallne Laiſen rri Ferſal mac Maileuin. Inmeraſ
relegioruſ legem cum pace Chriſti rupeſ inrolam
hiberniae conſtituit.

ſct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° i.° Maelrubai
in Aſur eporoſ anno .lxxx. etatir. Colſſu ri airoſ
laſhann iugulatur ep. Maelcorgir o 'Druim iſg,
bile mac Eilſin rex Alcludaſe, moriuntur. Ferſacriſh
mac Congalaigh obuit. Cuana Cille weilſe, ocuſ 'Derir
'Dam inſe nepor Collae, Cuana 'Dromma Cuilinn,
Cillen loſo ſerſ, moriuntur. Ferſolimoſ principatum
lae tenuit. Faelan Martarſaigh, Siſal rroma
Lairſſin, morui punt. bellum Almuine .iii. id.

¹ *Maenach*.—The gen. form, "Main-
aigh," is incorrectly printed *Mamaigh*
by O'Connor. The festival of Maenach
is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,
at Oct. 17.

² *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.
See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.
136, note 2, and Todd's *Cogadh*
Gaedhel re Gallaihbh, Introd., p. xl.,
note 2. O'Donovan thought that
Lann-leri was the place now called
Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,
co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.
740, note 10, and 825, note g.) But
he was mistaken.

³ *Ros-co*.—The "wood of the yews."
Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.
Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*
at the 10th of April.

⁴ *Exaction*.—A. and B. have maiom
("breach," "defeat"), which is evi-
dently by mistake for naim, "
"exaction," "binding," as in the

Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.
(717). Clar. 49 has "The praying of
Leinster by M'Maileduin, and the
slaughter of the Boroive, and the
slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,"
which is very wrong. Regarding the
'borama' (or 'cow-tribute'), see
note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

⁵ *By*.—rri ("against"), A., B
Clar. 49 has "by." The *Four Mast.*
have la, "with," or "by"; which
seems more correct.

⁶ *Maelrubai*.—See under the years
670 and 672, *supra*.

⁷ *Aporcrossan*; otherwise written
"Aporcrossan." See under A.D. 672,
supra.

⁸ *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the
Maelcorghais whose festival is noted
at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*
Donegal.

⁹ *Druim-ing*.—"Probably the
place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,¹ abbot of Lann-leri.² The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-co.³ The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction⁴ of the 'borama,' and the exaction⁴ of the hostages of Leinster, by⁵ Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba⁶ [died] in Apurcrossan,⁷ [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,⁸ of Druim-ing,⁹ and Bille, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluath,¹⁰ died. Ferdacrich, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge,¹¹ Derir of Dam-inis,¹² a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,¹³ and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,¹⁴ died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,¹⁵ Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,¹⁶ died. The battle of Almuin,¹⁷ on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

¹⁰ *Al-Cluath*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 657, *supra*.

¹¹ *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

¹² *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermagh.

¹³ *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglis, King's county.

¹⁴ *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to Introd., p. xl.

¹⁵ *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-ταισι, would be Anglicised "Martaray," "Martary," or "Martyr;" forms which are represented in the Townland Index. (Census of Ireland, 1861.) But the particular place referred to here has not been identified.

¹⁶ *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

¹⁷ *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decimbrur die vi^e. feriæ, in quo ceciderunt (i. la Murchad mac m-ðrain) Perðal mac Maeleduin (mic Mailepīrē mic Æða uairiðnaið), ocyr Conall menn rex generur Coirpū, Cloðeno mac Colggen, Duððacrið, Flann mac Rogellnaið, Æð laigen mac Pīðellaið rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirgīro, Huaðo mac Dunchada, Eicneð mac Colggen rex Orientalium Perðal nepor Aitechtai.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Comburiō Clona mic U Noir. Morð Ailchon moniðtrech ðuiri. Inðreachtach mac Muirðaið, rex Conacht, moritur. Clericatur Selbaich. Sinað Tailten moritur.

b.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Paelcu mac Dorbeni abbað ias dormiuit. Cilleniuð longur ei in principatum ias puceppit. Cucongalt .h. Conmelðoe, Murðobur granairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilgðoen in quo cecidit Fogarðað Ua Cernaið, mac Neill mic Ceaprnaið h̄fotail mic Ðiarðmoða mic Æða rlaime. Cinaeð mac Irgalaið uicor epat. Cuinnler abbað Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Iugulatio

¹ *The sixth*.—ui^a, A.

² *Son of Bran*.—mac Ðrain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Ðrain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

³ *Son*.—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dubhdacrich*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For "Dubhdainbher," the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have "Dubhdabhairn," which seems incorrect.

⁵ [*Niall*].—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

⁶ *Airthera*.—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

⁷ *Death of Aelchu*.—Morð Ailchon. Ailchon is the genit. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

⁸ *Manistir-Buti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁹ *The entrance into religion of Selbach*.—Clericatur (for clericatur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth¹ day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran²), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son³ of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich;⁴ Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall⁵] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,⁶ and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,⁷ of Manistir-Buti.⁸ Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.⁹ Sinach, of Taittiu,¹⁰ dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] *MS.* Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,¹¹ died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,¹² in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,¹³ son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,¹⁴ son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,¹⁵

O'Connor (*Rerum Hib. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note *d*). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Muireadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] moritur*"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Taittiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 *Tig.*)

¹⁰ *Taittiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Granasc*. — Not identified.

¹² *Cenn-Delgden*. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

¹³ *Cernach Sotail*. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

¹⁴ *Cinaeth*. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

¹⁵ *Lethaithech*. — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28ba. Լեճալիճ միւս Կոնքարտ. Կաճ թուիլի թրիւն Դալթ Կալցալիճ զուսուր.

Կէ. 1աւար. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° 1111.° Cilleneni nepos Collae, abbas Oēnae, Աւոճու Դոմիւլիցց, մօրսւն-տւր. Ալեն միւս Կրալիճ Կոնքրուտւր. Simul թիւսր Դրուրտ Կոնքրուցիտւր. Colman h-uamaճ թրիւն արծո Մաճա, Rubin mac Connaճ թրիւն Մումիան, թիւսրque Զրօքայն օ ճալիճ թիւլլե, qui մալիւրթեր bonur euangelii Կիրիւտի արտ, et Colman banban թրիւն Կիլլե Դարօ, omnes Դօրմիւրսւնտ. Մօրթ Զրաւն Մումիւնիճ օսւր Կալիւր Կոբօ. Luna tenebrosa et sanguinea. xiiii. Կէ. 1աւարսիւ. Կոնցալ մաք Մաւլեանքալիճ. Զրեք Թօրթրեո, Օան քրիւն-քեր Էջօ, մօրսւնտւր.

Կէ. 1աւար. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° u.° Nectan mac Դեյրիլե Կոնքրուցիտւր արծ Դրուրտ րեցեմ. Դուչոնոնա քրալիճիճ քրիւքօսր Կոնքրե մօրտւսր արտ. Կօլարցցան մափան մօրտւսր արտ. Insulatio Կրաւմիճաւն թիւն Կելլալիճ in bello Զեալալիճ licce immatura aetate.

¹ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note 1.

² *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

³ *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Ailen M'Crach*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Connor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis"? For Կոնքրուտւր, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

⁵ *Son of Drust*.—Թիւսր Դրուր, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenia [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 603. See Harris's *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note 13.

⁷ *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

⁸ *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,¹ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cillenení Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,² and Aldchu of Damliag,³ died. Ailen M'Craich⁴ is built. Simul, son of Drust,⁵ is fettered. Colman Uamach,⁶ scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,⁷ who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,⁸ scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.⁹ A dark and blood-red¹⁰ moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc¹¹ of Fortrenn;¹² Oan, superior of Eg,¹³ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,¹⁴ son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'¹⁵ died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,¹⁶ in the battle of Belach-licce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

⁹ *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Uí-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

¹⁰ *Blood-red*.—*тенебромъ етъ ранагинеа*, A. B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Brecc*.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

¹² *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

¹³ *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note ⁷, at the year 616 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

¹⁵ *Tolargan* 'maphan'.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

¹⁶ *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, (Geneal. Table, No. 7.

Quier Mancheine Leſglinne. iugulatio Cilello mic
 Bodbchoſa Míſe.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Morp
 Cilſon abbatir Cluana irairto. bellum Opoma
 fornocht inter genur Conaill et Eugain, ubi Plann
 mac Aurtailſe et Sneoſur verſſ nepor m[b]raſiui
 iugulati funt. Congreſſio Ippoir Poiſneae, ubi qui-
 ſam ceciderunt denoiſ Airghiallaib, inter ſelbaſam
 et familiam Eſdaſ nepotir Domnaill. Conaill mac
 Mourain martirio coronatur. Adomnani reliquiae
 tranſſeruntur in hiberniam et lex penouatur.
 bellum moi itir dia bullaiſiu, in quo cecitit
 Laiſgnean mac Conmaelſae. Dunchao uictor fuit.
 Murchao mac DRAIN, rex Laginenſium, moritur.

¹ *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

² *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

³ *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Coreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

⁴ *Ua Braichidi*.—"Descendant of Braichid." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

⁵ *Irros-Foichne*.—Ippoir Poiſneae. Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ross-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

⁶ *Of the Airghialla*.—denoiſ Air-

Leth-glenn.¹ The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh² of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,³ between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,⁴ were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,⁵ wherein some of the Airghialla⁶ were slain, between Selbach⁷ and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.⁸ Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law⁹ was renewed. The battle of Moin between in Leinster,¹⁰ in which fell Laidgнен¹¹ son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,¹² King of the Leinstermen, [726].

ḡiallaib. ʒenʒib seems an error for ʒenʒib, ʒinʒib, or ʒonʒib ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders ʒenʒib Ḃir-ḡiallaib by "utrumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airghiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

⁷ *Selbach*.—This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

⁸ *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Donnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Donnall Brecc[11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

⁹ *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

¹⁰ *Battle of Moin between . . .*

in Leinster.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words ʒia buillaighiu especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have ʒat Maistiu ʒoir ʒaighiu ʒéin ("battle of Maistiu," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

¹¹ *Laidgнен*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

¹² *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 sq.

Fol. 28^{bb}. Dubdoinber mac Congalaiḡ, rex Cruithne, iugulatur
 ert. bellum Bairne, no inre bregainn, in quo ceci-
 derunt Eitircel mac Cellaiḡ Cualann, ocyr Congal
 mac DRAIN. Faelan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili
 Cruir.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° ui.° bellum
 Droima corcain inter Flaitbercāc mac Loingriḡ et
 Cínacē filium Irḡalaiḡ (mic Conaing cūmaich mic
 Congalaiḡ mic Aēda rlane), in quo Cínacē et Eudur
 mac Ailello, Maeluin mac Feraḡaiḡ, Dunchao mac
 Cormaic ceciderunt. bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-
 manor filior Murchādo mic DRAIN, 7 Dunchao renior
 iugulatur ert. iunior Faelanur regnat. Flann
 Ointreḡ abbat denncuir obiit. bellum Mónio cpoirḡ
 inter Pictores inuicem, ubi Oenḡur uictor fuit, et
 multī ex parte Eilpini regis perempti sunt. Del-
 lum lacrimabile inter eorūem septum ert iuxta
 cartellum Cneo, ubi Eilpinur efugit. Domnall mac
 Cellaiḡ rex Connacht moritur. Quier fili deāc
 uiri rapientir Muman.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° ui.° Eicbericḡ
 Chruir miler inn parca die paupar. bellum Moniḡ
 capno iuxta rtaghna looghae, inter hortem Nectain

¹ *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

² *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or Bregann's Island, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

³ *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

⁴ *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note¹², last page.

⁵ *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

⁶ *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

gal, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, 1 ppoitaiḡ 1 Laiḡ-niḡ (for 1 ppoitaiḡ 1 Laiḡ-niḡ, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note *l*.

⁷ *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cínaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,¹ was slain. The battle of Bairin,² or of Inis-Bregainn,³ in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,⁴ and Congal⁴ son of Bran, were slain. Faelan⁵ was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,⁷ [727.] ^{BIS.} between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,⁸ son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran;⁹ and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,¹⁰ the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebbh,¹¹ abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidcroibh¹² between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,¹³ where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Ecbericht,¹⁴ a soldier of Christ, [728.] rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,¹⁵ near

⁸ *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

⁹ *Son of Bran*.—See note ¹², p. 179.

¹⁰ *Faelan*.—See note ⁵, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

¹¹ *Ointrebbh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

¹² *Monidcroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *y*.

¹³ *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scene, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *z*.

¹⁴ *Ecbericht*.—The Egbert, or Ecgerct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Ecgerht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

¹⁵ *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengusa, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc ert dicesot mac Moneit et filiur eiu, Pinguine mac Doroctain, Peroct mac Pinguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengusra triumphauit. Bellum Dromo deris blaðuus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengus et Druict regem Pictorum, et ceciderit Druict. iugulatio Caecil cuius filii Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Τερρημο-
τυρ .ιι. ιδ. Februarii, ιιιι. περια. Reuererio reliqui-
arum Adomnani de Hibernia in mense Octobrii.
Dran filiur Eugain, Selbač mac Percair, morptui
runt. Suibne nepor Mruicēraiē (aliaz mac Crunn-
mail) episcopus Airto mačae, mac Oncon rcuiba
Chille dapo, in gall o Lilcač, filiur Concumbu rcuiba
Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oitečoe mac Dai-
čecoe filii blačmice, Oengus mac Decce baipe, qui-
euerunt. Interpretio filii Cínadon. Commuatio
tunait for Domnall mac Mupčao i culaič, io ert

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

¹ *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch loogdae, A.

² *'Exactors.'*—exactatores, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

³ *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriada. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

⁴ *Triumphed*.—trihumpauit, B.

⁵ *Druim-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Isla [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

⁶ *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note Deua clauit is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

⁷ *In*.—Supplied from B.

⁸ *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

⁹ *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,¹ between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'² of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus³ triumphed.⁴ The battle of Druim-Dergblathug⁵ in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Core son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics⁶ of Adamnan from Ireland, in⁷ the month of October. Bran son of Euan, Selbach⁸ son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,⁹ descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),¹⁰ bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,¹¹ and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,¹² in the Cula, i.e., 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'¹³ or of Imlech-Senaich. [729.]

¹⁰ *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

¹¹ *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Gall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *lilcac* in A., there is a mark like †, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et.*

¹² *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

¹³ '*Adaigh noidhe nephain*.'—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaich;" a translation entirely misleading.

αὐταῖς νοῖθε nephain, no imleōo senaī. Coēul oōor
pēribā pāmiliē henncair dōrmītauit. bellum pēpn-
mūī in quo cecidit Cetomun.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° Comburtio
Cuile paitin. Clericatur Eōaē fili Cuiōini, rex
Saxan, et conyrtungitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-
tir apud Dūngal. bellum inter Cruithne et dal
Riati in Murbulgg, ubi Cruithni deuicti fuerunt.
bellum inter filium Oengurra et filium Congurra,
rex hruirdeur uicit Talorcum fugientem. Donngal
mac Congaile fili Pergusā moritur. Paeldobur
becc rapient pōbair, Adomnanur episcopus Rāto
maīge oīnai, Colman nepos Littain pēlegionir doctōr,
paupauēpunt. iugulatio Moenai, mic Sechnuīai.
Morir Eōaē mic Colggen anōpītae airtō Maēae.
Colman Telā h-Ualano, hpecc dēpā, dōrmītabant.
Coblaiē filia Ceallaiē Cualano moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° .1.° Morir
Flainō pinnāe aui Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.
iugulatio Daiēgurra mic Daiē, rexir na n-Deirre.
Duōaleēte mac Dunchon, Flann cuirpūī mac Aīteēdai,
moriuntur. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Mureōaē
mac Inōrechtaī. Pontipex maīge hēu Saxonum
Garaalt obit. Magnur pilopōpōr hiberuīae, nepor

¹ *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

² *Cuidin*. — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Connor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

³ *Tairpirt-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

⁴ *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*. — The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

⁵ *Murbulgg*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-maighe-oenaigh*. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

⁷ *Cluain-mic-Nois*. — Cluana mī Nuir, A. Cluana mī cunoir, B.

⁸ *Indrechtach*. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,¹ in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,² King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter³ by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,⁴ in Murbulgg,⁵ wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,⁶ and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggu, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.⁷ The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach⁸ was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,⁹ Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "*in clericatu*," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "*Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muiredach mc Inrechtach Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit.*"

⁹ *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*—Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166–168.

Μιτρεβέτα, extinctus est. Ceallač ingen Dunchada
 το αὐτοῦ Λιαθάν, regina optima et benigna, dormitavit.
 Teimnen Cille Γαραθ, religiosus clericus, quiescit.
 Cellac mac Tuathail, rex nepotum Craumtain, iugul-
 atus est. Bellum inter genus Conaill et Eugain, in
 quo filius Pergaile Aio (i. Aed) de Flaitbertach filio
 Loingrič (mic Aengusa mic Domnaill mic Aedā mic
 Cinnmireac) triumphavit; huius duobus cepit a vicione
 eius, Flann zohan filius Congaile mic Pergurra,
 Flaitgur mac Duibdebergs. Tomaltač mac Duinečdo
 moritur. Bellum inter Laigniu dergađair et Muim-
 neču, in quo Aed mac Colggen victor erat. Sebđann
 filia Chuirce, dominatrix Cille dapo, obijt. Pergur
 mac Conaill oipenč, ocus Perrodmnach peribā aipso
 Mačae, obierunt. Congalač Cnučdo moritur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ii.° Dungal
 mac Selbač dehonorauit Toraič cum traxit Drudeum
 ex ea, et eadem uice incola Cúlen ruzi inuarrut.
 Muiretač mac Cinncellaič regnum generis Locirno
 arripuit. Congerrio iterum inter Aed mac Pergaile
 et genus Conaill in campo lčto, ubi ceciderunt Conaing
 mac Congaile mic Pergurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-
 tar Donnchara mic Domnaill. Occurrio Aedo mic

¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the *Ui-Fidhgeinte*), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

² *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the *Cinn-Garadh* (Kingarth, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

³ *Devout*.—*religiosus*, A. *Religiosus*, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—*—Aedh*. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form *Aio*. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

⁵ *Over Flaitbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. *de Flaitbertach*, A. *de Flaitbertach*, B.

⁶ *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

⁷ *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,¹ a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,² a devout cleric,³ rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),⁴ triumphed over Flaithbertach,⁵ son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,⁷ was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Corc, abbess⁸ of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,⁹ and Ferdornach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,¹⁰ son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.¹¹ Muiredach, son of Aincellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loairn. Another encounter¹² between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,¹³ son of Domnall.

[732.]

² *Abbess*. — *dominatix*. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

⁹ *Conall Oircnech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Connor translates the epithet *oircnech* "*Præpositus*, vulgo *Erenach*," which is incorrect, as *oircnech* is an adj. derived from *oircain*, or *oircuin*, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

¹⁰ *Dungal*. — Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

¹¹ *Cuilen-rigi*.—Originally written *cuilren rigi* in A., but corrected to *cuilren rigi*, or *cuilen rigi*, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note *f*. MS. B. has *cuilren rigi*.

¹² *Another encounter*.—*Conspertio ietrum*. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

¹³ *Donnchad*.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]cc pēgīr īpločpae. Occipio Eēdač cōbo pīli
 ōpēpail. Cōpēpač Cačail do Domnall a Taitae, ocur
 cōpēpač Pallomuīn do Chatat a Tlačtgu. Iugulatio
 'Dunlainge pīli 'Dunčon. Plann pīne abbar Cluana
 mic U Noīr obuit. Dočumai bolggan ancorita aīpō
 Mlačae paupauit. Uacca uīpā epē i n-Dełggēnīp
 Cualann, pē cōppā lēae .i. da cōpp iap n-īapčup, oen
 čenn pāip; doomlačē pō tpi ol nāip caic m-blēgūm.

†Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Rečtabpae
 nepor Cačapāiž pex nepotum Tuīrtēpī mōpītur.
 Fol. 29ba. Ecclīppīr Lunae in .xi. †Ct. Febpūarī. Commotatio
 martīpūm Pēcip ocur Phōil ocur Phatpāicc ad legem
 pēppīcīendā; et occipio Coībōēnāiž pīli Plānn hui
 Congaile. Caintīgēpīnō īgen Cēallaīž Cualann mōpī-
 tur. Talorpg mac Conguppo a ppatpē pūo uīnctup
 epē, tpatūtup in manup Pictōpūm, et cum illīp in
 aqua dēmerpup epē. Talorpggan pīliup 'Droptanī
 cōmprehēpup allīgātup iuxta arcēm Ollaiž. 'Dun
 lēīčpīnn dīrtēpūtup pōrt uulnēratiōnem 'Dungāile,
 et in Hībēpnīam a potēptatē Oenguppo pūgātup epē.
 Congpēppīo in campo lēō īntēp Plāīčēpētach pīlium
 Loīngpīch et Alēo Allān mac Pēpgaile, ubi nepotēp
 Eēdač (do cīnel Eōgān) cēcīdēpūnt, et cēpēpī. Tāīčlēač

¹ *Ir-Luachair*.—"Eastern Luach-air." A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around King-williamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan and O'Huidhrin*, note 656.

² *Domnall*.—Most likely the "Domnall, son of Murchad" referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

³ *Taitiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

⁴ *Tlachtga*.—The old name of the "Hill of Ward," near Athboy, co. Meath.

⁵ *Delginis-Cualand*.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

⁶ *Having six legs*.—The orig., pē cōppā lēae, is roughly translated "six feet with her," in Clar. 49, which adds "and would yeald milk thrice a yeare." The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

⁷ *Greater*.—ol nāip caic m-blēgūm. The meaning is that the

The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.¹ The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,² in Taitiu;³ and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.⁴ The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,⁵ having six legs,⁶ viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King [733.] of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition⁸ of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,⁹ daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by¹⁰ them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn¹¹ was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,¹² son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain¹³), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note h.

⁸ *Transposition*. — *Commutatio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By "commutatio martyrum" is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adarnan*, p. 313, note c, and 441, v. *Commutatio*).

⁹ *Caintigernd*.—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-caileoch ("Nuns' Island") in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

¹⁰ *By*.—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, *Clar.* 49.

¹¹ *Dun-Leithfinn*.—Not identified.

¹² *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

¹³ *Of the Cinel-Eogain*. — The

mac Cinnpaelaḃ rex Luighe moritur. Aḃ ollan
pēgnape incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Ogedchar
episcopus Noindromma paupar. bellum in regionibus
Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ulta, ubi Aḃ roin
rex Ulaḃ 7 Conḃao mac Cuanaḃ. rex Cobo, ceciderunt.
Aḃ mac Fergaile victor fuit. bellum inter Muman
7 Laigniu, ubi multi di Laigniḃ 7 pene innumerabiles
de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallaḃ mac Faelḃair
rex Orraḃi cecidit; rex Caḃal filius Finguine, rex
Muman, euarrit. Airēhtaḃ nepos Duncādo Murpe,
rex nepotum Fiaḃraḃ, 7 Caḃal filius Muirēdaḃ, rex
Connacht (a quo clann Caḃal muiḃi hḃi), moriuntur.
Iugulatio Flainn mic Conaing, abbatir Cille more
viḃriḃ. Oraco ingenr in fine autumnu cum tonitruo
magno port re uirur ert. Deḃa rapienr Saxonum
quieuit.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° u.° Oengur mac
Fergurro rex Pictorum uartauir regioner Daḃlriatai,
7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Creic, 7 duor filior
Selbaḃ catenir alligauit .i. Donnḃal 7 Feraḃaḃ; 7
paulo port ḃrudēur mac Oengura filu Fergurro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not
in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

¹ *Ogedchar*.—The so-called trans-
lator of these Annals, whose version
is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, repre-
sents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

² *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called
Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muir-
theimhne." See above at the year
696. A large plain comprising nearly
the whole of the district forming the
present co. of Louth.

³ *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the
Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book
of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Roin, after a reign of 26
years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the
battle of Fochard" (now Faughard,
a village about two miles to the north
of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four
Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle
the "battle of Fochart in Magh-
Muirtheimbne." See last note.

⁴ *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of
Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is
called "King of the Cruithne" (or
Picts, of Ulster).

⁵ *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ire-
land, who assumed the sovereignty
in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Ogedchar,¹ bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,² between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,³ King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,⁴ were slain. Aedh,⁵ son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen⁶ almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsee,⁷ King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai⁸), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.⁹ A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] ^{MS.} the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,¹⁰ and burned Creic;¹¹ and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz. :—Donngal¹² and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

⁶ *Munstermen*. — *ve mume*, A.; *ve momonia*, B.

⁷ *Dunchad Muirsee*. — The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

⁸ *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*. — Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

⁹ *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

¹⁰ *Dun-At*, or *Dun-Att*, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Connor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "arces," not considering it a proper name.

¹¹ *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxi. O'Connor, mistaking the name *creic* for *cpich* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

¹² *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

Fol. 296b.

bellum Cnuice Coirpui i Calathros uc Etarlindou, itur
 Dalriada 7 Forrenn, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro
 filium Ainfeallaið fugientem cum exercitu pèrpe-
 quitur; in qua congerrione multi nobiles concì-
 derunt. Morir Fianamla mic Gertinoti abbatir Cluana
 Iprais, 7 morir Cunnmail filii Colggen abb Iurcan.
 Oanel mac Colmain inuonin abb airoðreccain, 7 Colman
 mac Murcon abb maigi ðile, quieuerunt. Iugulatio
 Maelepoðartaið filii Maeleuile to Laiçnið. Uir
 rapient 7 anchorita Inrole uaccas albas, Dublittir,
 7 Samron nepor Corcraim, dormierunt. Ðorbðað mac
 Conaill gabrai, rex Coirpui, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno Domini dccº. xxxº. uiº. Morir
 Ronain abbatir Cinngharað. Paelbe filius Suairne .i.
 heper Maelrubu [Apor]loran in pporundo pelagi
 tomerpur ert, cum suis nauis numero xx ii. Connal
 nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir paurat.
 Congerrio inuicem inter nepotes Aðo rlane, ubi
 Conaing mac Amalðaið Cernaðum uicit, 7 Caðal mac
 Aðo cecidit; iuxta lapidem Ailðe ab orientali parte
 gerta ert. Muirgír mac Fergurro porcrað iugulatur
 ert. Ðnepal mac Concobair airoð occipitur ert.

¹ *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

² *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

³ *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note ⁶, p. 118, *supra*.

⁴ *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

⁵ *Son of Ainfeallach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfeallach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

⁶ *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros¹ at Etarlindu,² between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,³ and Talorgan,⁴ son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainfcellach,⁵ who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail⁶ son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'⁷ abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,⁸ king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenn-garadh.⁹ Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor¹⁰ of Mael-ruba of [Apor]crosan,¹¹ was submerged in the depth of the sea¹² with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Connal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalgaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,¹³ on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁴ was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.¹⁵ Oengus, son of Ailill, king

[736.]

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

⁷ *Indinin*. — Printed *indmin* by O'Connor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

⁸ *Conall Gabra*. — Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

⁹ *Cenngaradh*. — Kingarth, in Bute.

¹⁰ *Successor*. — The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

¹¹ *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*. — See note ⁶ at the year 672 *supra*.

¹² *Of the sea*. — *πύλας*, A.

¹³ *Lic-Ailbhe*. — This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Dece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

¹⁴ *Fergus Forcraidh*. — The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

¹⁵ *Was slain*. — *occipitur* *επὶ*, A.

Oengur mac Ailello ri airððæ Ciannačta moritur. Morir Draiðnið abbatir imlečo fia. Dal itir Aeth n-alððan 7 Cačal oc Tir ða glar. Lex Patricii tenuit Hiberniam. Piangalač mac Murcačð, rex hū Mail, moritur.

Fol.. 30aa. ¹Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° uii.° Paelan nepos Draið, Laginenrium rex, immatura ætate ac inopinata morte interuit. Tole episcopus Cluana irairðð, viçnur Dei miles, paupar. Cernač filius Poğartaiğ a suis peleratir iocui dolore iugulatur, quem uaccarum uiculi 7 inçimi orbis mulieres tetiore pleuerunt. Bellum ačð Senaič (i. cač Učbačð .xiii. reptimbir ðie .ui. pçia) inter nepotes Neill 7 Laginenper crueteliter gertum ert, in quo binalep neges celri uigori pectoris armoi alternatim congreri punt .i. Aeth alððan ri Temrach 7 Aeth mac Colçgen .i. ri Laiçen, e quibus unus ruperpter uulneratur uixit, .i. Aeth allan: alius uero, .i. Aeth mac Colçan, militari mucrone capite truncatur ert. Tunc nepotes Cuinn immenpa uictoria ditati punt cum Lagenor ruor emulor inpolito more in fugam mittunt, calcant, rpernunt, rubuertunt, conrumunt, ita ut urque ad interuicionem unuerpuy hortilir pene deletur exerpitur, paucir nuntior penuntiantibur; 7 in tali bello

¹ *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form Graiph-nigh. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "Graiphnidh."

² *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

³ *Aedh Aldan*; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

⁴ *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September, 1873.

⁵ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

⁶ *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mail, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,¹ abbot of Imlech-Fia.² A meeting between Aedh Aldan³ and Cathal,⁴ at Tir-da-glas.⁵ The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangelach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,⁶ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson⁷ of Bran, king [737.] of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,⁸ bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,⁹ is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh¹⁰ (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,¹¹ on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,¹² encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,¹³ had his head severed by the sword¹⁴ of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

⁷ *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

⁸ *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lè. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

⁹ *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723,

¹⁰ *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

¹¹ *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

¹² *Of heroic valour*.—*celci rí-sonur pectorney*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

¹³ *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

¹⁴ *By the sword*.—*mocpone*, A.

tantor ceciderunt perunt quantor per transecta petro
 pecula in uno subcubuisse impetu 7 peroci puires
 conflictu non comperimus. Ceciderunt autem in hoc
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, Brian becc
 mac Murcādo (.i. da rīg Laigen), Persur mac Moineā,
 Dubacriūc mac aui Cellaiūc mic Triuin, da tigeirna
 Fotharta, Riangaia .h. Maeleaiūcen, Conall .h.
 Aitēadai, ceitne meic Flainn aui Congaile, Gladaūc aui
 Maeleuiūc, 7 ceteri multi qui compentui causa omirri
 runt. Inugulatio Persurra mic Craumēain. Morr
 Coreraūc mic Noindenaiūc regir Galeng. Bellum Inreo
 in quo ceciderunt Fernbeano. Morr Soēcaūc aui
 Maeletoili. Slogao Caūail mic Fingguine co Laigiu
 co ruce gailu O Faelain, 7 corpuce maine mapā.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc°. xxx°. uii°. Persur
 glutt, rex Cofo, rputir uenenatir maleficorum homi-
 num obiit. Cuana nepor Berrain rcriba Treoit
 paupar. Dormitatio samthainne cluano Bponaiū, 7
 dormitatio nepotir Maeleatnein epircopi. Com-
 burcio muinnteri Domnail i m-Borbraiū, ubi ceciderunt
 Ailill Breg lait in domo cenae. Morr Ailello mic
 Tuatail, regir nepotum Cremēain. Flann mac Cel-

¹ *Aedh*.—Aedh, son of Colgu, other-
 wise called Aedh Mend, was only
 king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern
 Leinster, according to a list of kings of
 that province contained in the Book
 of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

² *Fotharta*.—The principal tribes of
 the Fotharta at the time of the above-
 mentioned battle, were the two septs
 who gave name to the districts now
 represented by the baronies of Forth
 in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

³ *Who*.—qui. Represented by 7,
 the sign for *et* or *ocuy*, in A. and B.
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

⁴ *Of Inis*.—Inreo. Inis means an

"Island." But there is nothing in
 either MS. to indicate what island is
 here referred to.

⁵ *Cathal, son of Finguine*.—King
 of Munster. See under the year
 736.

⁶ *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the tribe-
 name of the powerful sept descended
 from Faclan, king of Leinster, whose
 obit is given among the entries for
 this year. The name was also applied
 to the territory occupied by the clan,
 which included the northern part of
 the co. of Kildare until shortly after
 the English invasion, when they were
 driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz.:—Aedh,¹ son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta;² Fiangelach Ua Maelaitheen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who,³ for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,⁴ in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finguine,⁵ to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,⁶ and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, [738.] died from the envenomed spittles⁷ of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,⁸ rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall⁹ in Bodbrath,¹⁰ where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O'Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

⁷ *Envenomed spittles*.—*ṛputar uen-enatar. uenentatar*, A. The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

⁸ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁹ *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

¹⁰ *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

laig filu Crunothail, epiropur Rechrainne, moritur. Talorggan mac Dhorcain rex At poile dimeppur .i. la Oengur. Morp Aed filu Garbain.

Fol. 80ab.
.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ix.° In clericali Domnall exiit. iugulatio nepotir Ailello tighernae ceniuil Riach. Terpmotur in 1l. .ii. id. Aprilis. Flann nepor Congaile moritur ert. Cubre-tan mac Congurro moritur ert, 7 morp Cellai 7 filu Sechni, abbatir Cluano mic Hoair. Dubdabairenn abbat Pobair. Dormitatio Mancheine tomae greine. Dormitatio sancti Druin lanne Ela. Flann reblae abbat 7oir chonaich moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° Morp Conli Tebba 7 Amalgado pegir Conaille. iugulatio Murchada filu Fergaile filu Maeleuin, 7 Conall mac Iarlaiti moritur. Morp Flann Aigle, epiropi Eboroma. Morp Fuipectaig principir inneo Coil. Depail ingen Sechnrai 7 moritur. bellum Forboror in quo ceciderunt .ii. filu Riannamlo .i. Inropecta 7 Conall, 7 cetepi. iugulatio Egnani nepotir Ecuilp. bellum cairn Peraðai 7 in quo ceciderit Torcan tinireo.

¹ *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

² *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

³ *By Oengus*.—O'Connor reads the orig. (la Oengur) "in *Laeangi*," and translates "in nave"!

⁴ *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 30.

⁶ *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

⁷ *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,¹ dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,² was drowned, viz., by Oengus.³ Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall⁴ entered into religion. [739.] BIS. The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.⁵ An earthquake in Ile,⁶ on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile⁷ died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.⁸ The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.¹⁰ Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.¹¹ Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,¹² in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,¹³ in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

⁸ *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillin, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

⁹ *Fergal*. — Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Echdruim*. — Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Aughrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

¹¹ *Inis-Coil*. — Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal.

¹² *Forboros*. — This place has not been identified.

¹³ *Carn-Feradhaigh*. — See note ⁴ at the year 626 *supra*.

1ugulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, regir Oa Pailge. Bellum opoma Caemal inter Cruithniu 7 Dalriata pri inopechtač. Percussio Dalriatai la hOengur mac Forgsurro. Corp Petronille in fine Peatour d'atru-gao hoc anno, 7 na roccail ro d'raibail ieripha do litor Peatour fein anghan adlacad marmuir ar ar čogad hi .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc. xl.º 1.º Morir Aipechtaiz filii Cuanač principis Fernano. Poirtbe ceniuil Piacad 7 Delmne la Oghaiz. Morir Cačail mic Finngaine regir Cairil. Morir Maileoctriz abbatir Cille pobriz. Morir Curogile ieripha 7 abbatir Luğmarb. Morir Aedo Baillb regir Conacht .i. mac Inopechtaiz mic Muireadaiz. Strangulatio Conaiz mic Amalgaid regir Ciannačtas. 1ugulatio Artrač filii Aičečoi, riz nepotum Craumčainn. Lepra in

¹ *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 8.

² *Cruithni*—*Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septs of Ireland. "Dalriata" is written *Dal riati* in A., *Dal riati* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

³ *'Smiting'*.—*percussio*, A. *percutio*, B. "Percussio," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as *Drusilla* and *Priscilla*; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "familia Petronia." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "Marcus filius meus." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Luca 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Act. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *atru-gao*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filiæ, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronillæ, dilectissimæ filiæ. —Pistorius, *Rer. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,¹ king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni² and Dalriata,³ against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'³ of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgas. The body of Petronilla,⁴ daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of [741.] Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach⁵ and Delbna,⁶ by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finngüne, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobrich. Death of Cudgile, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,⁷ son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, l. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aurea*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

⁶ *Delbna*.—*Deilmne*, A. B. Delvna, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan's country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

⁷ *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.

híbernia. Obsequio Aulium filii Cruip. iugulatio
Cennuil Choirpui i n-Granairēt.

Fol. 306a. Ict. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Morir Afferu-
cae dominatricis Cille dapo. Bellum Daim derg
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Flainn, et Cul. 7
Fergur mac Oitich. Innechtach nepos Conaing uictor
erat. Morir Cumene nepotir Ciarrain, abbatir Re-
rainne. Bellum Serechtai (i. e. i Cenannas, la
Domnall mac Murchada), in quo ceciderunt Aed
oldrain mac Fergail, 7 Cumusach mac Concobair
et na n-Airther, 7 Moenach mac Conlaid rex nepotum
Cremthain [7], Muireadach mac Fergura porpach, rex
nepotum Tuirtir.

Τις γὰρ Ἀεὶς Ἀλδαν πο :—

Δια νομμανηδ μο Δία οἶλ,
Πορ βρυ λοῶα Σαίλσεδαιν,
Ιαρυμ δαμβειννῆρι πρι col,
Ροπαὸ μαῖνι ἀν μοδ m'anacol.

Bellum itir auu Mainn, 7 Ua Fiachach Aidne. Bellum
Luirs hitir uu Ailello 7 Sailengo. Haec .iiii. bella
pene in una aetate perfecta sunt. Lex nepotir

¹ Son of Crop. — filii Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

² Granairēt.—"Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

³ Abbess. — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatrix.

⁴ Dam-Derg.—This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

⁵ Cul.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Ferg Cul (genit. of Ferg Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Fearna Cul Bregh,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

⁶ Rechra.—Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

⁷ Cenannas.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmai at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has Domnall mac Murchada uictor fuit.

⁸ Aedh Aldan, or Aedh Allan—Monarch of Ireland.

⁹ Airthera.—The Orriers. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.¹ The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairét.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess³ of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,⁴ in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,⁵ and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.⁶ The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,⁷ by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,⁸ son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,⁹ and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁰ King of the Ui-Tuirtri. [742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse ¹¹:—

"If my dear God protected me,
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan;¹²
If I were afterwards given to sin,
My protection would be beyond rule."

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,¹³ between the Ui-Aillello,¹⁴ and Gailenga.¹⁵ These four battles were fought almost

to as "Orientales," *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

¹⁰ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

¹¹ *Last verse*.—The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

¹² *Loch-Sailcedan*.—Now Lough-sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast*, A.D. 738, note i.

¹³ *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Ui-Aillello*.—"Descendants of Ailill." The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Tír Ailella*, or the land of Ailill).

¹⁵ *Gailenga*.—This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oillill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanaigh. Concenn ingen Cellaiḡ Cualann moritur. Iugulatio Duibdoithre regis nepotum Druim. Arriaḡ abbat Maiḡi bile [moritur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille weilḡse, 7 in bolḡach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

b. |ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laitḡgnein filii Doinnenaigh, episcopi, abbatir Saiḡrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain episcopi Ierrain, la U Tuirtri. Bellum Cliaḡ in quo cecidit Concobar di auib Fíogenti. Bellum Ailiuin daberraḡ in quo cecidit Dubdadorr mac Murgail. Da auaḡ Ceallaiḡ cualano, Caḡal 7 Ailil, interpreti sunt. Iugulatio Muirḡsurra filii Anluain i Tuilain. Foirḡdhe Corcumuḡraḡ don Deirr. Lex Ciarrain filii arḡricir, 7 lex Drenḡain simul, la Ferḡsur mac Ceallaiḡ. Morir Ferḡsurra mic Colmain eutlaiḡ rapientir.

|ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte ríḡnum horribile 7 mirabile uirum ert in rḡtellir. Porannan abbat Cluana irairḡo obit, 7 Conḡur anḡo-rita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene aua Moenaigh, abbat Lainne leire, moritur. Bellum inter nepotes

¹ *Ua Suanaigh*.—"Descendant of Suanaich." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanaich," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh is again mentioned at the year 747.

² *Dubhdóithre*.—The "Black [man] of the Dóithra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uí-Briúin-Cualand.

³ *Bolḡach*.—See above, at the year 679.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

⁶ *Lessan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Clin*.—See note ⁴, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailen-daberrach*.—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh,¹ Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,² King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach,'³ Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] ^{BIS.} Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.⁴ Domnall enters again⁵ into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,⁶ by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,⁷ in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailendaberrach,⁸ in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,⁹ Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.¹⁰ Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,¹¹ son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,¹² at the same time, by Fergus,¹³ son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.¹⁴ Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁵ dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

⁹ *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

¹⁰ *Tuilan*.—*Ṭuīlāin*, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

¹² *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

¹³ *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

¹⁴ *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire*.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Դուրքու 7 յա հԱրթերս. Congal mac Eicniճ սւտօր
բւտ; 7 Cuճongalt բւսւր nepotւր Կաթարաճ բւգւտսւր
եւարրտ; 7 cecւթerunt Ծօճաւլ mac Concoճար, 7 Աււլլ
nepօր Կաթարաճ. 1 յ-ուր տւր ծա Ծabul ճerԽum ert.
Մօրր Conaւլլ բօլճան բeribae. Մօրր Ըոոոթaelao
բրւոցւր Ծոոոո Cuւլոոո. Մօրր բււ ոոթerթաւցre
abbatւր տճե Ծաւլլե.

Fol. 30 bb

ԵԿt. 1 աւար. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º Ծօրոոտաո
Կօրաւո Կճօ Ծրւոո. Ծրaconer in coelo սւր բւտ.
Մօրր Ծօճաւլ Արժօ acharճ. 1 mԽօւտւո Ծոոցաւե
բււլլae 7 Մւրթerթաւճ բււ Կաթաւ. Conmaicne cecւ
թerunt, 7 Բerթցւր սւտւր եւարրտ. Ար .հ. Ծրւոո in
թerթerթ la Բerթցւր. Մօրր Maeleanբաւճ Ըւլլե աճաճ
թրոոոո բօտ. Բոճալ Լւրր մօթ. Մօրր Ծւոոթաճարեո
nepօր Ծeccan, abb Ըւաոա աւր. Մօրր Ծօոցւրա բււ
Ծրբաւ, abbatւր Ըւաոա բօտ, 7 Ըաւլլerթօճ abbat
ճւարրե ուոթ մօրւտւր. Մօրր Տօճոսրաւճ մո Ըօլճցո
բօցւր nepօtum Ըոոոթելաւճ. Տարւճաճ ծօոոոաւճ Բիատ
բաւո, սւ. Ըոոոոո Ըրւււաւ.

Gaedhel re Gallaibh, Introd., p. xl., note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), page 186, note 2.

¹ *Airthera*.—Clar. 49 translates Airthera by "the East partes." See note under the year 742.

² *Congal*.—His death is recorded under 747, *infra*.

³ *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The "Island between two Dabals." In Clar. 49 it is stated that the battle was fought "at Inis between the two Davuls." Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary, for a long distance, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. A tributary to this river, called the "River Tall," which joins the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, may be the second Dabhal.

⁴ *Conall Foltchain*.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

⁵ *Druim-Cuillinn*.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Eglisli, King's County.

⁶ *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify "Son of the Oeconomus (or steward)." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁷ *Tech-Taille*.—See note 13, under the year 671, *supra*.

⁸ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁹ *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ardagh, co. Longford.

¹⁰ *Escaped*.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49

the Airthera.¹ Congal,² son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-istir-da-Dabul³ it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,⁴ a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.⁵ Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse,⁶ abbot of Tech-Taille.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac [745.] of Ath-truim.⁸ Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.⁹ The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.¹⁰ A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,¹¹ by Fergus.¹² Death of Maclanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.¹³ Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota;¹⁴ and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,¹⁵ dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,¹⁶ and six prisoners tortured.¹⁷

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders *Ṗḗḡḡḡḡḡḡ ṽṽṽṽṽṽ* by "Fergus went away conqueror."

¹¹ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

¹² *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

¹³ *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—"The church of the field of the long ridge." Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

¹⁴ *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

¹⁵ *Glais-noide*.—*Rectè* "Glaisnoiden." Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁶ *Domnach-Patraicc*.—Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

¹⁷ *Six prisoners tortured*.—*ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ* (for *ṽṽṽṽṽṽ*), A., B. The entry is translated in *Clar.* 49, "The forcible entry (*ṽṽṽṽṽṽ*) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Connor renders it by "Violatio Ecclesie Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midie suspensi."!

[ct. 1an. (1 p., l. xu.) Anno domini dcc.^o xl.^o ui.^o
 aliar 747. Mop̃r Abbeil abbat̃r Imlecho Rea. Mop̃r
 Muireadaiḥ minn, peg̃r nepotum Meiḥ. Cuanan Glinne
 abbat̃r maiḡi b̃ile mop̃tuur eṛt. Aeḥ muinḡeṛḡ mac
 Flaitḡeṛḡt̃aiḡ Rea in tuairc̃iṛt [ob̃iṛt]. Sechnurac̃ mac
 Colgen Rea laigen ob̃iṛt. Cucuimne rap̃ienṛ ob̃iṛt.
 Muime concuimne ceciñiṛt:—

Cucuimne
 Roleḡ r̃iṛte co ḡp̃uimne;
 Al̃eith naill h̃iṛḡaḡa
 Roleic̃i an c̃aill̃eḡa.

Año Concuimne romboi
 Im̃uall̃aṛo de coño r̃oi;
 Roleic̃ c̃aill̃eḡa ha r̃aill̃,
 Roleḡ al̃aill̃ ap̃iḡhmboi

Ruman mac Colmain poeta optimus quiescit. Mop̃r
 Sapaṛin abbat̃r Dennc̃aṛ. Bellum Cair̃n aill̃e la
 Mumain, in quo cec̃iṛt Cair̃pp̃i mac Conḡinaiṛc̃.
 Mop̃r Dunlaing̃i fili Dunḡon, peg̃r ceñiṛl Aṛḡḡḡaṛl̃.
 Mop̃r Tuac̃alain abbat̃r Ciñḡiḡmonai. Iñḡulatio
 Aeḡa d̃uiḡ fili Caḡaṛl̃. Paup̃atio Comain pel̃iḡiḡi .i.
 iño R̃oeṛ, 7 qũieṛ F̃iṛḡac̃p̃iḡ abbat̃r ḡaiṛinṛe. Mop̃r

¹ *Alias 747.*—Added in *al. man.* in A.

² *Imlech-Fea.*—The same as the Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the year 687, where see note.

³ *Magh-Bile.*—The plain of the *bile*, or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

⁴ *Tuaiscert.*—"The North." This term was anciently applied to the North of Ireland in general; but in later times it was used to indicate the northern part of the co. Antrim, with the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*, see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 71, 324.

⁵ *King of Leinster.*—The name of Sechnasach does not appear in the list of the Kings of Leinster, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but his name is included among the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.

⁶ *Cucuimne.*—The original of these lines, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan, (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.¹ Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.² Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,³ died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,⁴ [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,⁵ died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne⁶
Read knowledge half through;
The other half
He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,
When it chanced that he was a sage,
He abandoned hags,
He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,⁷ son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche⁸ in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaise, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.⁹ The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest¹⁰ of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,¹¹ and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.¹² The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

¹ *Ruman*.—Called the "Virgil of the Gaedhil."

² *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note *l*) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

³ *Cinnrighmona*. — Called "Cell-Rigmonaig" in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *L*.

¹⁰ *Rest*. — Παύρατιο.

¹¹ *Róes*. — Ἰν τῶ ροίῳ, "of the Ros," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note *i*.

¹² *Dairinis*. — "Oak Island." Otherwise called *Dairin's-Maelanfaidii*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.

Ruogaire do Luighnigh. Quier Iacobi 1 Parannain, ppeu-
catorur maximi tempore suo.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Daiburo
Ararcaið abairt Muiccinne Reguil. Quier Cuain
camb rapientur. Nix inpolitae magnitudinur, ita ut
pene pecora deleta sunt totur hibernie; ut portea
inpolita pccitate muntur exarrit. Morr Inoreac-
taið nepotur Conaing pegir Ciannaðte. Dormitatio
Dodomóc anðoritae, abbatir Cluana ipairto 7 Cille
daro. Documai rapientur, Muirenn filia Cellaið
Fol. 81aa. Cualann, regina Irgalaið, moriuntur. Occurio Con-
ðaire mic Eicnið, pegir na n-airðer, ipairt Erciai.
Lex aui Suanað for leið Cuinn. Plann forðte mac
Pogertaið, Cuain anchoiritae o Lileac, moriuntur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio
Caðuraig filii Cilello ipairt Deiteð pegir Cruithne.
Morr Dperail mic Colggen, abbatir Fernand. Com-
burcio Cluana perta Drendain. Comburtio Cille
moire Cedain filii Oengurra. Bellum airte Cian-
nachtae, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Duibðacrið, ri
Arðoa oa Cinnraelað, in quo cecidit Domnall mac
Cinadon 1 ppioguin, id est rex qui uicit ppiur. Morr

¹ *Jacob*.—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

² *Mucinis Riagail*.—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgdeirc, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Conor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words *riua galluib*, "by Foreigners."

³ *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

⁴ *Docmuai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "mørore," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

⁵ *Muirenn*.—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

⁶ "Law" of *Ua Suanaigh*—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,¹ descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] ^{RIS.} Mucinis-Riagail.² The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,³ anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,⁴ the Wise, Muirenn,⁵ daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh⁶ over Leth-Chuinn.⁷ Flann Forbthe,⁸ son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,⁹ in Rath-beithech.¹⁰ Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan¹¹ the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,¹² in

¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

² *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

¹⁰ *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *10*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

¹¹ *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Ui-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

¹² *Cinadon*.—Ciaroo (for Cinaroon), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionaodo" (gen. form), i.e., "of Cionadh," or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Շորթրու միւ Մարթո Միւս 7 Նեւ Նաւի միւ Եճաճ,
7 Լիւր անառնի մաճի Նիւ ; 7 սեւտր մաճուր. Օմեթ-
րիո քանիւս 1աւ. Մորի Կոնալլ անառնի Կոմե քրեւե.
Մաւեր ին աերս սիւրս քսնտ քսնտ քսնտ, որ քսն
Կլաւա միւ Միւր.

Եւ. 1աւաւ. Աննո ծոմոնի ծո.՝ 11.՝ 12.՝ Կոմպրիւ
Բոճար 7 Կոմպրիւ Ծոմոնի Բիւրիւս. Մորի Տաւր-
Լիճ քրիւր Բոճար. Կուր Կոնսրիւր քրիւր քրիւ
Մաճաւ. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictones 7 Brittones,
in quo cecidit Talorrgan mac Ferghusa, քրիւր
Օնսրիւր. Մորի Կաճալ Մաւնաւիճ, քրիւր nepotum
Մաւն. Աս իւր ծերքիւր. Մորի աս Կուր Կլե
Նաւ. Մորի Կոմպրիւ քիւ Կալլաւ, անառնի Կլե
մորս Եւր. Մորի Կոնսրիւր քրիւր քրիւր, ծ
ասի Բաճրաճ. Կոնսրիւր Բաճրաճ միւ Կլեւի քրիւր
Մոճաւիւր, 7 Բիւրիւր միւ Կաճա թոն. Աւիւս քրիւր
Օնսրիւր. Մորի Օւիւսաւիւր անառնի Կլե Եւր.
Մաւ Մեմնալլ անառնի Եւրիւր մորքսր քրիւ. Մորի
Կոնսրիւր քիւ Մոմիւ.

Եւ. 1աւաւ. Աննո ծոմոնի ծո.՝ 13.՝ Մորի Բաւն
քրիւր Կոնսրիւր քրիւր nepotum Բոճիւ. Մորի
քրիւր քիւ Բոճրիւր քրիւր ծերքիւր Եւր. Կոմ-

¹ Family.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

² Fobhar.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

³ Domnach - Patraic. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

⁴ Congus. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet քրիւրիւր, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

⁵ Cato. — The MSS. A. and B. have Catohic; but Clar. 49 has "Bellum Cato hic." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note m.

⁶ Au-inis. — The "Island of Au." Not identified.

⁷ Ua Cuirc. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

⁸ Cill-mor-Einir. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family¹ of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,² and burning of Domnach-Patraic.³ Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.³ The rest of Congus,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,⁵ in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis⁶ is deserted. Death of Ua Cuire,⁷ of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.⁸ Death of Cudinaisc, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End⁹ of the reign of Oengus.¹⁰ Death of Dubhaleithe,¹¹ abbot of Cill-Scirè.¹² Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,¹³ King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus¹⁴ son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

Maighe Elnir, the "big church of Magh-Elnir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

² *End.*—*atbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "*Atbíl ducis Oengusii*."

¹⁰ *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

¹¹ *Dubhdaleithe*.—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdá'elthe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

¹² *Cill-Scire*.—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

¹³ *Congal*.—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

¹⁴ *Fergus*.—Originally written *Feḡaile* (gen. of *Feḡal*) in A., over which name uel *Feḡaile* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "*Mors Fergail*."

burcio leṡairle Cluana irairṡon in ballenio. Morp
Eṡṡaḗ Cille tomæ. Morp Celí Dularri o Dairínir.
Fol. 31ab. Morp Colman na m-ḡretan mic Paelain, abbatir
Slaine, 7 ḡran mac ḡaṡḡbetri moritur. Morp
Nuṡḡat fili Duiḡrleiḡe, abbatir Cluana aui. Morp
Purru abbatir Lecnae Míḡe. Morp Maeḡimorḡair
eprcoir Eḡḡroma.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º i.º Morp Cilleine
ḡroctiḡ anḡoritaḡ Iaḡ. Caṡal mac Porinṡain abbatir
Cille ṡapo, Cummene nepor Decce religiḡorur Ego,
morṡui punt. Morp Dicolḡa fili Meniṡi, abbatir
innḡe Muireṡaiḡ, 7 morp Conḡurro cecí rḡribæ, ab-
batir Leiṡ moir Moḡomec. Morp Puaḡna nepotir
Macnaḡḡ, abbatir clona rḡpta ḡrenainn. Morp
Pḡaiḡberṡaiḡ fili Conaill minn, rḡḡir ḡenerur Coirḡru.
Inḡrechṡaḡ mac Muireṡaiḡ minn moritur. Morp
Porominn mic Fallaiḡ, rḡḡir Conaile Murṡeiriḡne.
Morp Cillení fili Congaile in hī. Morp Conaig
nepotir Duiḡṡuin, rḡḡir Coirḡru Teḡbæ. Morp
Maeḡeṡuile abbatir Tiru ṡa ḡlar. Morp Oḡbrain

¹ 'leth-airle.'—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

² In ballenio.—In vellenio, *Tiger-nach*. The meaning is not very clear. Clar. 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraid m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

³ Cele-Dulassi.—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-Erne).

⁴ Cluain-cois.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁵ Lecan-Midhe.—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leckin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkarree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note g.

⁶ Echdhrum. — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

⁷ Cillene 'droctech.'—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle' of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.² Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi³ of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faellan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.⁴ Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.⁵ Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhrum.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'⁷ [751] BISH. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,⁸ died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;⁹ and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.¹⁰ Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,¹¹ son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.¹² Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

² *Devout man of Egg.*—*pelesioruy* *Εγο*, A. *pelesioruy*, B., which omits *Εγο*. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

³ *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

¹⁰ *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamokevoige, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

¹¹ *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

¹² *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topog. Poem*, note ²⁵.

anđorite 7 epircopi Cluana cheadha. Morr Rectabrat nepotir ġuairne, abbatir Tommae ġneine. Morr ġeodim nepotir ġigain, rapientir Cluana. Ģoirsoðe Ģrecrige do ðenul Coirpri 1 telaiġ Ģintoim. Ģoirsoðe Caillriġe Ģuirġ la uu Ģriuim.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º 11.º Sol tenebrorur. Dormitatio Maccoigeð abbatir Ģirr Moir. Quier Ģucrið abbatir clona mic U Noir. Lex Colum cille la Domnall Mide. Morr Cellain abbatir cluana perpa Ģrenaimm. Morr Scannlain ðuin leðġlairi. Eðaið nepor Moimaiġ rex nepotum maccu Uair moritur. Morr Mobai. Morr Ģerblai mic Ģarġura, rapientir. Interfectio nepotum Allello la Ģrecraighe. Morr Scannlaiġi cluana Ģairenn. Morr Ģuirri Erro mac n-Eirc. Mil mor dorala docum tpe 1 m-ðairciu imo aimrir Ģiaðnai mic Alða roim riġ Ulað, 7 tpi Ģiacla oir ina chinn, 7 .l. ungain ġach Ģiacail oð, co ruġað Ģiacail oð, co Ģaiði Ģop altoir Ģennchair an Ģiaðain ri, Ģcilicet anno domini 752.

¹ *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the "land of the two streams." Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the "Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic."

³ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

⁴ *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Connor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

⁵ *Telach-Findin*.—This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

⁶ *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

⁷ *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* ("Domnall of Meath"), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

⁸ *Dun-lethglaisi*.—Downpatrick, co. Down. See note ¹, at the year 583, *supra*.

⁹ *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 597, *supra*.

da-glas.¹ Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.² Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.³ The annihilation of the Brecrighe⁴ by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.⁵ The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,⁶ by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Maccoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.⁷ Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.⁸ Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,⁹ dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella¹⁰ by the Greccraighi.¹¹ Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.¹² Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.¹³ A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,¹⁴ in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair¹⁵ this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

¹⁰ *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

¹¹ *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlv.

¹² *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, co. Roscommon.

¹³ *Es-mac-nEirc*. — The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

¹⁴ *Bairche*. — Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. *Clar.* 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

¹⁵ *Bennchair*. — Bangor, co. Down.

Fol. 31ba. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Mopir flaino filii Concobair regis maixi An. Loingreč mac Flaitbertaiξ rex generis Conaill moritur. Sleibene abbar 1ae in Hiberniam uenit. Quier Cerpain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnfaelad nepotir Cuileni. Forthe Forar peae do Orruigi. Bellum airtio Noircan inter nepotes Druuin 7 genur Coirppu, in quo ceciderunt multi. Mopir Abail ađo Omnae. Bellum inter nepotes Tuirtu inuicem.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iiii.º Mopir Flaitniađ mic Tnuđaiξ, regis nepotum Meit. Comburtio cluana mic Noir in ai **¶** Ct. Aprili. Mopir Piacrađ Martarđaiξe. Felcmair mac Comgail, Cađal mac Diarmata rapient, Doelgur abbar cille Scire, mortui sunt. Inropectađ mac Oluđaiξ rex nepotum Mani, Flaitnia mac Flainn nepotir Conđail rex nepotum Foilxi, Piangalađ mac Anmchađa filii Maelecuraiđ, abb 1nne bo pinne por lođ Ri, Macc Ronđon oi čeniul Coirppu, Sneitčairt abb n-Oinoroma, mortui sunt.

.0. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º u.º Comburtio Đennčair moep in pema Patricii. Pergus mac Ceallaiξ (no Rothaiđ gaiđeirξ mic Muiređaiξ) ri Connačt, Algal ancorita Cluana Cormaic, Porinđan epircopur međuir tuirm, Đaečallad mac Colmain

¹ *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

³ *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneekan*, in the barony of Tirerill, co. Sligo.

⁴ *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

⁵ *Cill-Scirđ*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁶ *Bangor the Great*.—Đennčair moep. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

⁷ *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Conchobar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.¹ The killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devastation of the Fotharta-Fea,² by the Osraigi. The battle of Ard-Noiscan,³ between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Athomna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other. [753.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of Fiachra of Martar-tech.⁴ Felcmaire son of Comgall; Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of Cill-Scirè,⁵ died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile, King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangelach, son of Anmchad, son of Maelcúraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri; Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist abbot of Nendrum, died. [754.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,⁶ [755] *ms.* on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of Fothadh Gai-deirg,⁷ son of Muiredach), King of Connaught; Ailgal, anchorite⁸ of Cluain-Cormaic;⁹ Forindan, bishop of Methus-tuirm,¹⁰ and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49 says "Fergus son of Cella," and does not notice the alteration suggested in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught." Fergus is also called "son of Cellach" (mac Ceallach) in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 1). He was probably the "Fergus son of Cellach" mentioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran, and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

¹ *Anchorite*.—*ancoisputa*, A.

² *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn (or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach. But neither place has been identified.

³ *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B. "Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751). This place has not been identified.

[100] nepotir Suibne, mortui sunt. Slogao Laiſen la Domnall rri Niall, co rabaoar i maiſ Muipeimne. Naupragium Delbnae in ptagno Ri epſa ducem .i. Duimarač, (.i. xxx. etar, 7 in terna oib acht lucht aen etair). Bellum Gronnae magna in quo genur Coirppi pproptatum ert.

[101] [102] [103] [104] [105] [106] [107] [108] [109] [110] [111] [112] [113] [114] [115] [116] [117] [118] [119] [120] [121] [122] [123] [124] [125] [126] [127] [128] [129] [130] [131] [132] [133] [134] [135] [136] [137] [138] [139] [140] [141] [142] [143] [144] [145] [146] [147] [148] [149] [150] [151] [152] [153] [154] [155] [156] [157] [158] [159] [160] [161] [162] [163] [164] [165] [166] [167] [168] [169] [170] [171] [172] [173] [174] [175] [176] [177] [178] [179] [180] [181] [182] [183] [184] [185] [186] [187] [188] [189] [190] [191] [192] [193] [194] [195] [196] [197] [198] [199] [200] [201] [202] [203] [204] [205] [206] [207] [208] [209] [210] [211] [212] [213] [214] [215] [216] [217] [218] [219] [220] [221] [222] [223] [224] [225] [226] [227] [228] [229] [230] [231] [232] [233] [234] [235] [236] [237] [238] [239] [240] [241] [242] [243] [244] [245] [246] [247] [248] [249] [250] [251] [252] [253] [254] [255] [256] [257] [258] [259] [260] [261] [262] [263] [264] [265] [266] [267] [268] [269] [270] [271] [272] [273] [274] [275] [276] [277] [278] [279] [280] [281] [282] [283] [284] [285] [286] [287] [288] [289] [290] [291] [292] [293] [294] [295] [296] [297] [298] [299] [300] [301] [302] [303] [304] [305] [306] [307] [308] [309] [310] [311] [312] [313] [314] [315] [316] [317] [318] [319] [320] [321] [322] [323] [324] [325] [326] [327] [328] [329] [330] [331] [332] [333] [334] [335] [336] [337] [338] [339] [340] [341] [342] [343] [344] [345] [346] [347] [348] [349] [350] [351] [352] [353] [354] [355] [356] [357] [358] [359] [360] [361] [362] [363] [364] [365] [366] [367] [368] [369] [370] [371] [372] [373] [374] [375] [376] [377] [378] [379] [380] [381] [382] [383] [384] [385] [386] [387] [388] [389] [390] [391] [392] [393] [394] [395] [396] [397] [398] [399] [400] [401] [402] [403] [404] [405] [406] [407] [408] [409] [410] [411] [412] [413] [414] [415] [416] [417] [418] [419] [420] [421] [422] [423] [424] [425] [426] [427] [428] [429] [430] [431] [432] [433] [434] [435] [436] [437] [438] [439] [440] [441] [442] [443] [444] [445] [446] [447] [448] [449] [450] [451] [452] [453] [454] [455] [456] [457] [458] [459] [460] [461] [462] [463] [464] [465] [466] [467] [468] [469] [470] [471] [472] [473] [474] [475] [476] [477] [478] [479] [480] [481] [482] [483] [484] [485] [486] [487] [488] [489] [490] [491] [492] [493] [494] [495] [496] [497] [498] [499] [500] [501] [502] [503] [504] [505] [506] [507] [508] [509] [510] [511] [512] [513] [514] [515] [516] [517] [518] [519] [520] [521] [522] [523] [524] [525] [526] [527] [528] [529] [530] [531] [532] [533] [534] [535] [536] [537] [538] [539] [540] [541] [542] [543] [544] [545] [546] [547] [548] [549] [550] [551] [552] [553] [554] [555] [556] [557] [558] [559] [560] [561] [562] [563] [564] [565] [566] [567] [568] [569] [570] [571] [572] [573] [574] [575] [576] [577] [578] [579] [580] [581] [582] [583] [584] [585] [586] [587] [588] [589] [590] [591] [592] [593] [594] [595] [596] [597] [598] [599] [600] [601] [602] [603] [604] [605] [606] [607] [608] [609] [610] [611] [612] [613] [614] [615] [616] [617] [618] [619] [620] [621] [622] [623] [624] [625] [626] [627] [628] [629] [630] [631] [632] [633] [634] [635] [636] [637] [638] [639] [640] [641] [642] [643] [644] [645] [646] [647] [648] [649] [650] [651] [652] [653] [654] [655] [656] [657] [658] [659] [660] [661] [662] [663] [664] [665] [666] [667] [668] [669] [670] [671] [672] [673] [674] [675] [676] [677] [678] [679] [680] [681] [682] [683] [684] [685] [686] [687] [688] [689] [690] [691] [692] [693] [694] [695] [696] [697] [698] [699] [700] [701] [702] [703] [704] [705] [706] [707] [708] [709] [710] [711] [712] [713] [714] [715] [716] [717] [718] [719] [720] [721] [722] [723] [724] [725] [726] [727] [728] [729] [730] [731] [732] [733] [734] [735] [736] [737] [738] [739] [740] [741] [742] [743] [744] [745] [746] [747] [748] [749] [750] [751] [752] [753] [754] [755] [756] [757] [758] [759] [760] [761] [762] [763] [764] [765] [766] [767] [768] [769] [770] [771] [772] [773] [774] [775] [776] [777] [778] [779] [780] [781] [782] [783] [784] [785] [786] [787] [788] [789] [790] [791] [792] [793] [794] [795] [796] [797] [798] [799] [800] [801] [802] [803] [804] [805] [806] [807] [808] [809] [810] [811] [812] [813] [814] [815] [816] [817] [818] [819] [820] [821] [822] [823] [824] [825] [826] [827] [828] [829] [830] [831] [832] [833] [834] [835] [836] [837] [838] [839] [840] [841] [842] [843] [844] [845] [846] [847] [848] [849] [850] [851] [852] [853] [854] [855] [856] [857] [858] [859] [860] [861] [862] [863] [864] [865] [866] [867] [868] [869] [870] [871] [872] [873] [874] [875] [876] [877] [878] [879] [880] [881] [882] [883] [884] [885] [886] [887] [888] [889] [890] [891] [892] [893] [894] [895] [896] [897] [898] [899] [900] [901] [902] [903] [904] [905] [906] [907] [908] [909] [910] [911] [912] [913] [914] [915] [916] [917] [918] [919] [920] [921] [922] [923] [924] [925] [926] [927] [928] [929] [930] [931] [932] [933] [934] [935] [936] [937] [938] [939] [940] [941] [942] [943] [944] [945] [946] [947] [948] [949] [950] [951] [952] [953] [954] [955] [956] [957] [958] [959] [960] [961] [962] [963] [964] [965] [966] [967] [968] [969] [970] [971] [972] [973] [974] [975] [976] [977] [978] [979] [980] [981] [982] [983] [984] [985] [986] [987] [988] [989] [990] [991] [992] [993] [994] [995] [996] [997] [998] [999] [1000]

Fol. 316.

[101] [102] [103] [104] [105] [106] [107] [108] [109] [110] [111] [112] [113] [114] [115] [116] [117] [118] [119] [120] [121] [122] [123] [124] [125] [126] [127] [128] [129] [130] [131] [132] [133] [134] [135] [136] [137] [138] [139] [140] [141] [142] [143] [144] [145] [146] [147] [148] [149] [150] [151] [152] [153] [154] [155] [156] [157] [158] [159] [160] [161] [162] [163] [164] [165] [166] [167] [168] [169] [170] [171] [172] [173] [174] [175] [176] [177] [178] [179] [180] [181] [182] [183] [184] [185] [186] [187] [188] [189] [190] [191] [192] [193] [194] [195] [196] [197] [198] [199] [200] [201] [202] [203] [204] [205] [206] [207] [208] [209] [210] [211] [212] [213] [214] [215] [216] [217] [218] [219] [220] [221] [222] [223] [224] [225] [226] [227] [228] [229] [230] [231] [232] [233] [234] [235] [236] [237] [238] [239] [240] [241] [242] [243] [244] [245] [246] [247] [248] [249] [250] [251] [252] [253] [254] [255] [256] [257] [258] [259] [260] [261] [262] [263] [264] [265] [266] [267] [268] [269] [270] [271] [272] [273] [274] [275] [276] [277] [278] [279] [280] [281] [282] [283] [284] [285] [286] [287] [288] [289] [290] [291] [292] [293] [294] [295] [296] [297] [298] [299] [300] [301] [302] [303] [304] [305] [306] [307] [308] [309] [310] [311] [312] [313] [314] [315] [316] [317] [318] [319] [320] [321] [322] [323] [324] [325] [326] [327] [328] [329] [330] [331] [332] [333] [334] [335] [336] [337] [338] [339] [340] [341] [342] [343] [344] [345] [346] [347] [348] [349] [350] [351] [352] [353] [354] [355] [356] [357] [358] [359] [360] [361] [362] [363] [364] [365] [366] [367] [368] [369] [370] [371] [372] [373] [374] [375] [376] [377] [378] [379] [380] [381] [382] [383] [384] [385] [386] [387] [388] [389] [390] [391] [392] [393] [394] [395] [396] [397] [398] [399] [400] [401] [402] [403] [404] [405] [406] [407] [408] [409] [410] [411] [412] [413] [414] [415] [416] [417] [418] [419] [420] [421] [422] [423] [424] [425] [426] [427] [428] [429] [430] [431] [432] [433] [434] [435] [436] [437] [438] [439] [440] [441] [442] [443] [444] [445] [446] [447] [448] [449] [450] [451] [452] [453] [454] [455] [456] [457] [458] [459] [460] [461] [462] [463] [464] [465] [466] [467] [468] [469] [470] [471] [472] [473] [474] [475] [476] [477] [478] [479] [480] [481] [482] [483] [484] [485] [486] [487] [488] [489] [490] [491] [492] [493] [494] [495] [496] [497] [498] [499] [500] [501] [502] [503] [504] [505] [506] [507] [508] [509] [510] [511] [512] [513] [514] [515] [516] [517] [518] [519] [520] [521] [522] [523] [524] [525] [526] [527] [528] [529] [530] [531] [532] [533] [534] [535] [536] [537] [538] [539] [540] [541] [542] [543] [544] [545] [546] [547] [548] [549] [550] [551] [552] [553] [554] [555] [556] [557] [558] [559] [560] [561] [562] [563] [564] [565] [566] [567] [568] [569] [570] [571] [572] [573] [574] [575] [576] [577] [578] [579] [580] [581] [582] [583] [584] [585] [586] [587] [588] [589] [590] [591] [592] [593] [594] [595] [596] [597] [598] [599] [600] [601] [602] [603] [604] [605] [606] [607] [608] [609] [610] [611] [612] [613] [614] [615] [616] [617] [618] [619] [620] [621] [622] [623] [624] [625] [626] [627] [628] [629] [630] [631] [632] [633] [634] [635] [636] [637] [638] [639] [640] [641] [642] [643] [644] [645] [646] [647] [648] [649] [650] [651] [652] [653] [654] [655] [656] [657] [658] [659] [660] [661] [662] [663] [664] [665] [666] [667] [668] [669] [670] [671] [672] [673] [674] [675] [676] [677] [678] [679] [680] [681] [682] [683] [684] [685] [686] [687] [688] [689] [690] [691] [692] [693] [694] [695] [696] [697] [698] [699] [700] [701] [702] [703] [704] [705] [706] [707] [708] [709] [710] [711] [712] [713] [714] [715] [716] [717] [718] [719] [720] [721] [722] [723] [724] [725] [726] [727] [728] [729] [730] [731] [732] [733] [734] [735] [736] [737] [738] [739] [740] [741] [742] [743] [744] [745] [746] [747] [748] [749] [750] [751] [752] [753] [754] [755] [756] [757] [758] [759] [760] [761] [762] [763] [764] [765] [766] [767] [768] [769] [770] [771] [772] [773] [774] [775] [776] [777] [778] [779] [780] [781] [782] [783] [784] [785] [786] [787] [788] [789] [790] [791] [792] [793] [794] [795] [796] [797] [798] [799] [800] [801] [802] [803] [804] [805] [806] [807] [808] [809] [810] [811] [812] [813] [814] [815] [816] [817] [818] [819] [820] [821] [822] [823] [824] [825] [826] [827] [828] [829] [830] [831] [832] [833] [834] [835] [836] [837] [838] [839] [840] [841] [842] [843] [844] [845] [846] [847] [848] [849] [850] [851] [852] [853] [854] [855] [856] [857] [858] [859] [860] [861] [862] [863] [864] [865] [866] [867] [868] [869] [870] [871] [872] [873] [874] [875] [876] [877] [878] [879] [880] [881] [882] [883] [884] [885] [886] [887] [888] [889] [890] [891] [892] [893] [894] [895] [896] [897] [898] [899] [900] [901] [902] [903] [904] [905] [906] [907] [908] [909] [910] [911] [912] [913] [914] [915] [916] [917] [918] [919] [920] [921] [922] [923] [924] [925] [926] [927] [928] [929] [930] [931] [932] [933] [934] [935] [936] [937] [938] [939] [940] [941] [942] [943] [944] [945] [946] [947] [948] [949] [950] [951] [952] [953] [954] [955] [956] [957] [958] [959] [960] [961] [962] [963] [964] [965] [966] [967] [968] [969] [970] [971] [972] [973] [974] [975] [976] [977] [978] [979] [980] [981] [982] [983] [984] [985] [986] [987] [988] [989] [990] [991] [992] [993] [994] [995] [996] [997] [998] [999] [1000]

¹ *O'er against*. — epſa, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a ttiſepna, "with their lord."

² *Boats*. — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has "xxx etar ppetet unum," which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

³ *Gronn-mor*. — Gronnae magna, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grans magna*. The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Ua Suanagh*. — "Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach." See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanagh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

⁵ *Cill-mor-dithraibh*. — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra*.

⁶ *Cenn-Febrat*. — "This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork." O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 186, note x.

⁷ *Between each other*. — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against¹ their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,² and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,³ in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fídhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua [756.] Suanaigh,⁴ anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh⁵ by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat⁶ among the Munstermen, between each other,⁷ in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,⁸ was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;⁹ Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildqbur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.¹⁰

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of [757.] the Deisi-Bregh;¹¹ Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,¹² abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;¹³ Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fídhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),¹⁴

⁸ *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

⁹ *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

¹¹ *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

¹² *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

¹³ *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁴ *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Drúim-

ερική ὁρεαρίλ) ἄββαρ ἀρτοῦ Μαῶε [οἰοῦτ]. Μαρτῦ φίλα
μαίεε Ὀυβαῖν, ὀμινάτρηε Ἰλλε ὄαρο, οἰοῦτ. bellum
Ὀρμαροβαίξ ἰντερ νεποτερ Ριαρῆαχ 7 νεποτερ Ὀρμυῖν,
ἰν quo ceciderunt Ταοῖξ mac Μυρτοῖβυρ 7 νεποτερ
τρερ Ἰελλαιῶ, Καῖρᾶνναῶ, Καῖμυξ, Ἀρεβραν. Ἰλλίλλ
νεπορ Ὀυνκοῶα υἱοτορ ρυῖτ.

[Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Ἀἰνο ὀμινῶ ὀcc.° Λ.° υἱῶ.° Σλογαῶαῶ
mac Ὀνγγαίε ὀε γενερε Ἰοίρρη, Ἰῶαῖ mac Ὀναῖλλ
μῖνν ἄββαρ Φοῖβραῖν, Φορτοῦβαν Ἰφέῶαίρε, Ὀμνᾶλλ
mac Ἀῶα ἰαγεν, Σῖαῶαῖ mac Ἰυαῖῶ ὀοτορ, Ἰῶαῖ
mac Ριαῖραῶ ραρίενρ, μορτυῖ ρυντ. bellum Emnae
Μαῶε, ubi Ὀγγαῖ νεπορ Ὀναῖνξ 7 Ὀννῶο ἰντερ-
pectῖ ρυντ. Ριαῖνα mac Ἀῶο ροῖν υἱοτορ ρυῖτ.

Νῖματῦλαῖξ Ὀνν ὀο βαρε

Co ραῖγαῖῶ αῖρε;

Conro ραῖλ ἰν αῶβαῖ ἡυρε,

ἰαρ cat Chuire cῖρε.

Techt ἡῖ ρῖαῶ ὄαρ εῖρη,

No ac ὀεῖρηξ ἰν ὄαῖν Ἰαῶ;

Ὀλλοταρ ἡῖ cunn ἡῖταῶ;

Συῖλῖ carch ὀοῶῖαῶ.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

¹ *Abess.* — ὀμινάτρηε, A., B., and Clar. 49.

² *Grandsons of Cellach.*—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

³ *Dunchadh*, i.e., Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note ¹⁶, under the year 682, *supra*.

⁴ *Foibhran.* — At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foibrein*, (genit. of *Foibren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

⁵ *Emain-Macha.*—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess¹ of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach²—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,³ was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of [758.] the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran;⁴ Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,⁵ in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,⁶ were slain. Fiachna,⁷ son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well⁸ did Donn-bo go [on his] career
Until he left his kingship;
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,⁹
After the battle of Cul-Cirè.¹⁰

Going into a sliabh afterwards,
On abandoning the daim-liac,¹¹
They went to the point where they are—
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from Emain), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 83.

⁶ *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eignech, lord of the Airthera (or Oriora) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

⁷ *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

⁸ *Not well*.—*nímarcuilán*, probably

for *nímarcuilán* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nímarcuilán*, *nímarcuilán*, *nímarcuilán* (*nímarcuilán* "not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 d in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

⁹ *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

¹⁰ *Cul-Cirè*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

¹¹ *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means "stone-church,"

Sirgan vurt a cheirichen chochlané,
 Ar nar roir naérané,
 Tectan fhuato booban roóéranó,
 'Do éul fhuir in catrané.
 Du leirne fhu loéa éirne,
 hÉrim vurt i Míoe,
 I r vo leirne alaile
 Fhu Gleann roglaich ríge.

iusulatio Rectabrat mic Dunchon, regir Muéðorpe.
 Duborummman abbat Tuiliain moritur. Aertar
 pluuialir. Denn Muile effudit amnem cum pircibur.
 iusulatio Feroamail mic Cinníaelao.

.d. . Ict. Ianar. Anno domini occ. l. ix. Hic magna
 hi iii. nonar Febuaru. Imairecc Foling in quo
 ceciderunt Dunchao mac Caéail 7 Ceíternaé mac
 'Doéaré. Morir Taircelltaíé rapientir. Occirio
 Congalaíé mic Conaill regir Diaétraíé. Morir
 Muiredaíé nepotir éraim regir Lagen. Pamer 7
 meir mar. Morir Concoéair nepotir Tairééé téimín ;
 7 Conait abbat Lirr moer, 7 Gaímoíabail abbat airne
 éndai, mortui sunt. bellum hitir muinir Clono 7
 éirioir, imMoin choirre blaé. Condam cluana Cuiréim
 moritur.

when not used in connexion with any
 establishment in particular, is usually
 understood as indicating "Daim-
 liac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

¹ Amongst worms.—roir naérané. Naérané is put for naérané, to rhyme with catrané, the last word in the stanza. The proper form of the accus. plural of nathir (natriz), however, is nathpacha.

² The city, i.e., the "city" of Armagh; or probably by "the city" was meant *Emain-Macha*, or *Emania*, the ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.

³ Glenn-rige.—This was the old name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 253.

⁴ *Benn-muilt*.—The "point of molt" (molt being the Irish for a "wether"; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr. *moulton*, or *multon*). Clar. 49 describes *Benn-muilt* as "a mountain," but gives no clue as to its situation.

⁵ *Conflict of Foling*.—Clar. 49 has "the Skirmish of Foling"; but O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, renders "*Imairecc Foling*" by "*Conflictus cruentus*." Foling was, however, the name of a place, which has not been identified. This entry is not given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas ! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !¹
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,
 Thy back towards the city.²

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;
 And thy other side
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.³

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhdrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt⁴ poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.]⁵ *sig.* Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,⁶ in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Couall, King of Diathraibh.⁷ Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,⁸ King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,⁹ abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,⁹ died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain¹⁰ and Biror,¹¹ in Moin-Coisse-Blae.¹² Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin¹³ dies.

⁴ *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast*. O'Connor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

⁷ *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

⁹ *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 755).

⁹ *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

¹¹ *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

¹² *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

¹³ *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin,

Fol. 82aa. |Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Morir Finneceit
 filii Fogertai, nepotir Cernai. Bellum Ato sumai
 inter Ultu 7 nepotes Eca, in quo cecidit Ailill mac
 Feidelmto. Bellum beluit Gabrain in quo ceciderunt
 Donngal mac Laiagnaen, rex nepotum Ceinnfelaigh, 7
 alii reges. Morir Oengusa mic ferghusa, regir Pic-
 torum.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 1.º Nix magna
 7 luna tenebrosa. Occurio Eutiir episcopi a fac-
 erdote, 1 n-derai Cille dano. Quier Cormaic
 abbatir cluana mic U Noir. Nox lucida in autumnno.
 Bellum Caillle tuibis ubi Luigni proterati sunt.
 Cenel Corppu uictoriam accepit. Ferrio mac Fabr
 rapient, abar Compaine Mide obit. Bellum montir
 Truim. Roarta mac Cuana, princeps Oenae,
 mortuus est.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 11.º Morir
 Domnaill mic Murchada, (mic Diarmada suibhinn,
 mic Oirmearaigh daid, mic Conaill mic Suibne mic
 Colmain mhui mic Diarmada mic Ferghusa ceirdeoil),
 regir Temoriae; in xi. Kalendas Decembrii mor-
 tuus est. Dec lairne ab Cluana irairto, 7 Paelcu
 Finnghairri, 7 Fuarle Oa Suanaid, abb Raen,
 mortui sunt. Morir Reoairto abb Fernann. Morir

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

¹ *Fogartach*. — See above, under the year 723.

² *Ath-duma*. — "Ford of the Mound." Not identified.

³ *Belut Gabrain*. — The "Pass (or Road) of Gabran." The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

⁴ *Oengus*. — The *aithbe* ("ebb," or "decay") of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

⁵ *A dark moon*. — An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

⁶ *Caill-Tuidbig*. — The "Wood of Tuidbeg." O'Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltbeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mas.*, A.D. 757, note *f*, and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

⁷ *Luigni*. — Clar. 49 has "Luigni of Connaght" [i.e. the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma,² between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,³ in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus⁴ son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.⁵ [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,⁶ where the Luigni⁷ were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,⁸ died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.⁹ Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.] Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,¹¹ son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,¹² abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,¹³ and Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, abbot of Rathin,¹⁴ died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

⁸ *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Sliabh-Truim*. — See note ² under the year 614 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Othan*. — Otherwise called *Othán-Mura*. Fahan, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*. — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar. 49, is not in B.

¹² *Bec-Laitne*. — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

¹³ *Finnglais*, i.e. the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

¹⁴ *Rathin*. — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanaigh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Ἀναβῶν abbatir linne Duacail. Sol tenebropur in hora tertia diei. Morr Flainn garadh pegir genepur mic Ercas. Duceta Lothri. Strageser Cuilnige mare, ubi Connacta pportrati sunt. Bellum hitir .h. Ptogeti 7 Corpumpuad 7 corco daircainn. Druide rex Fortrenn moritur. Niall pporrac pegnare incipit.

b. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° iii.° Nix magna tribur pere menribur. Quier Ronain abbatir Cluana micc U Noir. Morr Cormaic mic Cilella, abbatir manirpread buitti. Int arealt mor 7 famer. Morr Duibdeilge rapientir. Bellum Arsgamain inter familiam Cluana micc U Noir 7 Derrmaigi, ubi ceciderunt Diarmait sub mac Domnaill, 7 Oiglae mac Duiblirr, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Derrmaige. Dheral mac Murchada uictor expetit cum familia Cluana. Siccitay magna ultra modum. Cilill aua Duncada, rex Connacht, moritur ert. Scannlan Peimin, mac Aedgaile, moritur. Riuth pola in tota hibernia. Iugulatio Dherail mic Murchada. Bellum Duimbile re Donnchad for riru Telae. Morr Piacrae mic

¹ *Duceta of Lothra.* — *Duceta* Lothri, A. B. *Duceta* Lothra, Clar. 49. O'Connor prints *duceta* Lothri as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* *Lothra* is now known as *Lorrha*, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

² *Fortrenn.* — Pictland, in Scotland. See note ⁶, under the year 663 *supra*.

³ *Niall Frossach.* — "Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

⁴ *Of Clonmacnoise.* — *Cluana mcu-*

noir, A. *Cluana m noir*, B. *Cluana m^e Nois*, Clar. 49. The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.

⁵ *Manistir-Buiti.* — Now Monasterboice, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

⁶ *Famine.* — Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca. Duceta of Lothra¹ [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,² dies. Niall Frossach³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] ^{B12.} months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.⁴ Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.⁵ The great scarcity and famine.⁶ Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise⁴ and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,⁷ wherein⁸ fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.⁷ Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.⁹ Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,¹⁰ King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux¹¹ in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,¹² son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,¹³ by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.¹⁴ Death

¹ *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Colum-Cille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note *b*. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

² *Wherein*.—u1b1, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

³ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

¹⁰ *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, Geneal. Table, facing p. 476.

¹¹ *Bloody flux*.—μυθ ποτα. Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

¹² *Bresal*.—Apparently the *Bresal* referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

¹³ *Dun-bilè*.—This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.¹ Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers² were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinn³
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;
With heroes was his calling ;
Since he found all to follow him —
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province
The hero Niall exacted.
Brave was the noble, who boasted
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and [764.] wonderful sign⁴ was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.⁵ The repose of Tola of Ard-Brecain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons

are not in B, is written in the top margin of fol. 32 a in A. with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

⁴ *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

⁵ *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (= 734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (= 765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

⁶ *Carn-Fiachach*.—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

Bellum capiti fiaċaċ inter duos filios Domnall, iohert, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Ailgal la Murchad. In bello ceciderunt Murchad; Ailgal in pugnam ueritur. Polaċtaċ abbas dīpor mortuus est. Loarinn abbas Clona ipso quiescit. Cellbīl cluana dīponaīġ [obit]. Depectio panīr.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º. Dormitatio Craumtain abbatī Cluana pēpta. Iugulatio Follamhain mic Concongalt, regis Mīoi, uolope. Bellum Sruġrae itir. h. dīuin 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt dī Conmaicnīb, 7 Aed duib mac Toīlīc ceciderunt. Dubinnreċt mac Caċail uictor fuit. Bellum itir Mīoi 7 dīegu, ubi ceciderunt Maeluġai mac Toċail 7 Donngal mac Doreit. Morī Cernaiġ mic Caċail 7 Cernaiġ mic Flainn. Suibne abbas lae in hiberniam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uī.º. Conbrann abbas Cille acīb mortuus est. Iugulatio Murchada mic Flaīġbertaīġ pūgh cenul Conaill. Fīobadaċ abbas Benncair quiescit. Dubdāinber mac Cormaic abbas mainīrreċt dīuiti. Quier Sleibemī lae. Mac īno fāer, abbas Enaīc duīb [obit]. Glainuibur abbas laċraīġ dīuin paupat. Cellaċ mac Coirpī filii

¹ *Domnall*; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

² *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

³ *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been *slain* by Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

⁴ *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

⁵ *Failure*.—depectio, A. depectur, B.

⁶ *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁷ *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

⁸ *Sruġhair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-shrulle, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *w.*

of Domnall,¹ to wit, Donnchad² and Murchad. Falloman³ was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,⁴ [died]. Failure⁵ of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, [765.] abbot of Cluain-ferta.⁶ The killing of Follamhan,⁷ son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,⁸ between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,⁹ son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,¹⁰ abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹¹ [766.] died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,¹² rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹³ [died]. The repose of Sleibene¹⁴ of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,¹⁵ abbot of Enach-dubh,¹⁶ [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,¹⁷ rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

⁹ *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindreachtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

¹⁰ *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbran."

¹¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹² *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹³ *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

¹⁴ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

¹⁶ *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.

Roḡseptaḡ a latrone iugulatur ert. Flaḡur mac
Fiaḡaḡ mic Caḡail iugulatur ert dołope. Lex
patricii.

- b. Ic̃t. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Dubinn-
recht mac Caḡail, rex Connaḡt, mortuus ert .i. a
fluxu sanguinis. Gormgal mac Ailello mortuus ert.
Aḡoain abbaꝝ Lir moir, huae Miannaḡḡ abbaꝝ rruic̃i
Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. P̃er̃oac̃uic̃ mac
Suibne abbaꝝ airt̃o Maḡae quieuit. Eic̃ne ingen
ḡreḡail ḡreḡ, regina regum Tem̃oriae, regnum celeste
aorip̃ci meḡuit poꝛt poenitentiam. Coibdenaḡ abbaꝝ
cille Tomae paup̃at. bellum i poꝛtḡinn itir Aḡeḡ
7 Cinaeḡ.

Ic̃t. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Coꝛcraḡ
itir Oꝛraḡḡi inuicem, ubi r̃il̃i Ceallaḡḡ r̃il̃i Paelcaip
in pugam uer̃ri sunt. Toimḡnama uictor euar̃rit.
bellum f̃er̃nand, in quo cecidit Dubcalḡḡaḡ mac
Lairḡḡnen. Cennrelaḡḡ uictor fuit. Quier Mup̃ḡale
mic Niñoedo abbaḡi Reḡḡaḡinne. Encoraḡ huae
Doaḡoain, abbaꝝ ḡlinne da loḡa, mortuus ert. Longur
Coir̃p̃ri mic Roḡseptaḡ re n-Donnchaḡ. T̃er̃p̃emot̃ur 7
raḡer̃, 7 moꝛbuꝛ leppae multoꝛ inuaꝛit. h̃Ab̃uñoañtia

¹ The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., *sq.*

² *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

³ *Aedan*.—Written Aḡoain in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aḡoan, which seems more correct. The form Aḡoain in the text is the genit. of Aḡoan, or Aḡoan.

⁴ *Ua Miannaigh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have poꝛḡla r̃ruic̃e (the "majority of the

sruiḡe," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note *g*, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Ilue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Miannaigh* being omitted after *Ua*.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

⁶ *Of kings*.—reḡum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben r̃i Tem̃raḡ; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhiunrecht,² son of Cathal, [767.] *ms.* King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,³ abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,⁴ the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,⁵ abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregb, the queen of kings⁶ of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,⁷ between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight⁸ among the [768.] Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach¹⁰ was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.¹¹ Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.¹² An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]."
But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

⁷ *Fortrenn*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note ⁸, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

⁸ *Destructive fight*. — Κορυφαῖο. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term ἰομαίπεcc, which means "conflict."

⁹ *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*. — Cennselach (for "Ui-Cennselaigh," the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

¹¹ *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

¹² *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

βαῖρμερα. Comman Enaiξ βαῖε, Concobur mac Cumarc-
cail rex Aíðne, mortui sunt.

Fol. 82^{bb}.

[Ct. 1aiair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ix.º Nargal
mac Natrluaiξ mortuus est a fluxu ranguinis.
Toimrnamha mac Flainn, rex Orraigi, iugulatur est.
Arctgal, abbas Clochar mac Doimheni, mortuus est.
Bellum inter Lagenenfer inuicem rex at Orc, ubi
Ceallaç mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt
Cinaed filius Flainn 7 frater eius Ceallaç, 7 Caenio
mac Decce, 7 ceteri multi. Piacrai Granairit, Perraçil
Cille moris enir, Perraçur episcopus filius Caenil,
mortui sunt. Polactach tige Tuac, abbas Clona
macc U Noir, mortuus est. Bellum inter nepotes
Cennrelaiξ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac Druin, 7
Etirrcel mac Aedha filii Colggen uictor fuit. Con-
gneprio etir Donnchad mac Domnaill 7 Cellaç mac
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum
Neill cu Laigniu, 7 effugerunt eum Lagenenfer, 7
exierunt i Sciaiξ Neçtin; 7 manserunt hui Neill .iii.
diebus i raie Alinne, 7 acciderunt igni omnes
terminos Laginentium. Corcrað Duilgß boinne rex
filiu deirceirio Dreg, ubi ceciderunt Flaithbertaç mac
Flainn filii Rogellniξ, 7 Uarcraðe mac Daið, 7

¹ *Acorns*.—βαῖρμερα, genit. of
βαῖρμερ, "oak fruit."

² *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not
been identified.

³ *Toimrnamha*. — Or *Tuaimnama*,
See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*,
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

⁴ *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher,
in the county of Tyrone.

⁵ *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc."
Not identified. It was probably the
name of some ford on the Liffey, or
Barrow.

⁶ *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-
corded above at the year 727.

⁷ *Granairit*.—Granard, in the co.
Longford.

⁸ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in
the parish of the same name, barony
of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

⁹ *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St.
Tua." Now Taghadoo, in the par.
of the same name, barony of North
Salt, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*. — See note ¹⁰, under
the preceding year.

¹¹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at
this time.

¹² *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See
note ⁶.

¹³ *Sciach - Neçtin*. — "Nechtan's

many. Abundance of acorns.¹ Comman of Enach-Dathe,² Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,³ son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,⁴ died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,⁵ where Cellach⁶ son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granaiet,⁷ Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,⁸ Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,⁹ abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Cennselach¹⁰ son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad¹¹ son of Domnall, and Cellach¹² son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.¹³ And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,¹⁴ and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter¹⁵ of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,¹⁶ and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ῥιατ̃ Νεατ̃ταιν, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtin* seems more correct.

¹⁴ *Rath-Alinne.* - The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

¹⁵ *Slaughter.*—coṛcṛaṛḃ. Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates coṛcṛaṛḃ "battle." But coṛcṛaṛḃ signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's Suppl. to O'Reilly, *v.* coṛcṛaṛḃ. The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

¹⁶ *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have mic Rogallañ, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written Rogellnac̃, in the genit. case (nom. Rogellnac̃), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁷ *Son of Ainftech.*—mac Ainf̃t̃c̃ (for mac Ainf̃t̃c̃, "son of Ainfh-tech," in A). The form in B. would represent mac Ainf̃t̃c̃, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.

8neirgusur mac Ainnreig, 7 Cernac mac Flainn roirbde. Corcrað aca Cliað ría Ciannacht por hU Teig. Ar mor oi laignid. Robbaðao rocharoi oi ciannacht illan mora oc tinnuro. Formman ingen Flainn mic Aeda morua ert. Crunnmael epircopur, abbar Cille more einir, quieuir. **Mor Conmac mic Drenocain**, abbatir **Cluana dochre**. Maelouin mac Duibinnrecht **ingulatur** ert. Mor hui decce abbatir Robair.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° Mor Flainn hui Dochuac, abbatir iniri can Değa. Aedgen Robair obuit. Decce mac Conlai, ri Tetbae, moruuir ert. Coirpui mac Rogertais, rex breğ, moruuir ert. Porbarað nepor Cernaiğ, abbar Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oengusur mac Rogertais, ri ceniuil loegaire, rubita morre peruit. Cañal mac Conaill minn, ri Coirpui moir, Dungalach mac Taiçliç, oux luigne, morui punt. Coblaiç ingin Cañail, dominatrix Cluana cuibcin obuit. Allcellað telça Olan, 7 Aileleç huac Cirofiaeç, obierunt. Sloğað irin Poçla la Donncharo.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 1.° Mor Airleto Cluana irair. Iugulatio Concobair .h. Maeleouin. Sloğað Donnchara co enocc m-bane.

Fol. 33aa.

¹ *Flann Foirbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann me Fogarta."

² *Ath-cliaith*. — Dublin.

³ *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluin, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

⁴ *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

⁵ *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note ⁵, p. 236.

⁶ *Cluain - Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clon-rane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Clondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. and county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.¹ The massacre of Ath-cliaith,² by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,³ were drowned in the full tide⁴ when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,⁵ rested. Death of Conmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.⁶ Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.⁸ Aedgen of Fobhar⁷ died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,⁹ King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,¹⁰ [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaithe, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,¹¹ died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,¹² and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla¹³ by Donnchad.¹⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraid. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.¹⁵ The "Fair of the clapping

¹ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

² *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

³ *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have *mac Fēradhach*, "son of Feradhach."

¹⁰ *King of Coirpri-mor*.—*ṛí Coirpri moir*, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has *ṛí Coirpri moir* (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

¹¹ *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifhtin."

¹² *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note ⁵, p. 160) and 730.

¹³ *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

¹⁴ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note *g*.

Oenach ina lamcomairt¹ae, in quo ignis 7 tonitru
rimilitudine dei iudicii. Ino lamcomairt hi feil Mícheál
dianepreos in tene di nom. Moir Suidne abbatir
lae. Aenir² Goidil da tpeosan immelle, 7 oen þrainn
etarpu, ar omhun in teinib. Quier Maelaichthin abb
cluana Eithne. Lex Comairn 7 Aedain recunoda for teora
Connacht. Aed aithin rex hile Mane, Art mac
Flaithne rex Aithne, iugulati sunt. Lersur mac
Suibcombair morpuur ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 11.° Moenach
mac Colmain, abbat Slane 7 cille Foibrid, a fluxu
ranguiun morpuur ert. Daniel nepos Poileni, retriba
Letubai, quiescit. Donncothaid rex Connacht morpuur
ert. Inpolitia riccitar 7 arbor folis, ut pene panis
omniis deperit. Deirmeir mor inna deat. Martan
inre Eithne, Aedain episcopus maiße hEu, Ceithneach
huac Epumon oabbat cluana ferpa Brenainn, morpuu
runt. Lertan dominatrix Cille dano obuit. Luna
tenebrosa in . 11. nonas decimbrii. Aed mac Coirpri,
princeps Rebrainne, morpuur ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 111.° Moir
Albairn mic Foimio, abbatir Treois moir, in sexta

¹ "Fair of the clapping of hands."
— This evidently refers to a celebra-
tion of national games somewhere,
during which the people present
thereat were so terrified by excessive
thunder and lightning, that they
clapped their hands in token of horror
and despair. Dr. O'Connor, and the
so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,
considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of
hands") as the name of the place in
which the *oenach* (or "fair") was
held. But they were clearly mistaken.
A similar incident is noticed at the
year 798, *infra*.

² *Fasted*.— *aenir* (for *aenir*), A.
B. The so-called "translator" of
these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of
theire destruction, one meale among
them in awe of the fyre." Dr.
O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates
aenir "consensio spontanea,"
which is as bad. But the translation
given in the *Census of Ireland* for
1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where
aenir is rendered by "all in one
place" (as if the original was *aen
ir*) is even worse.

³ Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of
three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tre-
denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of
Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

⁴ *Cluain - Eithnech*. — Clononagh,
near Mountrath, in the Queen's
County.

of hands,"¹ in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands' on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted² two 'tredans' together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.⁴ The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,⁵ over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot [772.] of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,⁶ rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,⁷ [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lertan, abbess⁸ of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot⁹ of Rechru, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, [773.] abbot of Treoid-mor,¹⁰ on the sixth day between the two

¹ *A second time*.— $\pi\alpha$ (for $\rho\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\theta\alpha$) A. B. O'Connor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

² *Letuba*.—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

⁷ *Magh-Eo*.—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

⁸ *Abbess*.— $\rho\omicron\mu\iota\mu\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$. A. B.

⁹ *Abbot*.— $\pi\rho\iota\mu\kappa\epsilon\tau\tau\eta$, A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but $\pi\rho\iota\mu\kappa\epsilon\tau\tau\eta$

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

¹⁰ *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

83ab. Fol. 83ab.
 ρερια inter duo parcha. ultan .h. herodeirgg,
 abbar Othae móre, θipennac mac Eicin abbar Leith-
 glinne, πορινναιν ρερια 7 episcopur Treoit, perierunt.
 Doulait ingen ποξερταιξ obit. Tomaltac mac Mur-
 gaile, rex Cruacna Ai, doobdao mac Ectgura, rex
 ceniuil filii Ercae, mortui sunt. Suairlec .h. Con-
 ciarain, abbar Lirr moir, imraiθeθ glinne Cloitighe,
 anchorita, mortui sunt. Flaθruae mac Piaθrac, rex
 Cruithne, mortui. Comixtio agonii la Donnchad.
 Eusan mac Colmain a fluxu ranguinir mortui erit,
 7 ceteri multi ex ipso dolore mortui sunt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc^o. lxx^o. iiii^o. Mort
 Cinaron regis Pictorum; 7 Donngal mac Nuadac
 abbar Lugmaib, 7 Piancu abbar Luθmaib, 7 Conall
 maighe Luingsi, 7 Suairlec abbar Linne, perierunt. Com-
 burtio airtu Maθae. Comburtio Cille rapo. Com-
 burtio Glinne da loθa. Congregatio inter Mumanen-
 rer 7 nepoter Neill, 7 fecit Donnchad uatationem
 magnam in finibus Muminenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi
 ti Muimneθaiθ. Imairpecc i Cluain irairtu itir
 Donnchad 7 muintir Cluana irairtu. Quier Ciarain
 epairtoθiξ .i. delaiξ tuu. bellum aθaiθ liag inter

¹ *Two Easters; i.e.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

² *Othan-mor.* — "Great Othan." Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

³ *Leithglenn.* — Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop's See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

⁴ *Treoit.* — Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Of Cruachan-Ai.* — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have Maighe hAi, "of Magh-Ai," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

⁶ *Glenn-Cloitighe.* — O'Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O'Conor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

⁷ *Cruithni,* i.e., the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

⁸ *Fair.* — O'Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.¹ Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor²; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,³ [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,⁴ died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,⁵ [and] Bodbchad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Erca, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,⁶ an anchorite, died. Flathroe, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,⁷ dies. Disturbance of a fair⁸ by Donnchad. Euan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,⁹ and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,¹⁰ and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,¹¹ died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad¹² committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad¹² and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.¹³ The battle of Achadh-liag,¹⁴ between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁰ *Magh-luinge*.—See note ¹, at the year 672, *supra*.

¹¹ *Linn*.—This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774."

¹² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹³ *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "*dun*" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castle-keeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note x) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepotep ʒruuin 7 Maine, ubi Mane pporɛratuɛp epɛ. 8ɛpaɛep nepotum filiopum ʒpocɛ in tempore Colɛɛen mic Cellaiɛ. Comburiɛio inɛole ʒaiɛeni.

.b.

[Ct. 1anaiɛ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Quier Colmain ɛinn anɛopitae. Moɛɛ ɛoiɛil Cluana ipaiɛo. Moɛɛ ɛopɛɛɛiɛ abbatiɛ ɛaɛo Aiɛo. Moɛɛ Collɛɛɛainɛ abbatiɛ Cluana micc U Noiɛ. Comotatio marɛipum ɛanɛti Epɛe 8lane, 7 comotatio marɛipum Uiniaini Cluana ipaiɛo. Moɛɛ Maelemanaɛ abbatiɛ Cinnɛaɛaɛ. Bellum inɛep ɛal n-ʒɛaiɛe inuicem, 1 ɛleib Miɛɛ, in quo cecioit Nia mac Conalta. Bellum ʒɛuuiɛ itepum in eoɛem anno, itip ɛal n-ʒɛaiɛe, in quo cecioepunt Cinaɛɛ ɛaiɛɛɛe mac ʒaɛaɛaiɛ, 7 ʒuuiɛal .h. ɛɛɛɛɛa ɛopɛɛaiɛ. Tomaltaɛ mac Inoɛɛɛɛaiɛ 7 ʒɛaiɛ mac ɛiaɛnaɛ uiɛtoɛep epant. Cellaɛ mac ʒunchaɛa, ɛex Laiɛen, moɛɛuɛp epɛ. Fol. 33ba. Bellum ʒɛa ɛumai itip na hʒiɛɛepu 7 .h. ʒɛoɛ ʒoɛo, in quo cecioit ɛopmɛal mac Conaill epui, ɛex ʒoɛo. ʒuɛan mac Ronɛinn abbaɛ Liɛɛ ɛioiɛ, 7 Maeɛɛuɛai .h. Moiaɛiɛ, ɛepieɛpunt. ʒaɛɛop[c]ɛaɛ itip U Neill 7 Muime, in quo ɛamiliɛ ʒepɛmaiɛi ɛuit, 7 ɛilu Tobaiɛ, io epɛ ʒuineɛaiɛ 7 ʒaɛɛannaɛ, 7 alu ɛe ɛiluɛ

¹ *Were overthrown.*—pporɛratuɛp epɛ, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Mane (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in ɛo meaiɛaɛo ɛop Uib Maine ("in which the Ui-Maine were defeated").

² *Colgu.*—King of the Ui-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

³ *Inis-Baithin.*—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

⁴ *Cluoin-Iraird.*—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

⁵ *Rath-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

⁶ *Of Finian.*—Uiniaini, A. ɛinni-ai, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

⁷ *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth in Scotland.

⁸ *Themselves.*—inuicem, A. B. For *in vicem* the *Four Masters* generally use ɛepɛin ("themselves"), as in this case.

⁹ *Sliabh-Mia.*—Slemish, a moun-

were overthrown.¹ A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,² son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] BIS. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.⁴ Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.⁵ Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian⁶ of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.⁷ A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,⁸ at Sliabh-Mis,⁹ in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung¹⁰ again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.¹¹ Tomaltach,¹² son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,¹³ son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma¹⁴ between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eúgan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,¹⁵ in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,¹⁶ and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

¹⁰ *Drung*.—See note¹, p. 96, *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

¹² *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

¹³ *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

¹⁴ *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

¹⁵ *Munstermen*.—Munster, A. B. has the abbrev. for *Munmnechu* (accus. pl. of *Munmnech*, a "Munsterman").

¹⁶ 'Family' of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mume, 7 uictorie
fuerunt nepotei Neill. Conbat¹ inna con.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° iugulatio
mac Cumarae² oc ooraib, aliuir uiait aliuir morruir
ert. Comroio cathimairicc iuir da ua Cernai³, io ert
Niall 7 Cumarae, in quo ceciderunt Ectur mac
Dai⁴, 7 ceteri multi, hi raiti Calaromo. Sloga
lagen la Donnchara for Drega. Ino ule gam irriu
ramra⁵ .i. pleco⁶ mor 7 gae⁷ mor. Plathui rili
Domnaill regir Connact. Cumarae ino oenai⁸ la
Donnchara for Ciannaet. In coeca⁹ iuir Donnchara 7
Congala¹⁰. Sra¹¹er Calrai¹² la hU Rarae. Danbo¹³
gnir rapienir obit. Ino ru¹⁴ pola Galrai imoi
olchena, pene mortaitar. In bo ar mar.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° In coeca⁹
cena iuir Donnchara 7 Congala¹⁰ .i. mac Conaig, 7
bellum porcalair inna porciunn, ubi ceciderunt Con-
gala¹⁰ mac Conaig, 7 Cuau mac Eno, 7 Derma¹⁵
mac Clo¹⁶, 7 Dunchara mac Aléni, 7 Plathia mac
Ma¹⁷, 7 ceteri multi. Donnchara uictor fuit.

¹ *Combat of the Cu's*.—Dbaró (for conbaró, or combaró) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," cu (gen. pl. and ag. con.) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

² *Jugulatio*.—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

³ *Odhra*.—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

⁴ *Cernach*.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

⁵ *Caladruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Dece, co. Meath.

⁶ *King*.—regir, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms rili and regir are used in connection with "Flathru" (the genit. form of Flathru, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'² of Cumuscach's [776.] sons, at Odhra,³—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,⁴ viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.⁵ The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathrui, son of Domnall, King⁶ of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,⁷ by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.⁸ Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodhbhna,⁹ a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donn- [777.] chad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing¹⁰); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor.

that some word like *moyr*, or *obitury*, has been omitted before *Flathrui*. But the death of Flaithrúae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

¹ *The fair*. — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailltiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (*ad. an.*), "*Levis pugna, seu*

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Donnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

² *Congalach*.—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

³ *Ban-Bodhbhna*.—"Ban of 'Bodhbhna.'" Bodhbhna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Son of Conaing*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ἐὸ ἐὰν πορκαλαῖ πορπορετ
 Ὀμνῶν οὐβᾶς οὐραχ;
 Ὁα ἰμῶα ματῶν βοεὸ βρονᾶς
 Ἰν λυαν ἰαρ νᾶ ὕραχ.

Comburzio cluana micc U Noir hi .ui. iour iuil. Ino
 riuē polā. In bo ap mār. Lex Colum Cille la
 Donnchad 7 Dnepal. Morp Etirpceili mic Aetho mic
 Colgseue, pegir .h. Cennpelaiz. Dormitatio Ainpcel-
 laiξ, abbatir Connopre 7 Lanne ela. Niall pporāc
 mac Fergaile (ann 1 colaim cille), 7 Niall mac Conaill
 grait rex uirpceirp Dneξ, 7 Tuatā mac Cnehtain
 rex Cualand, 7 Flannabpa rex .h. Mail, 7 Aeth pinn
 mac Eθac rex Dal Riati, omney morptui sunt.
 Sihtmaē abatiya cluana Dairenn morptua erp. Pnan
 abbat Cluana auir, 7 Conrtanr rapienr loča n-θirne,
 quieuepunt. Ceorp nepotum Mani in campo Dairben,
 ubi Arpēgal uictor epat. Eitni inžen Cinaθon morptua
 erp.

Fol. 33b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° uiu.° Morp
 Pulartaiξ epircopi Cluana ipairp. Oengur mac Aleri

¹ *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be "Forcalad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad"); which ("Calad") he regarded as "probably the . . . Caladh of Calraighe . . . in the present parish of Ballyloughloe [co. Westmeath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773, note o. This stanza, which is not in B., is added, in the original hand, in the lower margin of fol. 33b in A., with a mark of reference to its place in the text.

² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland. The enforcement, or promulgation, of the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 752.

³ *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

⁴ *Niall Frosach*.—Niall "of the Showers." His accession to the kingship of Ireland is recorded above at the year 762 (=763). In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), Niall is stated to have died in Hi (Iona), na aithri, "in his pilgrimage;" and it is added that three remarkable showers fell in his reign, namely, a shower of "white silver," a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. See under the years 717 and 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad¹ was caused
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.
Many a fond mother was sad
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad² and Bresal. Death of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainscellach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela³. Niall Frosach,⁴ son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille⁵), and Niall son of Conall Grant,⁶ King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan,⁷ King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata⁸—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn,⁹ died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-ais,¹⁰ and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne,¹¹ rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben,¹² where Artgal¹³ was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon,¹⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of [778.] Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne;

¹ *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

² *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

³ *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

⁴ *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

⁵ *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

⁶ *Cluain-ais*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

⁷ *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O'Donov. note *e ad an.*] was in Lough Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

⁸ *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

⁹ *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

rex Muḡdopne, Conall hua Orpeni abbat Letubai, Ainmeri abbat Raṯo nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moinan mac Cormaic abbat caṯraḯ Furi 1 Franciā, Flaṯ-ruae rex Connacht, defuncti sunt. Douum mortali-
tar non definit, 7 mortaliṯar hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. iour luin. Comburtio cluana moep Maeḡocc. Comburtio Cille weilge. In bolggach por Eriinn huile. Uentur maximur in fine autumnu. Muireḡaḯ mac Oengura, rex arḡa Cianachta, iugulatur ep. Sloḡaḯ la Donnchad iṯin Foḯla, co tucc ḡiallu o Domnall mac Aeḡo muindeirg, rege aquiloni. bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecitit Fergal mac Eladaiḡ rex Derrmuman. Breislen Berri uictor fuit. Forboraḯ mac Maeletolai, abbat Roir chaimm, moritur.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ix.° Comburtio Alcluade in Kalentoir Ianuarii. Comburtio cluana Bairenn 7 comburtio Balni. Morr Murḡoḡa mic Duṯḡoatuaḯ. bellum do maḡmair pe Colggen mac Cellaiḡ porr na hAirtḡeru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiles. Eilpin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbat innre Bairenn obiit. Fuga Ruataraḯ a Oḡtur ochae, 7 Coirpri mic Laiḡḡnein, cum duobus generibur

¹ *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

² *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

³ *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

⁴ *Ceased not*.—non definit, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

⁷ *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

⁸ *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written roir chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have roira Comáin ("of Roscommon"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;¹ Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City² in France, [and] Flaithrúa,³ King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;⁴ and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maédhog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,⁵ so that he brought hostages from Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.⁶ Breislen of Berre⁷ was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,⁸ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,⁹ on the [779.] Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,¹⁰ and burning of Balne.¹¹ Death of Murchadh, son of Dubhdatuath. A battle was broken¹² by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,¹³ dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,¹⁴ and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

been intended for Ros-Comain (Roscommon).

⁹ *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written *Al-Cluaithe*, or *Al-Cluathe*. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

¹² *Was broken*.—*‘Oo macómaim*. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates “*Prælium Domadhmanense*”!

¹³ *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene’s *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

¹⁴ *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or *Uachtar-Ocha* (“upper Ocha”). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O’Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note *s*) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note ⁴ under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

Laſinentium. Donnchad perſecutus eſt eos cum ſuis
 rociis, uarſauitque 7 comburrit fines eorum 7 aecle-
 riar. Nix magna in Appulio. Perſur Maigi ſumai
 moritur eſt. Forbſlaið ingin Connlai, dominatrix clu-
 ana ðronaið, moritur eſt. Augurſin ðennðair, 7 Seorac
 mac Sobarðain, 7 Naðarðu rapienſ, moritui ſunt.
 Congreſſio renodorum nepotum Neill Laſinentiumque
 in opido Tempio, ubi puerunt ancoritæ 7 ſcribe multi,
 quibus uix erat Dublitter. Macnio mac Ceallaið,
 abbaſ Duin leðglairi, quieuit. Lex tertia Commain
 7 Ceðain incipit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º Dungalac
 mac Conſaile moritur eſt. Magna comitatio in ardo
 Fol. 34aa. Machae, in quinquagſima die, in qua cecidit Con-
 ſalað mac Cillello. Senðan abbaſ Imlecho Iðair, 7
 Oðac abbaſ Lir moep, abbaſ innre Daime, 7 Saepðal
 hue Ðairngnae abbaſ cluana ſepeta Moluae, 7
 Ðuðinnrecht mac Perſura abbaſ Perſnann, 7 Cillngnað
 epiſcopus ardo ðreccan, 7 Moenað .h. Monaið abbaſ
 Lanne leipe, 7 Pectað abbaſ Poðair, 7 Colſgu mac
 Ceallaið ſi .h. Cpenhtain, 7 Cillbran .h. Lugadon abbaſ
 cluana Dolcain, Nuada .h. Dolcain abbaſ Tommae
 ða olann, Dungal mac Flaiðniac rex .h. Mail, Soepgal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

¹ *The two tribes of the Leinstermen*, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Uicennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Colpri King of Uicennselaigh. (*Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)

² *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

³ *Of the synods*.—renodorum, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodorum," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dublitter*.—Probably Dubhlitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

⁵ *President*.—dux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

⁶ *Third*.—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

⁷ *Quinquagesima*.—"Shrovetide," *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, A.D. 778.

⁸ *Imlech-Iðhair*.—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.¹ Donnchad^a pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods³ of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter⁴ was president.⁵ Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third⁶ 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima⁷ day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchán, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;⁸ Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle;⁹ Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua¹⁰; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;¹¹ Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;¹² Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;¹³ Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;¹⁴ Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;¹⁵ Saergal Ua Cathail, a

^a *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennaelaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., xxxvii., note ².

¹⁰ *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—Seen note ¹⁰, p. 85, *supra*.

¹¹ *Lann-leire*.—Or *Lann-leri*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note ².

¹² *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

¹⁴ *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

¹⁵ *Ui-Mail*.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Cañail rapienr, 7 Pergus mac Eñac ri Dal Riati, omner defuncti runt. bellum riçe pe feraið ðreğ for Laiçniu, die ramnae, in quo cedidit Cucongalt ri Raño inbiri. Diarmai mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac Dunğaike, da ua Conaing, 7 Maelouin mac Pergusra 7 Rogertaç mac Cumarcaiğ, duo nepoter Cernaiğ, uictorep epant belli Riçi.

Lotar Laiçin ar ramain
Do ãaiğ vağfir nað carpat;
Nirrogab luğa viçi,
For bpu Riçi po anpat.

Eicneç mac Eirtenaiğ equonimur Doimliacc, 7 Cudinaire .h. Ciarpaiçe, moriuntur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º i.º huapciðe .h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac ðrepaíl abbar aipio ðreccain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 Dubtolarğs rex pictorum citra Monoç, 7 Muireðac mac huargaike equonimur iae, 7 beccan lippeçairi, 7 scannal nepor Taiðğs abbar Acharo bo in peria Comğail, dominatur xl.º in anno, 7 ðan[ðan] abb Cloento, 7 Aððan abbar poirp Commain, 7 Ultan equonimur ðennçair, 7 Perdomnaç Tomae da ġualann, omner periepunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murresk and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

¹ *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note g) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

² *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. a) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

³ *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

⁴ *Desire of drink* [i.e., thirst] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe¹ [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir.² Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.¹

The Leinstermen went on Samhain³
To the house of a good man they loved not;
Desire of drink seized them not;⁴
They remained on the brink of Righe.¹

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward⁵ of Daimliacc, and Cudinaise Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcridhe Ua Mailetoile; Cormac [781.] son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;⁶ Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward⁷ of Ia; Beccan Liffechaire; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadhbo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government); Ban[ban],⁸ abbot of Cloenad;⁹ Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann¹⁰—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

⁵ *Steward*. — Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A., B., and *Clar.* 49.

⁶ *Monoth*. — One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

⁷ *Steward*. — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *pyuoir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁸ *Ban[ban]*. — *Ban*, A., B. "Ban-ab," *Clar.* 49; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Cloenad*. — *Clane*, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — *Tuam*, co. Galway.

bačall Artgale mic Cačail reſir Connacht, perig-
 rinatio eiur in frequenti anno ad inſolam 1ae. Del-
 lum Cuirrič in conſinio Cille dapo in ui. Kalendap
 reſtimbur, tertia reſia, itir Ruatpaci mac Paſlain
 7 Ħran mac Muirpaci, ubi ceciderunt Muſſon mac
 Flainn rex .h. Foilgi, 7 Dubdaci mac Laiſgnein, hi
 pſecur. Ruatpaci uictor fuit. Ħran captiuur ductur eſt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Occurio
 Domnall fili Flaitiač, rex .h. Foilgi, cluain Conaire
 Maelduib 1 n-geirlinnu. Oengur mac Cunnthail
 Fol 34ab. abbaſ Doimliacc, 7 Ailil .h. Tirpait, 7 Suairleč
 ancopita celibur Lir moer, 7 bačallač rapienſ
 ſenčuac, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternai rex nepotum
 Capſcon in clericatu, 7 Rectlaten Počair rapienſ,
 7 Aſon rapienſ, 7 Paſgur mac Tuſgale rapienſ
 Cluana irair, 7 Feſgur episcopur Doimliacc, 7
 Becc mac Cumſcaci, omneſ mortui ſunt. Comburi-
 o airo Mačac 7 maiſi Ħu ſaxonum. Iſnir horribiliſ
 tota nocte ſabbati, 7 tonitruum, hi .iiii. nonaſ augurci,
 7 uentur magnur 7 ualidurrimur diſſeruat mona-
 terium cluana Ħronai. Bellum Dumai ačad inter
 Dal nAſraič inuicem, in quo cecidit Pocarta nepor

¹ 'Bačall' of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of ſaying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's ſtaff (*bačal*=baculum). See a ſimilar expreſſion uſed in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *ſupra*. The obit of Artgal (whoſe victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

² Ia.—Iona, in Scotland.

³ Cuirrech.—The Curragh of Kildare.

⁴ In mutual combact.—hi pſecur, A., B. Literally meaning "in reſponſe" (or "in oppoſition"). The blundering author of the verſion in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hi pſecur, and writes "Dugdacrigh Mc Laignen O'Frear."

⁵ Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh.—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maelduibh, a ſaint whoſe feſtival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the pariſh of the ſame name, barony of Eaſt Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the ſame county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leiſter*, p. 43a.

⁶ In geirlinne. — 1 n-geirlinnu,

'bachall' of Artgal,¹ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia² in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech³ in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.⁴ Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,⁵ in 'geislinne.'⁶ Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,⁷ and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo⁸ of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,⁹ and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh¹⁰ among the Dalaraidhe them-

[782.]

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

¹ *Daimliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184-5 *supra*.

³ *Saturday.* — nocte ṛabbatī. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

¹⁰ *Duma-achadh.*—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast*, A.D. 778,

Conalta. Bellum hī Fernae moer inter abbatem 7 equonimum, 10 ept, Caſal 7 Piannachtaē. Moinach nepor Moinaiſ rex nepotum filiū Cuiar, mac Flaitniad abbat Cluana repta, morptui runt. Scamaē. Popur čano Patrici hī Cpuacnib, la Dubdaleithi 7 la Tipraitī filium Taiſg.

- b. ¹ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Rečtnia abbat cluana macc U Noir obuit. Maelouin mac Oengura, pī cenel Loiſaire, 7 Innrechtaē mac Dunchada, 7 Ciapan abb Račō maiſe oenaiſ 7 tiſe Morinnu, 7 Aečgal pī hUmail, 7 Čepnaē mac Suibne equonimur aipō Mačae, 7 Čoirnmeč nepor Ppoveni rex nepotum Ečōaē Ulaič, 7 Maelcaeč mac Cypraič minn, 7 Conall mac Črunnmail abbat Lurcan, 7 Cuſaſnnae mac Noennenaſ rex ſenerur čoirppi, omney defuncti runt. Comburtio Aečō truiū. Bellum pē n-Domnall mac Aečō muinveirg por cenel mĐoſaine. Bačall Duncabo mic Duibdatuač, reſir nepotum Maine. Plann epircopur rapienr, abbat innre caū Deſo, ueneno morpturatur ept. Bellum cairn Conall in Aionu, ubi Tipraitī uictor, 7 nepoteſ Piacraē uicti. Riſgal itir Donnchad mac n-Domnall

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

¹ *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

² *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

³ *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "*Lorica of Gildas*" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs."). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

⁴ *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraitī*.—The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,¹ between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moiuach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,² abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The 'Scamach.'³ The promulgation of Patrick's 'Law' in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,⁴ and by Tipraiti⁴ son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Recltnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] BIS. noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenagh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscracl Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noen-nenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,⁵ son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The 'bachall' of Dunchad,⁶ son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Dego, was put to death by poison.⁷ The battle of Carn-Conaill⁸ in Aidhne,⁹ where Tipraiti¹⁰ was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Domnall*. — Originally written 'Donnchar' in A., but properly corrected to 'Domnall'.

⁶ *The 'bachall' of Dunchad*. — This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the 'baculum' or pilgrim's staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Con-naught.

⁷ *By poison*. — uenno, A.

⁸ *Carn-Conaill*. — See under the year 648 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note z.

⁹ *Aidhne*. — This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

¹⁰ *Tipraiti*. — King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 ʒiaēnāe mac nAēdo roen, occ 1nnrī narpriḡ 1
n-airēeru ʒreḡ.

Orrī bris

1n vāl occ 1nnrī nā riḡ;

Donncharb nī vichet for mair,

ʒiachna nī turoecht hī tir.

Aduentur reliquiarum fili Thre ad civitatem
Tailten.

Fol. 84 6a 1ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° 1111.° ʒunchar
nepor ʒaimenī rex nepotum Manī, Maelōctaraiḡ
mac Conaill abbat cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manaē
rēribā, 7 Maelouin mac ʒergura rex loēa gabor, 7
ʒoelḡur nepor Roīēliē rapienr, 7 Muḡtēgerro mac
Cellaiḡ rapienr abbat 1nnre celtrae, 7 1oreḡ .h.
ʒoilenī rapienr abbat ʒiror, 7 Ruairorī mac ʒaelain
rex cunctorum ʒaginencium, 7 Concobar mac Colgen,
omnes perierunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultani.
Bellum Muairde, ubi Tipraiti uictor fuit. Eāiḡ
mac ʒocartaiḡ, abbat ʒoēlaro 7 1nnrī ʒroērann,
mortuū ērt. Ellbrīḡ abatarra cluana ʒronaiḡ
mortuū ērt.

1ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° u.° Maelouin
mac Aēda bennain rex 1rloēre, Scannlan mac ʒlainn

¹ *Donncharb*. — Monarch of Ire-
land.

² *ʒiachna*. — King of Ulidia. His
obit is recorded under the year 788
infra.

³ *Inis-na-righ*. — The "Island of
the Kings." Some island off the
N.E. coast of the county of Dublin;
probably one of the group near
Skerries.

⁴ *Of what*. — Orrī, A. The *Four
Mast*. write Cīrī, which is un-
doubtedly more correct. This stanza,
which is not in B., is added in the
lower margin of fol. 84a in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place
in the text.

⁵ *Would not come*. — nī turoecht
is seemingly a mistake for nī turochet,
the proper form.

⁶ *Of the son*. — ʒlī, for ʒlū, A.
and B. Dean Reeves, however,
prints "filiorum Eirc" ("of the sons
of Erc"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

⁷ *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown,
in the parish of the same name,
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194,
note d.

⁸ *Cill-manach*. — The *Four Mast*.

Donnchad,¹ son of Domnall, and Fiachna² son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,³ in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what⁴ effect
Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?
Donnchad would not go upon the sea?
Fiachna would not come⁵ ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son⁶ of Erc at the city of Tailltiu.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,⁸ a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri⁹ son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.¹⁰ The battle of Muaidh,¹¹ where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,¹² died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. [784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair,¹³ Scannlan, son of Flann, king of [785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) write "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnarnagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnarnagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

⁹ Ruadri. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

¹⁰ Ultan. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

¹¹ Muaidh. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

¹² Inis-Clothrann. — Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written innyr Cnothpenn in A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹³ Ir-Luachair. — See note¹, p. 188 *supra*.

ἢ. Ἐθῆγῃ, 7 Τῖρρᾶιτῃ mac Ἐρῆαιρ ἁββᾶρ εὐᾶνα
 ἔρῃτα ὕρῃνᾶιῃ, 7 Cellaḥ mac Moineaiḡ, 7 Τῖρρᾶιτῃ
 mac Ταῖḡḡ ἢ Connacht, ὀνειδυᾶḡᾶιῃ ἁββᾶρ εὐᾶνα
 mac Noir, Cellaḥ mac Cormaic ἢ ἀρῃᾶε Cíannachta,
 μορῖνῃτῃρ. Uentur maximur in Ianuário. Inunḡatio
 ἢ Ὀᾶρῖνῖρ. Ὑῖρῃο τερῖρῖβῖλῖρ ἢ εὐᾶιῃ mac Noir, 7
 poenitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Bellum
 inter Oḡraige inuicem, in quo cecῖoῖt Faelan mac
 Forbaraiḡ. Fēborḡaiḥ ἁββᾶρ Tuilian iugulatur ep̄t,
 7 ultionem eiur (i. Tuilean, Donnchaḥ ὑῖοτορ ἔῃῃ).
 Bellum Liacῖῃῃ inter Donnchaḥ 7 genur Aḡḡa ἔῃῃane,
 in quo cecῖoḡerunt Fiaḥḡai mac Caḡail, 7 Fogarḡaiḥ mac
 Cumarḡaiḡ rex Loḡa ḡaḡor, 7 ὑοο nepoteḡ Conaiḡ, iḡ
 ep̄t, Conaiḡ 7 Diaḡmaiḥ. Bellum Cenonḡ iḡῃ ἢ.
 Eḡaiḥ [7] Conaille, in quo cecῖoḡerunt Caḡḡue rex
 Muḡḡoḡḡnae, 7 Rῖmῖḡ mac Cernaiḡ. Moḡḡ Forbaraiḡ
 mic Seḡḡḡaiḡ, ἔḡḡῖρ ḡentῖρ ḡóḡaine. ḡerḡῖρ que
 ὑῖoῖtῃρ ἔḡḡaiḥ.

Ἰct. Ianaiḡ. Anno domῖῃi dccc.° lxxx.° uῖ.° Colḡḡu
 mac Cḡḡḡḡḡaiḥ ἁββᾶρ Lurcan, Clemenḡ mac Cōḡḡbeni,
 Lēḡḡur nepor Fēḡcain ἔḡḡῖῃῃ ḡille Maiḡḡenn,
 Robarḡaiḥ mac Móḡnaiḡ equonῖῃῃ ḡlanc 7 ἁββᾶρ
 ḡille Fōḡḡḡḡ, Muḡḡeḡaiḥ mac Caḡail ἁββᾶρ ḡille ḡapo,

¹ *Died*.—μορῖνῃτῃρ, A., B., (though O'Conor prints μορῃτῃ ἔῃῃt). "moriuntur," Clar. 49.

² *Dairinis*.—"Oak-island." This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

³ *Tuilan*.—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

⁴ *Killed*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

⁵ *And the avenging of him*.—7 ultionem eiur. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

⁶ *Donnchad*.—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchad," by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 781=786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time,

Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.¹ A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.² A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,³ was killed;⁴ and the avenging of him⁵ (*i.e.*, at Tuilan;³ Donnchad⁶ was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad⁶ and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,⁷ and two descendants of Conaing, viz. :—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,⁸ between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called 'scamach.'⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot [786.] of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;¹⁰ Robhartach son of Moenach, steward¹¹ of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;¹² Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

¹ *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

² *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784).

³ 'Scamach.'—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan's Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note ², p. 258 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn's day in the Calendar is December 18.

¹¹ *Steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), MSS.

¹² *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written "*Kill-favar*," in *Clar*. 49; but incorrectly. O'Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast*. A.D. 768, note k.

Fol. 34 *ba.* Lomčunil episcopur Cille rapo, Snerobpan episcopur Cille rapo, Alodcu ancorita Rašo oinbo, Conall mac Fithgaile rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum inter genur Conall 7 Eogain, in quo uictor fuit Maeluain mac Aedā alodain, 7 Domnall mac Aedā muinobrig in fugam uerrur ert. Bellum Goli in quo nepoter Briuin uicti sunt. Cačmuš mac Duinncočaiš, 7 Dubobreibrig mao Cačail, inuicem ceciderunt. Dubodabairenn abbar Cluana ipairso asuiritauit paruchiam cričae Muman. Ar nepotum Briuin hūmil apud nepoter Piacrač Muirpce, ubi omnes optimi circa regem Flačgalum filium Flannabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibčombair abbar Ečropoma obiit.

- b. *kt.* 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° un.° Morp Maeluain mic Aedā alodain regir ino počlai. Morp Cernaiš mic Cačail. Morp Ectgaile filu daič, abbatir Muccirt. Luna rubra pimitudine ranguinir in .xii. Kalenday Martii. Macoac abbar Saizne mortuur ert. Colum mac Paelgura episcopur ločri mortuur ert. Morp Suairē mic Dungalaiš regir nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubodatuac episcopur

¹ *Aldchu.* — Alodcu, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is Aladhcu (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

² *Rath-oenbo.* — The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

³ *Died.* — moř 2, for mortuur ert, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Ui-Briuin.* — There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ui-Briuin ("descendants of Brian"). But the site of the battle (Goli) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

⁵ *'Parochia.'* — 'Parochia' (now understood as simply meaning 'parish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese'; the corresponding (Joan) form in Irish being parpce. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes "in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

⁶ *Ui-Briuin of Umal.* — The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O'Malley.

⁷ *Where all.* — ube omnes, A. ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,¹ anchorite of Rath-oenbo,² and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.³ A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin⁴ were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairenn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'⁵ of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal⁶ by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce, where all⁷ the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.]⁹ Aldan, King of the Fochla.⁹ Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,¹⁰ died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,¹¹ died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.¹² Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

⁸ *Echdruim*. — Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

⁹ *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

¹⁰ *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

¹¹ *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Connor (note (2) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. *Ui-Briuin-Cualand* was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbay raðo Aðo, paupar. Lex Ciaraíni pop Connachta. Comburtio Daire éalgairð.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º uiu.º Moir Murgaile abbatir cluana macc U Noir. Fiachnae mac Aedo roen, rex Ulath, mortuus est. Peðac mac Cormaic, abbat Luðmarð 7 Slane 7 Doimlacc, 7 Sioiðeðac rex Conailli, mortui sunt. Gormgal mac Eladaið, rex Cnoðbai, in clericatu obiit. Perpuðail episcopur cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburtio Cluana irairðo in nocte parca. Nix magna .iii. Kalendar Maii. Contentio in arð Maðae, in qua iugulatur est uir in hortio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltað mac Caðail. Eðuið uictor fuit. Occisio cluano perptae Moingain la Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aed mac Tomaltað, 7 oratorium comburtum. Bellum inter Pictor ubi Conall mac Tairðs uictur est 7 euarir, 7 Conrtantuin uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitigi inter genur Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genur Conaill proptatum

Fol. 35aa.

¹ *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

² *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

³ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

⁴ *Cnoðba*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁵ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

⁶ *Easter night*.—In nocte parca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

⁷ *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

⁸ *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Innrechtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulath in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 8), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aedh Roan, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.

ert, 7 Domnall euaipit. Comburtio innre cáin Dego. Feirgil abbar Acaib boó moipiuip ert. Bellum inter Lagenenreip vergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id ert Opoma goire, quo Rogartaib mac Caibail uicitur euaipit. Strager Luigne la .h. Ailello in Acaib ablae. Sapiusar baélu ipu 7 minn Patraic, la Donnchara mac n-Domnall, oc raib airéir ap oenaib.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. lxxx. ix. Moip Noe abbatip Cinnagaraib. Cormac mac Pergusle, Dungal mac Loegaire abbat Duin leéglairi, Maelcombair abbat Glinne ra locha, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siarail abbat Duiblinne, Cinaeib mac Annchara ra .h. Liahan, Tomaltaib mac Innrechtaib ra raí n-Araib, moipiuip punt omneip. Bellum Aca ra n-Oaib Ailello for Luigne, in quo cecidit Duibartaib mac Flaitgura, ra na tri ipoinnte. Comburtio Eopoma mac n-Aca. Comotatio reliquarum Coimigin 7 Mochuae mic U Lugdon. Caetep

¹ *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

² *Inis-cáin-Dega*.—Iniahkeen, in the county of Louth.

³ *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784) style him an geometer ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Connor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferall," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of his-
tory.

⁴ *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

⁵ *Luighni*.—Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

⁶ *Ui-Ailella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

⁷ *Achadh-abla*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall¹ escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.² Fergil,³ abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal⁴ escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,⁵ by the Ui-Ailella,⁶ in Achadh-abla.⁷ Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu⁸ and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,⁹ son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,¹⁰ at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.¹¹ Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;¹² Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella⁷ over the Luighni,⁵ in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.¹³ Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.¹⁴ Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.¹⁵ [789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

² *Bachall-Isu*.—"Baculus Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1538, and Todd's *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

⁹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁰ *Rath-airthir*.—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

¹¹ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

¹² *Dubhlinn*.—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."

¹³ *Three Tribes*.—*να τρι γ'λοινντε*; lit. the "three denominations." Probably a variation of the term "*Teora Connachi*" ("Tripartite Connaught," or "Three Connaughts"), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the "Gamanraide of Irras [Erris]," the "Fir-craibhi," and the "Tuatha-Taidhen." See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders *να τρι γ'λοινντε* by "The Three Surnames."

¹⁴ *Echdruim-mac-nAedha*.—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

¹⁵ *Mac-U-Lugedon*.—"Son of the descendant of Lugedo." The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

magua illa la val n-*Araroe*. bellum Conaill 7
Constantin hic scriptum est in aliis libris.

[*ct. lan.* Anno domini dcc.° xc.° Cernach mac
Muirthead, Preemarc episcopus Lurcan, Cuthaire
mac Conarai abbas apud Mačae, Donnchal mac
Dočallo rex na n-*Arter*, Artgal mac Cačail rex
Connačt in hi, Soerbergg abbas cluana macc U
Noir, Caincompacc episcopus Finnghairri, Sine abbas
Dennčair, Muirthead mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omnes
defuncti sunt. Dačail mac Tučail mortuus est.
Amalgaid rex .h. Mani mortuus est. bellum
apud ablae, ubi ceciderunt Diarmait mac Deicce rex
Tečbae, 7 Persur mac Alčaila victor fuit. Cačorerač
pe n-Donncharo a Tailti du cairn mic Cairčein, for
Ačb ningor, in quo ceciderunt Cačal mac Ečoač rex
nepotum Cnečtain, Maelročartaič mac Artrač, 7
Domnall mac Colčgen. Dineptac mac Močaraič,
ancorita, paupauit.

Fol. 35 ab.

.b. [*ct. lanar.* Anno domini dcc.° xc.° i.° Maelruain
Tamlačtai, Alčain Račain, Ačban .h. Concumb,
episcopi 7 milites Chriuti, in pace dormierunt; 7
Soerinhug Onaič duib mortui. bellum rruite Cluana
argai ubi ceciderunt Cinaeč mac Arčgaila, 7 Muirčir
mac Tomaltaič victor fuit, 7 initium regni eiu.

¹ *Slaughter*.—Caerui, A. Cerep, B.

² *Conall and Constantine*.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The "Jugulatio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Custantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

³ *In other books*.—in aliis libris, A. recunvum alior libror, B.

⁴ *Conasach*.—Called "Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid," in the list of the "Comarbs" (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 8.

⁵ *Artgal*.—The assumption of the pilgrim's staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

⁶ *Ard-abla*.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abhla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast*, A.D. 786, note q.

⁷ *By Donnchad*.—pe n'Donncharo. The so-called 'translator' of these

A great slaughter¹ of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall² and Constantine³ is written in this place in other³ books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaisc, son of Conasach,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochar, King of the Airthera; Artgal,⁵ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomracc, bishop of Finnghais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,⁶ where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,⁷ from Taitiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,⁸ over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothartaigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,⁹ Aedhan [791.] MRS. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh¹⁰ died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,¹¹ where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,¹² was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *pre-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren*."

⁸ *Carn-mic-Cairthin*: i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

⁹ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

¹⁰ *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹¹ *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

¹² *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note ², p. 270.

bellum Airo maiccrime, ubi nepotes Ailello prout
 trati sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Aipechtae nepotes Catail
 ceciderunt, 7 Catmuig mac Flaitbertaig, rex Coirpri,
 7 Corniac mac Duibhacri, 7 Driepri, ceciderunt.
 Driepal mac Flaitri rex val Arai, Maelbriepail mac
 Aetho filii Crichain 7 .h. Fiachrach, Donncoirc rex val
 Riatai, Catmuig rex Calrai, Teroc princeps Corcaig
 more, obierunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ii.° Dubh-
 leithi mac Sinai abbat airo Maad, Crunnmail
 Oroma in arclann abbat Cluana irairto, Coirpri mac
 Laidhnein 7 Laiden dergabair, Doimtech princeps
 Treoit moer, Cinach mac Cumurcraig abbat Dermaig,
 Flaitgel mac Taielich abbat Oroma raad, perierunt.
 Lex Coman la Ailodub 7 Muirghis, rex teora
 Connaeth. Lex Ailbi rex Mumain, 7 oronatio
 Aipriog mic Catail in regnum Mumen. Sarugad
 Faindelai la Gormgal mac n-Dindanai, 7 eccur 7
 inno airo Maad, 7 guin duine ann la hU Criehtain.
 Receptio Faindelai iterum i n-Airo Maad. Com-
 oatio peliquiarum Toli.

¹ *Reign.*—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

² *Cathal.*—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

³ *Ui-Fiachrach.*—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

⁴ *Corcach-mor.*—Cork, in Munster.

⁵ *Dubhdaleithi.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

⁶ *Druim-Inaslainn.*—Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

⁷ *Ladhgnen.*—The words 7 Laidhnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

⁸ *South-Leinster.*—Coirpri son of "Ladnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

⁹ *Treoi-mor.*—"Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *The 'Law' of Coman.*—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.

ghis's] reign.¹ The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,² were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dálaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;³ Donncorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,⁵ son of Sinach, [792] abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,⁷ King of South Leinster;⁸ Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;⁹ Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,¹⁰ by Aildobur¹¹ and Muirghis, over the three divisions¹² of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal¹³ son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.¹⁴

¹¹ *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

¹² *Three Divisions*. — See note ¹² under the year 789 *supra*.

¹³ *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Airchinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the *Mass*. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

¹⁴ *Tole*. — See note ⁶ under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.

Fol 85 ba. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Airectach .h. Faelain abbat aipio Maðae, 7 Arriað episcopuip aipio Maðae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte. Tomað abbat ðennðair, ioreð nepor Cernae abbat cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Caðnia nepor ðuairne, abbat Tomað sneine, 7 Lerben banaircinnec cluana ðairenn, paupauerunt. Iugulatio Artrað filii Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Sloðað la Donncharo ad auxilium laginentium contra Mumenenper. Uartatio omnium inuolapum ðritan-niae a gentilibus. Inoret Mugðorinne maðen la Aeb mac Neill.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º ðrann apðocenn rex laginentium occipuy ert, 7 regina eip, Eitne ingin Domnaill Miðe. Pinðnechta cetarðerc, mac Ceallaið, occidit eor hi Cill ðule tuma in pexta nocte port Kalenðar Maii, io ert .iiii. pemia. Occipio Cuinn mic Donncharo hi cipð Oa n-Olcán la Flann mac Congalaið. Lorcað Reð-rainne o ðeinnitð, 7 Sci ðorcpað 7 do lompað.

¹ *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes *aliað O flearðaið* ("alias *Ua Fleadhaigh*"), as in B. Clar. 49 has *O Fleai*. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airectach *Ua Faeláin* is stated to have been of the *Ui-Bresail* (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

² *Abbas*. — banaircinnec. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinnec they make *leapðanðan airðino-eoch* ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides, Cluain-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Connor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

³ *By Gentiles*. — a gentibus, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

⁴ *Mughdorna Maghen*. — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,¹ abbot [793.] of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathnia Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess² of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.³ Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen⁴ by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,⁶ King of the [794.] Leinstermen was slain, and his queen; Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'⁷ son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,⁸ on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,⁹ by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci¹⁰ was pillaged and wasted.

¹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

² *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note ⁵.

³ *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

⁴ *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note l), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muiredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

⁵ *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has γει (with a "punctum delens" under the letter γ) γογρηατο [evidently for γο γογρηατο] γοο λομ ηατο, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For γει (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α σερρινη ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Forndelach (mac Meanaiḡ) abbaí airtod Mačae rubita morae perit. Murcāb mac Pēradaiḡ, Tír-raí mac Pērcáir o cloin pēpta ḡrenaimn, ḡraíe h. Tír-raí ab Cluana pēta, obierunt.

Íct. Ianaí. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º u.º Dublittair Fionnglaírrí, 7 Colḡsu nepoí Duinečdo, Olcoḡur mac Flainn filí Eirc, rex Muḡhan, rcubae 7 epircopí 7 ancoritae, dormierunt. Oḡra rex bonur Anglorum mortuú eir. Equonimur airtod Mačae, Ecu mac Cernaiḡ, mortuú eir inmatúra morae. Senčan abbaí Cille ačaiḡ ḡroma pēta 7 ḡipor, 7 Suíḡne abbaí Áčta traim, 7 Moenač mac Oengura rechar Lurcan, omner obierunt. Mac Pērgḡ[u]ra rí .h. mḡruim, Duinečaiḡ
 Fol. 35 bb. hoā ḡaíre tux Ciarraidhe, mortui sunt. Cat Áčta ren, ubi Muirḡir euair. Cločcu epircopur 7 ancorita Cluana irairt in pace quierunt.

Íct. Ianaí. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ui.º Morir Donnchara (mic Domnaíll) rēḡir Tēḡro 7 Innpēch-taiḡ mic Domnaíll ppatur eir.

O thur domain cialla can,
 U. míle bliadan boppradais,
 I ror ir ret reirḡ rín,
 Co clor ec veis mic Domnaíll.

Cumurcāc mac Fogartaiḡ, rex veircēir ḡrēḡ, in clerícatu; Rotēchtač Cpoibe, 7 Muirēdač mac Flainn ḡarad, rex ḡentir mic Ercae, 7 Cruimmael mac Fírdačrúč, 7 Curoi mac Oengura rex ḡenerir Loigairē,

¹ *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanaiḡ, (nomin. Mleanach). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Mloenaiḡ, in the genit. form; nomin. Mloenach.

² *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

³ *Of Munster*.—Munhen, A.; Munhan, B.

⁴ *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh of Drúim-fota*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁶ *Atk-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁷ *Ciarraidhe*.—The *Four Masters*

Foendelach (son of Maenach¹), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraití, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir² 'of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster,³ [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,⁴ a good king of the English, died. Echu, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,⁵ and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,⁶ and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,⁷ died. The battle of Ath-fen,⁸ where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraid, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,
Five thousand momentous years,
Here in happy way it was,
'Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherney.

⁸ *Ath-fen*.—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Ai (see last note),

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

⁹ *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αἰλμεῖταιρ equonimur cluana mic Noir, omner
mortau punt. Bellum Ornoma rix, in quo ceciderunt
duo filii Domnall, id est, Fintnechtā 7 Diarmait
hodur fratres eius, 7 Fintnechtā mac Follamain, 7
alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill
filii Fergaile uictor fuit.

Για βοροῦταιρ Αἰδ λα Domnall, corcap cicar;

Ἔνι Αἰδ ρινν ριν 1 cat Ornoma rix po hicar.

Conval filia Murcoḡa, abatiyya tiḡe ρruithe Cille
ḡaro, dormiuit. Uartatio Mīdi la Aed mac Neill
ρρaraḡ, 7 initium regni eius.

[Ct. 1a. a. a. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° uii.° Eusur
nepor Diḡolla, abar Cille ḡaro, mortuus est. Com-
burcio inre Patraicc o genntiḡ, 7 borime na cpiḡ do
briḡ, 7 ρcpin Doḡonna do briḡeab doaiḡ, 7 innreḡa
māra doaiḡ cene, eitir Epinn 7 Alḡain. ρorinnan
Imleḡo ρia, 7 Conḡmaḡ mac Muirḡeḡo nepor ḡuairḡ
Oiron, ρcpiba Cluana mic Noir, ρepierunt.

¹ *Ailmedhair*. — O'Conor misprints this name "*Ailine-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailine* (recte *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (recte *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "Ailmear."

² *Druim-riḡh*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge." O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 798, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

³ *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

⁴ *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

⁵ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

⁶ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

⁷ *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Mupchadā ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 85 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

⁸ *Tech-sruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,¹ steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,² in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,³ his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.⁴ Aedh,⁵ son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh⁶ was slain by Domnall,⁷ a fierce triumph;
By the true, fair Aedh,⁸ in the battle of Druim-righ,⁹ it was
avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe⁸ in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,⁹ son of Niall Frasach,⁹ and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of [797.]
Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc¹⁰ by Gentiles;
and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the
shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other
great devastations¹¹ [were committed] by them both in
Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,¹² and
Condmach, son of Muirmidh,¹³ descendant of Guaire
Aidhne,¹⁴ scribe of Clonmacnoise, died.

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithie* means "house of sen-
nora."

¹ *Frasach*. — *frasaig* (the gen. form of *frasach*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note ¹, p. 169, note ², p. 230, and note ⁴, p. 248, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Inis-Patraic*. -- "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

hel re Gallaibh, Introd., xxxv.
note¹.

11 *Great devastations.* — *innopora mapa*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in *Clar.* 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel, &c.* *Introd.* p. xxxv.

¹² *Imlech-Fia*.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

¹⁸ *Of Muirmidh.*—Μυρμηθο, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form Μυρμποθα; the nomin. of which would be Μυρμποθα.

¹⁴ *Guaire Aidhne*. — Oroni, in A. and B. See note ², p. 118 *supra*.

Fol 34^{aa}. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.^o xc.^o uiu.^o bellum
 Tuin ganiba inter Connaecta inuicem, ubi Corcpac
 mac Duinn, 7 Gaicebae, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7
 Muirghis mac Tomaltai 7 uictor fuit. bellum
 Pinnubrae hi Teibha, ubi peger multi occurrunt,
 peger genepur Coirppu .i. Dubinnrecht mac Arctgaile
 7 Murchad mac Conomai. Murchad mac Domnall
 uictor fuit. iugulatio blaemac mic Guaire, abbatir
 Cluana fota Doetain, o Maelpuanae 7 o Pollamain
 filii Donnchara. Nix magna in qua multi homines
 7 pecora perierunt. Domnall mac Donnchara uolore
 a patribus suis iugulatur est. Peadac mac Segein,
 abbat Rechrainne, obiit. Anall abbat cluana mic
 Noir, Ceiterna abbat Glinne da locha, 7 Siadal .h.
 Comann abbat Cille acaid, 7 Fiannaetae Fernann, 7
 Suibne Cille deilge, 7 Breisleen deirne uitam finierunt.
 Ino lamcomart hi feil Micheil, dia n-epre in tene
 ra nim. Lex patricii popi Connaecta, la Gormgal
 mac Dinodai. Cilill mac Inorechtae, rex .h.
 Maine Connacht, mortuus est. Dunplait filia
 Plaitberthae mic Loi[n]ghri doiriuir.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.^o xc.^o ix.^o Airmeabach
 abbat Bennair, Connlae mac Arctgaile, Cillobur
 abbat poir Comain, Mimtena abbat Glinne da locha,

¹ *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

² *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *pepin*, "themselves."

³ *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

⁶ *Cluain-fota-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba¹ [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,² in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,³ son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair⁴ in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,⁵ son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,⁶ by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,⁷ died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhal Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;⁸ Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-dolge, and Breislen of Berre,⁹ ended their lives. The 'lamchomairt'¹⁰ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." The 'Law' of Patrick¹¹ over Connaught, by Gormgal,¹² son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,¹³ son of Loingsech, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;¹⁴ [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,¹⁵ abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

⁸ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁹ *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

¹⁰ 'Lamchomairt.'—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note ¹.

¹¹ *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., *sq.*

¹² *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

¹³ *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, "in clericatu," is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁵ *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.

perierunt. Linngeach mac Riadae, abbat Thim let-
glairi, Conmael mac Donit abbat Corcaige móre,
perierunt. Feirgil nepos Taidg, scriba Lupcan,
dormiuit. Cilill mac Feirgusa, rex deirceirte brege,
traiectur est de equo suo in circio perue filii Cuilinn
Lupcan, 7 continuo mortuus est. Belliolum inter
genus Lothaire 7 genus Arongail, in quo cecidit
Fiangalach mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-
galach mac Aengusa uictores erant, causa inter-
fectionis fratris sui, id est Paelbi. Porcio reli-
quiarum Conlaid hi perierunt argeat. Catcorrao
iur na hAirthere inuicem immai 7 lingren, ubi
cecidereunt Maeldara abbat Daire eithne, 7 Connal
mac Cernai 7

Vol. 86 ab. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc. Porcio reliqui-
arum Ronaen filii Deric in arca auri 7 argenti.
Feirleimio .h. Lugadon, abbat eluana Dolcan,
mortuus est. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotes Edoach
Cocho, in quo cecidit Ecu mac Cilella rex Cocho, 7

¹ *Dun-lethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

² *Corcach-mor*, i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

³ *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Culnadh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

⁴ *A battle*.—Belliolum, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 796, is *iomairsecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

⁵ *His brother*, i.e., *Faibhe*.—Faibhe was apparently the brother of Fiangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

⁶ *Conlaid*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194–201.

⁷ *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

⁸ *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

⁹ *Daire Eithneigh*.—O'Donovan.

[and] Mímténacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;¹ Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,² died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn³ of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle⁴ between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangelach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, *i.e.*, Failbhe⁵ [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed⁶ in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera⁷ themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,⁸ where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,⁹ and Conmal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,¹⁰ son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,¹¹ abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,¹² died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Uí-Echach-Cobho,¹³ in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And [800.]

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Fel-ré of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-mhann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

¹⁰ *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-couaill,'

otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note ¹, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661-664.

¹¹ *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

¹² *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

¹³ *Uí-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Rochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Uí-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

ceciderit Cairneall mac Caṡail ex parte aduersaria belli, 7 exerceatur eius uictor fuit. Dnepal mac Segeini, abbaꝝ lae, anno principatur fui .xxxv.º dormiuit. Ruamnur abbaꝝ domnaiḡ sechnaill moꝛtuur eꝛt. Deṡáil filia Caṡail, regina Donnchara, moꝛtua eꝛt. Dnepal mac ḡormgaile, de genere Loḡaire, a ꝑatꝛibꝛ fuiꝛ uolope occiꝛur eꝛt. Caṡrannaḡ mac Caṡail Moenḡaig, 7 Ninioḡ ancoꝛta, paupꝛant. Ceꝛtaꝝ pluuiailꝛ.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º i.º Muiredaḡ mac Domnaill ꝑi Miḡe moꝛtuur eꝛt. Sloḡaḡ la h Aeḡ ꝑoꝛ Miḡe, co ꝑo ꝑann Miḡe iꝛiꝛ ḡa mac Donnchara, iḡ eꝛt, Concoḡaꝛ 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Coꝛmaic abbaꝝ Slane, ꝑapientꝛ 7 iudex optimur, obiit. Feꝛḡal mac Anmeaḡa ꝑeꝛ Oꝛꝑaiḡ moꝛtuur eꝛt. Macoiḡi Apuꝛcꝛoꝛan abbaꝝ Bennḡaꝛ, Muiredaḡ mac Olcobaiꝛ abbaꝝ cluana ꝑeꝛta Drenḡain, Coꝛcꝑaḡ neꝑoꝛ ꝑꝛoiḡ abbaꝝ Luḡmaḡ, Clemenꝛ Tꝛiꝛe ḡa ḡlaꝛ, omneꝛ ꝑelicitꝛeꝛ uitam in pace ꝑimieꝛunt. Aeꝛꝑi mac Ailella, ꝑeꝛ Muḡḡoꝛne maḡan, moꝛtuur eꝛt. Euginiꝛ filia Donnchara, regina ꝑeḡiꝛ Temoꝛiaḡ, moꝛtua eꝛt. Toḡal

¹ *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

² *Domnach - Sechnaill*; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

³ *Befáil*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

⁴ *Cathal*.—See last note.

⁵ *Domnachad*.—King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

⁶ *Summer*.—Oꝛtaꝛ, B.

⁷ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

⁸ *Aporcrosan*.—Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrosan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,¹ son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,² died. Befáil,³ daughter of Cathal,⁴ queen of Donnchad,⁵ died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Donnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh⁷ upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Annchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,⁸ abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;⁹ Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughnadh,¹⁰ and Clemens of Tir-da-glas¹¹—all ended¹² their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,¹³ died. Euginis,¹⁴ daughter of Donnchad,¹⁵ Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

⁹ *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹⁰ *Lughnadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *All ended*, &c.—B. has merely *omneŕ deŕuncti*. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

¹³ *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written *Mughdorna-Maighen*, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

¹⁴ *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written *Eugenia* for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Eugenia*.

¹⁵ *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Donnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

Locha Riach la Muirghis. 1 Columbae cille a gentibur comburta ert.

- [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ii.º Quier Flainn mic Narghaile, qui in temptatione dolopur .xvi.º anno incubuit. Airpinnan abbat Tairilaecta Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conghaile, rex Locha Cal, a fratribur suis iugulatur ert. Artgal mac Caithraigh, rex inrolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur ert. Bellum ruibai Conaill inter duos filios Donnchada, ubi Ailill cecidit et Concobair uictor fuit. Oengus mac Muighoin, rex nepotum Paulgi, iugulatur ert dolope a sociis Finnechte filii Ceallai, consilio regis sui. Belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmai, in quo multi intercepti sunt.
- .d. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Doñnall mac Aeda muintheigh, rex aquilonis, mortuus ert. Riachra mac Tuathail, rex nepotum Teigh, mortuus ert. Quier Capatbrain abbat Driop. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimus Lurcan, mortuus ert. Uartatio Laguen-tium apud filium Neill duabus uicibus in uno mense. Paelan mac Ceallai princeps Cille daro, et Cernaigh mac Dunchada rex Muighoigne, perierunt. Congreirio penatorum nepotum Neill, cui duar erat Conomaigh

¹ King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

² *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

³ *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.'

⁴ *Qf Narghal*.—Narghaile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Naergaile. MS. B. has Narghaile ("of Narghal.")

⁵ *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, in the co. of Dublin.

⁶ *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Ar-magh.

⁷ *Culen-rigi*.—See note ¹¹, p. 187, *supra*.

⁸ *Ruibha-Conaill*.—Now Rath-connell, in the parish of the same

' Temoria,¹¹ died. The demolition of Loch-Riach² by Muirghis.⁸ I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of [802.] Narghal,⁴ who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,⁵ rested in peace. Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,⁶ was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,⁷ of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,⁸ between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,⁹ King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,¹⁰ son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen¹¹ and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, [803.] BIS. King of the North,¹² died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,¹³ died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,¹⁴ twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators¹⁵ of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁸ *Of Mughron.* — Ț Domnall ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughroin, "grandson of Mughron."

¹⁰ *Finsnechta.* — King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

¹¹ *Sogen.* — *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

¹² *King of the North.* — rex aquilonis, A., B. The words rex in tuaircirt, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

¹³ *Ui-Teig.* — This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

¹⁴ *The son of Niall, i.e.,* Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

¹⁵ *Senators.* — penatopum, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbay Aipso macae, i n-dun čuaser. Uellum inter nepotey Cnemtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Eču mac Cañail et Domnall mac Ečdač, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnločair mac Artrač uictor fuit. Sioğab n-Čedo oiproniđi docum Laižen co ru ġall ĤinĤnehta ru Laižen do Čeđ. Tonitruum ualidum cumuento 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii uirpante plurimor hominum, iđ erc mille et decem uiror i tir Corco b̄ascinn, et mare uiuirit inrolam Ĥitae in t̄er p̄arter, et illuđ mare cum harēna t̄erham Ĥitae ab̄condit, iđ erc in eo da boō deac ti čir. Irin bliadairi dāna po p̄aerab̄ cleirich h̄ereno ar p̄echt 7 ar Ĥluaižo la hČedo oiproni, do Ĥreth Ĥatharib̄ na Canoine. Tačairt čeanannra cēn čat do čoluim čille čeolach, hoc anno.

[Čt. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º mii.º Muirēbach mac Aimirgin abbay Leičġlinne, Dubdun mac Ĥirġura, mor̄tu Ĥunt. Čuana, abbay mainir̄t̄eč Ĥuit̄i, [obit̄]. Moenāč mac Colgen, abbay Ĥurcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these *Annals*.

¹ *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

² *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrač. Not in B.

³ *Oirdnidhe*. — cor̄uġi, A.; the words uel Oiproniġ being written over it. Oiproniđi, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

⁵ *Dispersing*.—uirpante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go po mar-

bađ ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co po mar̄b ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

⁶ *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

⁷ *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,¹ of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnclóchair, son of Artri,² was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe³ to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.⁴ Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing⁵ a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn⁶; and the sea divided the Island of Fita⁷ into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine⁸. The giving of Cenannas⁹ in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, [804.]
 abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died.
 Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹⁰ [died]. Moenach, son
 of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,¹¹ and

¹ *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, sq.; and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

⁸ *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

¹⁰ *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

¹¹ *Unhappily*. — *impoliticus*. Not in B.

Fol. 86b.

lector bonus, infeliciter et lacrimabiliter vitam finivit. Fine abatissa Cille vapo obiit. Dubda-bairenn. H. Dubain, princeps Cluana ipso, patri-bus suis additus est. Cernač mac Berghy, rex Loča gabor, mortuus est. Slogač n-Oeča co Dun Cuair, co po rann Laihnu itir da Muiredač, id est. Muiredač mac Ruadrač, 7 Muiredač mac Druin. Iugulatio Cormaic mic Muirghyria abbatris Darlice, et uirgatio porrea Ciaraide la Muirghy. Muirghy-tač mac Donnghaile, rex Dreibne, mortuus est. Cell achaid cum oratorio nouo ardebat.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCC.º u.º In quibus periclitata magna in Hibernia impola orta est. Gormgal mac Dindagaid, abbas ipso Mačae 7 Cluana aui, obiit. Congal mac Moenaič, abbas Slane, rapient, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finnecht mac Ceallais regnum suum accepit. Lex Patricii la hAeč mac Neill. Mery moer. Loičeč doctus Dennaui quiescit. Familia lae occisa est a gentilibus, id est. Lxiii. Connmač, iudea nepotum Druin, mortuus est.

¹ Was added.—additus est, A.

² Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 808.

⁴ Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

⁵ Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

⁶ Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

⁷ Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

⁸ Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

⁹ Died.—mortuus fuit (for mortuus est), A. B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

¹² Broke out.—The words impola orta est are not in B.

¹³ Gormgal.—See above at the years 792, and 798.

¹⁴ Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanach), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

¹⁵ Cluain-avis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added¹ to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,² died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,³ when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach⁴ son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach⁵ son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec,⁶ and the devastation of Ciarraidhe⁷ afterwards by Muirgis.⁸ Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.⁹ Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which¹¹ a great plague [805.] broke out¹² in the island of Ireland. Gormgal¹³ son of Dindagad,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis,¹⁵ died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.¹⁶ The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

¹⁶ *Obtained his kingdom.* —*regnum suum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muiredach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

Four Masters, at A.D. 800 (=804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "accepit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

Flaitnia mac Cinaeda, rex nepotum Foilgi, iugulatur
ert iprait Imgain. Tír da glar ardet.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conomač
mac Duibdaileiti, ab aipso Mačae, rubita morte perit.
Occurio Artaile mic Cačaraič, negir nepotum Cruinn
na n-Čirčep. iugulatio Conaill mic Taičs o Chonaill
mac Čebaein i Cunn tpe. Conŕuctio nouae ciuita-
tir Columbae cille hı Ceninnur. Elariur, ancorita
et periba Loča creae, dormiuit. Luna in sanguinem
uerŕa ert. Murchao mac Flainn, pı .h. Čičgente,
[obit]. Gentiler comburepunt inŕolam Muireŕaič,
et inuaderunt, porŕ Comain. Bellum inter familiam
Corcaide et familiam cluana perŕa Ħrenŕain, inter
quar ceter innumerabilir hominum aecleriarŕicorum
et publimum de familia Corcaiči.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Tor-
baič (alıar Čalčaič, o Cluan cracha) peribae,
abbatir Čipso Mačae. Tomaŕ epircopur, periba.
abbar Linne Duāčal, quieuit. Čaelgur pıncerp Cille
acharo dormiuit. Slogao Muirgiurra mic Tomaltaič
co Connachtaič, la Cončobar mac n-Donnchaoa, corici

¹ *Rath-Imgain.* — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

² *Was burned.*—ardet. co loŕ-
ccaró, "was burned," *Four Mast.*
(A.D. 800=805).

³ *Airthera.*—A territory now partly
represented by the baronies of Orior,
in the co. Armagh.

⁴ *Cenn-tire.*—"Head of the land."
Latinized "Caput Regionis" by
Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See
Reeves' ed. p. 57, note a. Cantyre,
or Kintyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Cenannus.*—hı Ceninnur, A. B.
Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves'
Adamnan, p. 278. The corresponding
entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802)
represents the church as having been
razed, or demolished.

⁶ *Loch-Crea.* — Otherwise called
Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as
Monahincha, a couple of miles to the
s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Inis-Muiredaigh.* — Inishmurray,
off the coast of the barony of Car-
bury, co. Sligo.

⁸ *Ros-Comain.* — Roscommon, co.
Roscommon. It is not easy to under-
stand how the "Gentiles" (or
Foreigners), who generally committed
their depredations from the sea, or
from navigable rivers, could have
made their way inland as far as the
town of Roscommon. Instead of
'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*,
(A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the
genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

⁹ *Corcach.*—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.¹ Tir-da-glas was burned.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, [806.] abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.³ The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.⁴ Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.⁵ Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,⁶ slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,⁷ and invaded Ros-Comain.⁸ A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,⁹ and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter¹⁰ of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] B18 Calbhach¹¹ from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹² 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis¹³ son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar¹⁴ son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenagh.¹⁵ And after three

¹⁰ Slaughter.—*ccoeep*, for *ceoeep* (*ccoeep*), A., B.

¹¹ Calbhach.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has obituar Caluach. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

¹² Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹³ Muirgis.—King of Connaught.

¹⁴ Concobhar.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ Tir-in-oenagh, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 803, note y.

Fol. 37aa. 294
 éir in oenaiḡ, et fuḡerunt pependē port tref nocter;
 et migrauit Aed mac Neill in ob[us]iam eorum, et
 comburrit terminos Míto, eorumque fuga cappit et
 hinulir rimulata ert. iugulatio Cinaeda filii Conco-
 bair in campo Cobo, o Cruithniḡ. Pírfneḡta mac
 Ceallaiḡ, rex Lagen, hī Cill dāra de pícu mortuū ert.

Íct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º un.º Doirmi-
 tatio Toichtiḡ (aliar Taiḡliḡ, a Tír imḡlaír), abbatir
 arḡ Maḡae. Bellum itir U Cennrelaig inuicem, ubi
 cecidit Ceallaḡ toraḡ mac Donnḡaile, mī raḡa Etain.
 Occirio Dúnḡon príncipir Telḡa leirir, hī pail pcrine
 Patraicc i tḡḡ abair Telḡa lirr. Baetan Cluana
 tuaircir, Cuu quiaḡaen pcrnabb Cluana, dormierunt.
 Iḡnir celeirir pcrurir uirum in oratorio Noḡan.
 Pínbil abatira cluano ḡronaiḡ mortua ert. Inḡpēḡ
 n-Ulath la hAed mac Neill, oí parugao pcrine Patraic
 pcr Dúnḡon.

Soirrit rāer rāet laechdaiḡ,

Ulath la hAed forḡubair,

Ír and airir pō melaí

. . congail ḡreni bructmaír.

¹ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

² *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 384-388.

³ *Finsnechtia*.—See the note regarding Finanechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

⁴ *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182) But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

Scotorum, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called pcr-
 lēgim, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

⁵ *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

⁶ *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of Uí-Cennse-laigh (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,¹ son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.² Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toichtech⁴ (alias Taichlech,⁵ from Tir-Imchlair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach⁶ Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,⁷ was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,⁸ beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.⁹ Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,⁹ [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.¹¹ Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu. [808.]

Heroic¹² nobles return sadly,

Ulidians, injured by Aedh.

Where they stayed, under disgrace,

Was [at]¹³ . . . of the active Brenè.¹⁴

⁷ *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

⁸ *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Killmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

⁹ *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

¹¹ *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

¹² *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

¹³ [At] . . . — The original seems like *e congarl* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congarl* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

¹⁴ *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Tinrcanrae imteacht chalaro,
In raite uallach ulach ;
Atceppa suib co n-ghennaid
Oc teit do ceallaid Ulaó.

Maelroðartaiḡ mac Flaino, abbaḡ Fintoubraç abae 7
cille Moinni, obuit. Bellum la hUlta etur da mac
Fiaçnae. Cairill uictor fuit. Eçaiḡ euairt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ix.º Caḡina
abbaḡ Doimliacc, et Tigernaç pundator daire Meilli,
abbaḡ Cille aḡio, et Maelroðartaiḡ mac Aethaile
pinnncepp ino aineuil Docharoc reḡida, Caḡal mac
Fiaçraç rex Raḡo airḡir et uirorum Cul, et Eçaiḡ
mac Fiaçnae rex Uloth, et Maelduin mac Donn-
ḡaile equonimur airo Maçae, et Anlon mac Concobair
rex Aḡhne, Macoirbb filius Neutir, et Cellaç .h.
Concordaiḡ, moriuntur. Suairḡ abbaḡ ḡlinne da loça
dormiuit. Tarḡḡ et Flaḡnia, duo filii Muirḡuipio,
iugulati sunt o Luigḡiḡ. Uartatio Luigḡne la Muirḡuip.
Laeḡ de Luigḡiḡ Conacht cecinit :—

Ro marḡ Muirḡir mo macra,
Da romor rodomtheipir ;
Ir meirí imrubairt caileḡ
Forḡ bḡaḡair Tarḡḡ tar a eipir.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note *, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. *.

¹ *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

² *Finnabhar-abha*. — Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

³ *Cill-Moinni*. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmooine, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Caḡina*. — The name is "Caithnia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

⁵ *Doimliacc*. — Duleek, co. Meath.

⁶ *Daire-Meilli*. — Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Lough-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

⁷ *Airecul-Dochiaroc*. — "Dochiaroc's Chamber." Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Connor's edition of this Chronicle.

⁸ *Rath-airthir*. — See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,
The proud Ulidian host.
Beaks¹ were seen, with fragments,
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha² and Cill-Moinni,³ died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,⁴ abbot of Doimliacc;⁵ [809.] and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,⁶ abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,⁷ a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,⁸ and Fera-Cul;⁹ and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward¹⁰ of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg¹¹ and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,¹² were slain by the Luighni.¹³ Devastation of the Luighni¹³ by Muirgis.¹² A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,
Which grieved me very much.
It was I that placed a sword
On Tadhg's neck therefor.¹⁴

⁹ *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *House-steward*. — equonimur (for oeconomus), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) περὶ τῆς, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Admann*, p. 365.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—ταδῆς, B.

¹² *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

¹³ *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

¹⁴ *Therefor*.—ταρ α ειρρ. The *Four Mast.* write ταρ ειρρ. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 37ab

Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º Nuadhā abbat
airto Mačas mizrauit cu Connačta cum lege Patricii
et cum armario eius. Derbairt aige dia račairinn
oiniḡ Tailten, cona pečt eč na carpat, la Aeb mac
Neill, io ert, muinnter Tamlačta dothorpbai iar
parugad tərmainn Tamlačtai Maeleruain duu Neill,
et porpta familie Tamlačtae multa munera
peothita sunt. Comoer ingin Aioa laſen in penectute
bona mortua ert. Dimman Apat, Muminenyir anco-
rita, uitam feliciter piniuit. Tuatgal abbat rruith
Cluana mortuuy ert. Strager gentilium apud Ultu.
blačmac nepor Muiruibuir, abbat Dermaḡi, [obuit].

.b.

Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º 1.º Plann mac
Cellaič abbat Pinnglaira, rcriba et ancorita et
episcopuy, rubita morte peruit. Item Ečair episco-
puy et ancorita ppinncep Tamlačta, quieuit. Corpač
mac Niallḡura rex Garbpoir, et Cernač mac Plačma,
rex Muḡdornaē mōreḡ, mortui sunt. Nuadhā ločā
hUamaē episcopuy et ancorita, abbat airto Mačas,
dormuiuit. Plann mac Congalaiḡ rex Ciannačtai
mortuuy. Oenguy mac Dunlainḡe rex ſeneruy Ait-
gal, Plačberptač mac Coirppu, ppinncep Cille mope

¹ *Nuadha* *went*.—miz-
rauit, A. moir (for mortuuy
ert), B. The name of Nuadha does
not occur in the *Book of Leinster*
list (p. 42) of successors of St.
Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh.
But at p. 25 b of the same MS.,
"Nuado" is mentioned among the
abbots of Armagh who died during
the reign of "Aed Ordride," who
began to reign in A.D. 796, and died
in 818, according to these Annals.
The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha's obit
at the year 812. It is entered under
the next year in this chronicle.

² *To Connaught*.—The MSS. A.
and B. have cu connačta, the first

c in connačta being wrongly mar-
ked with the sign of 'infection.'

³ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, in the barony
of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ *Tamlacht*; or Tamlacht-Mael-
ruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

⁵ *Termon*; i.e., the right of
sanctuary, asylum, or protection.
The term was also applied to a certain
portion of the lands of a monastery.
In Clar. 49, *Termann* is translated
by "privilege."

⁶ *Aedh Lagen*, i.e., "Aedh of Lein-
ster." The death of Aedh Laigen,
son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine,
is entered above at the year 721. In
the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went¹ to Connaught,² with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,³ on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht⁴ that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'⁵ of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.⁴ Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,⁶ died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,⁷ a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,⁸ died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh⁹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] RIB. Finniglais,¹⁰ a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,¹¹ and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,¹² bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,¹³ died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

⁷ *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Ownay [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

⁹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

¹⁰ *Finniglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "Ross" (or "wooded district") has not been identified.

¹² *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note ¹, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "lake of the cave") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

¹³ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note ⁸, p. 286 *supra*.

ἐν τῇ, μορμυρ. Ἀεὶ ποῦν, πὶ κορκο βαρκεν, μορ-
 τυρ ἐρ. Ἀρ γενντε λα πῖρὺ ἡμῶν. Ἀρ Conmaicne
 λα γενντε. Ἀρ Calraigh, Luirgg la hU ḡruin. Ἀρ Κορκο-
 ποῖδε Μῖδε λα ἡμῶν Macuaip. Ἀρ γενντε λα Mumain,
 ἰο ἐρ, λα Cobtae mac Maeleuin, πὶ locha Léin.
 Inoṛeo in veirceir la Muirgiur mac Tomaltae
 .i. πὶ Connacht. Lex Dairi for Connaeṛtu.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall
 mac Daimteigh princepṛ Treoit μορτυρ. Περαθαε mac
 Scannail pṛiba et paceruor, abbaṛ Ἀθαῖ boe, peli-
 citep uitam pṛiuir. Ceallae mac Eḡae, princepṛ
 Cille tóme, μορτυρ ἐρ. Ἀρ nUmill la γενντε, ubi
 ceciderunt Κορναε mac Flainṛabrat, et Dunaṛae
 rex hUmill. Loigaire mac Congamna, rex geneipṛ
 Coirpṛ, μορτυρ. Congaltae mac Eirguine, pecnab
 Cluana pṛeta, μορτυρ. Kapalur rex Francorum,
 immo totuip Europae imperator, in pace dormiuir.
 Lex Dairi la hU Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Peirtil-
 mṛ abbaṛ Cille Moirni et moep ḡpṛe o pṛaṛae,
 ancorita pṛecipuip pṛibaque optuip, pelicitep
 uitam pṛiuir. Tuataḡ pṛiur Durbtae, pṛecipuip

¹ *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owlea," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murree and Burrischoole, in the co. Mayo.

² *Conmaicni*.—Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connemara," in the W. of the co. Galway.

³ *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—"Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

⁵ *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster."

⁶ *South*.—Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

⁷ *Son of Daimtech*.—O'Connor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, "son of Dainlech."

⁸ *Treot*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.¹ A slaughter of the Conmaicni² by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe³ of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.⁴ A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.⁵ Devastation of the South⁶ by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,⁷ abbot [812.] of Treoit,⁸ died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cellach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,⁹ died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall¹⁰ by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,¹¹ dies. Charles,¹² King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari¹³ by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,¹⁴ and steward¹⁵ of Bregh on the part of Patrick, [813.] an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,¹⁶ a famous

⁹ *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note ¹, last page.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹² *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

¹³ '*Law*' of *Dari*.—The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

¹⁴ *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Steward*. — *moep*; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (*moep*) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

¹⁶ *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

peribā et doctor cluana mac U Noir, dormiuit. Oitirreel mac Ceallaiξ, episcopus Glinne da loða et Cinaeð mac Ceallaiξ episcopus et abbas Trelic mori, obierunt. Maelouin episcopus, aircinneð Eðroma, iugulatur ert. Suibne mac Moenaiξ equonimus Slane, et Forngal mac Neill filii Pergaile, moriunt. Slogao la Muirgiur et Forceallað for Uu mMaine deiroicc, ubi plurimi interfecti sunt innocentes. Forceallað Pobair, abbas cluana mic Noir, et Orlanað abbas Cille roburic, Ronan nepos loðberic episcopus, omnes dormiunt. Bellum inter Lagenenres inuicem, ubi nepotes Cenrelaiξ prior-trati sunt, et filii DRAIN uictoriam acceperunt. Ceallach abbas Iae, finita constructione templi Cennoira, reliquit principatum, et Diarmidur alumnus Daigru pro eo ordinatur ert. Dron mac Ruadpac paterpa Lagenarum moritur. Lex Quirani for Cruacna eleuata ert la Muirgiur. Saet mor 7 tromgalla. Niall mac Aeda, rex nepotum Cormaic, repentina morte moritur. Blaemac mac Ailguia abbas tise da glair, et Blaemac dalta Colggen, abbas inrolae uaccae albae, obierunt.

¹ *Trelic-mor*; i.e. "great Trelic." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Connor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelic as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

² *Steward*. — equonimus, for oeconomus. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called equonimus of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as prior ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

³ *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

⁴ *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

⁵ *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Cennoira (nom. Cennoira) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannus (genit. Cenanna).

⁷ *Diarmait*. — Diarmidur, A. Diarmidur, B.

⁸ *Foster-son*. — alumnus. A. alumnus, B.

⁹ *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dallocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,¹ died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward² of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis³ and Forchellach⁴ upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,⁵ [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas⁶ being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,⁷ foster-son⁸ of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,⁹ a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran¹⁰ was proclaimed over Cruachan¹¹ by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.¹² Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cornaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,¹³ and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,¹⁴ died.

dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

¹⁰ *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quiguan*, A., B.

¹¹ *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed hī Cruachnī.

¹² *Heavy diseases*.—*crómgaíar*, "heavy disease," B.

¹³ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 111.º Morp
Muirgiura rið Connact.

Ri derð daigtheé cen oimbarð,
Muirgiur de Cruachain clannaið,
Ro fáið mac Cellaið cuirrið
Anoer oin ðerba bannaið.

Cele thepu abbar cille Moinne [obuit]. iugulatio
Corpraið mic ðinrnecti. Conall mac Neill, rex ðeir-
ceirð ðreg, moritur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur
ert a genere Conaill. Slogar la Aed iarum for cenel
Conaill, iorpcair Rogallneð mac Flaitgiura. Mael-
canaið ancorita Lugmaið, Cellað mac Congaile abbar
lae, dormierunt. Orðain Cluana cneha, 7 gum tuine
inri, do fepairb ðreibne 7 do ðil Caðail. Focarpa
mac Cernaið, leð ri ðeirceirð ðreg, moritur ert.

Fol. 37bb.
b.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º u.º Dungal
mac Cuanað rex Roir, Tuatál mac Domnaill rex
airter Lifi, Irðalað mac Maelehuðai rex corco
ðogain, Conan mac Ruatðrað rex ðritonum, Caðal
mac Arðrað rex Mugðorðae, omner ðeruncti runt.

¹ *Cruachan*.—See the entry regard-
ing Cruachan under last year, and the
note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

² *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Fin-
snechta son of Cellach, King of Lein-
ster, whose obit is given at the year
807 *supra*.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kil-
dare. The Kings of Leinster are
sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech,"
in bardic compositions.

⁴ *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King
of Ireland.

⁶ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county
of Louth.

⁷ *Cluain-cremha*.—See note 2, p.,
216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of these Annals, makes a most extra-
ordinary blunder regarding this entry,
which is plainly written in A. And
O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810,
note u) is scarcely more happy. It is
a pity that the latter did not consult
the MS. A. before constructing the
note in question.

⁸ *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the
Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc
(Brefny-O'Rourke).

⁹ *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or
descendants) of Cathal." Otherwise
designated by the name of Clann-
Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;¹
Who helped the son of Cellach² of Cuirrech,³
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne⁴, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh⁵ afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogailnech son of Flaithghus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,⁶ and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,⁷ and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni⁸ and the Sil-Cathail.⁹ Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.]^{11a.}
Ros;¹⁰ Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airthir-Liphè;¹¹
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;¹²
Conan,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Ciann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Ros*. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

¹¹ *Airthir-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

¹² *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"); son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septa of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

¹³ *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriae, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.

Umbadleni mac Tomaltan¹ uax namne, omnes persequuntur. Morp lores² repubae port Commara. Combertao Cluana mic Noir de meria ex maiore papae. Morp Senbae mic Cuanaic, abbat³ Cluana mic Noir. Ceallac mac Muirgeirra, abbat⁴ Droimma capra, regulat⁵ est o Gepatru mac Tactan. Uentur magnus in Kalentur Nouembur. Bellum vo marman⁶ for hU Dacraic Muirgea re n-Diarmanac mac Tomaltan⁷, 7 lores⁸ 7 orpagan⁹ Fobren¹⁰ i cric¹¹ Francraic, ubi plurimu occurrunt ignobiles. Morp Catan mic Ailillo regit nepotum Dacraic. Oratorum Fobair combertam est. Et lanar. Anno domini mccc^o x^o m^o. Morp Dactan episcopi, repubae et ancopuae, hui Unblom. Morp Concrat¹² repubae principis Ianne Ela. Tիրաւի abbat¹³ cluana repua Drenat¹⁴, Cumrcaic mac Cernat¹⁵ equonimur apud Macae, obierunt. Belluolum itur pira¹⁶ uericeit¹⁷ Dreg et Ciannachtu, i torparoar¹⁸ il¹⁹ vi Ciannachtu. Bellum ante Catan mac Dunlango, et re muinntur²⁰ tigh Munou, for muinntur²¹ Fojnaro, ubi .cccc. interfecti sunt. Maeluile abbat²² Denncar exulat. Maeluim mac

¹ *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Namne may have been written in mistake for Umane (Ul-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

² *All died*.—omnes persequuntur. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

³ *Death*.—morp. Not in B.

⁴ *Ros-Comala*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words morpu¹ sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

⁵ *Of the half*.—de meria. Not in B. The expression "*de media ex maiore parte*" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

⁶ *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "*Druim-cara of Ard-Ciannachta*" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of *Ferrard*), under the year 869 *infra*.

⁷ *Fobren*.—*Graicraigha*. See note ⁴, p. 222, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Murae whose death is entered at the year 681. See note ¹⁰, p. 133, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,¹—all died.² Death³ of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.⁴ Burning of the greater part of the half⁵ of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,⁶ was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren⁷ in the district of Graicraighe,⁷ where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,⁸ King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar⁹ was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.¹⁰ Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by¹¹ Cathal,¹² son of Dunlaing, and by¹¹ the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,¹³ against the 'family' of Ferna,¹³ wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.¹⁴ Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

⁹ *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Ὀρατορι-
um Fobair. For Ὀρατορι-
um the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 812), have
Ὀρετρεα. Fobhar is now known as
Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the par-
ish of the same name, barony of
Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *By.*—ante. This is the ordin-
ary Latin equivalent of Irish *pu*, or
pe; but the Irish preposition *pe*,
with its variations *pu* and *pa*, has
also the meaning of "by," and
"with."

¹² *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit
is entered in the *Ann. Four Masters*
under the year 817.

¹³ *Tech-Munnu.*—Ferna. Taghmon
and Ferna, in the present county of
Wexford. The *Four Masters* have
no notice of this battle.

¹⁴ *Lived in exile.* — exulavit (for
exulavit, or expulavit), A. B. The
"quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at
the year 819 *infra*. The *Four*
Masters (at 812=816 of these *An-*
nals) record the obit of Maeltuile,
and repeat it at the year 818.

Cinnfaelad princep Raðo boð, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur ert. Muinntir Colum cille do dul i Temhair do ertuine Aeda. Maelduin rex Roir moritur. Dongall mac Tuathail, pi Aroae, moritur. Cilleon abbat Fernann [obit]. Fergur ræta Luraid, abbat Finglaurri, obit. Siadal, abbat et episcopus roir Commann, dormiuit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º un.º Muireðad mac ðrain, leirpi Lagen, moritur. Aig anaiccenta
 Fol. 88 aa. 7 rneachta mar robatar o notlaic rcellae co h-inir. Imtech[et] doinne coraib tirmaid 7 alanaile n-abano. Pon oin cumai ino loðae. Ete 7 rianlaigi iar loð ðeoð. Oirp allai do ðorunn. Solaid daupðige iarmae o ðete iar loðaid Eirne a tpiub Connaðt hi tpi hlla Craumtain; aliaque incognita per gelu et granuiner in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbat cille Foibru, Cernað mac Congalaig rex Cnoðbai, moriuntur. Cuanu abbat Lugmaid, co rpin Moð-tai, do dula a tpe Muman ror longair. Aertu archinnech aip Maðae, co rpin Patraice, do dul a Connaðta. Aed mac Neill co rluagaid co Dun

¹ *Rath-both*.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

² *Temhair*.—Tara, co. Meath.

³ *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do ertuine (for do ertuine, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

⁴ *Ros*.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

⁵ *Ard*.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

⁶ *Finglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁷ *Epiphany*.—notlaic rcellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 815) have ó nott-lanc, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

⁹ *Roofing*.—Solaid. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,¹ of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,² to curse Aedh.³ Maelduin, King of Ros,⁴ died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,⁵ died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finnglais,⁶ died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany⁷ to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,⁸ and wild deer were hunted. The roofing⁹ of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way¹⁰ across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,¹¹ [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodbha,¹² died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,¹³ went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.¹⁴ Artri, superior¹⁵ of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,¹⁷ son of Niall, [went] with

[817.]

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

¹⁰ *Carriage-way*.—o cete. cete is explained by conair, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Félire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

¹¹ *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note ¹², p. 263 *supra*.

¹² *Cnodbha*.—See note ⁴, p. 266 *supra*.

¹³ *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁵ *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 *supra*.

¹⁶ *Superior*.—*āīn* (for *anpchinnech*), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (*abbay*) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title *anpchinnech*, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called *ppincepp* ("abbot" or "superior").

¹⁷ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuair co ro rando Laighiu itir da huas dháin. Archinnech Cille moire Enir do iarugad, 7 Dubinnrecht a peccnap do hui ar a incail, la Laighiu. Ordgain coctae du Cellach mac Fogertaið for Concobar mac Muirðaið .i. mac ríð Laighen. bellum actum ert in regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. cat forat, ubi nepotes Mani cum rege eorum id ert Catal mac Murcaðo, et alii plurimi nobiles, prioritati sunt. Reges nepotum dhuiui, id ert Diarmait mac Tomaltaið 7 Maelcoðaið filiur Fogertaið, uictores erant. Rectatba nepor Annola, abba Daminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir iterum .xii. Kalendas Nouembrii arripit tertia ex parte sui.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º uiu.º Uartatio Laighen la hAed mac Neill .i. tir Cualann urque Glenn duorum rtagnorum. Morr Aed mac Neill iuxta uatum duorum uirtutum in campo Conaille. bellum inter genur Eugain 7 genur Conaill, in quo cecidit Maelbepail mac Murcaðo rex generis Conaill. Murcað mac Maelduui fuit uictor. bellum itir Ultu muicem, in quo cecidit Cairbell filiur Riachnae, et Muirðaið mac Eðai uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Cennrelaið et peccnap Fernann moritur. Crunimael mac Ailello prinncepr

¹ *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

² *Superior*. — archinnech. See note 16, p. 309.

³ *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note 8, p. 212. *supra*.

⁴ *Fought*. — actum ert, A. gertum ert, B.

⁵ *Delbna-Nodot*. — Delbnae Lodot, A. B. But the proper form is Delbna Nodot (= D. Nuadot), the ancient name of a district between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

⁶ *Many*. — plurimi, A. multi, B.

⁷ *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whose obit is entered at the year 832 *infra*.

⁸ *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

⁹ *Of the Kalends*. — Et. vii, A. Et., B.

¹⁰ *Aedh*. — Monarch of Ireland.

¹¹ *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uatum duorum uirtutum (Mirabilium,

armies to Dun-Cuair,¹ when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior² of Cill-mor-Enir³ was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought⁴ in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,⁵ *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many⁶ other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait⁷ son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtabhra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,⁸ dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends⁹ of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta¹¹ in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,¹² was slain. Murchadh,¹³ son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell¹⁴ son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,¹⁵ died. Crunnmael son of

[818.]

O'Connor); over which an old hand has written *as at da pepeta* (a literal translation), in A.

¹² *Cinel-Conaill*.— *geniur Conaill, A.*

¹³ *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

¹⁴ *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8), Cairell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

¹⁵ *Ferna*.—Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

Fol. 38 *ab.* Doimliacc, et Muireadae filiur Crunnmail abbat
uirire Teornoc, defuncti sunt. Congalað mac Fergura
rex Cul moritur. Cengciger airto Maðae cen aigi cen
tucbaíl ferúne, 7 cumyre ann i torðair mac Eðoað
mic Fiaðnae. Foðuo foðnae moruuy ept.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xº ixº Dalac
mac Conðura, prinnceper Doimliacc, moruuy ept.
Slogao la Murchao do druim ino eic co n-Oib Neill
in tuaircirt. Concobair co n-Oib Neill in deircirt
antep, 7 co Laiguið, donec deuy eor repapauiit per ruam
magnam potetiam. Cuytantiu mac Fergura, rex
Forterenn, moritur. Maeltuile abbat Bennðair
quieuir. Feiðlimið mac Cnehtain accepit regnum
Cairril.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xxº Crunnmael
mac Oðrain, abbat Cluana irairto, obuit. Comulr
rex Saxonum moritur. Orðgan Eoir o gennitib; ppaeo
mor ti mnaið do bpuo ar. Ceannfaelao mac
Ruman, feriba et epircopuy et ancorita, abb Aðo
truim, doirmuuit. Slogao la Conðobuy mac n-Donn-

¹ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Disert-Ternóc*.—The "desert," or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

³ *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaile ("son of Fergal.")

⁴ *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note ¹, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 698, note p.

⁵ *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger airto Maðae (literally

"Whitsuntide of Armagh"). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

⁶ *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucbaíl ferúne. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

⁷ *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note ¹, p. 289, *supra*.

⁸ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁹ *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,¹ and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,² died. Congalach, son of Fergus,³ King of Cul,⁴ died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha⁵ without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;⁶ and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] ^{ms} Damliag,⁸ died. A hosting by Murchadh⁹ to Druim-ind-eich,¹⁰ with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar¹¹ [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Cústantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,¹² died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fédhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot [820.] of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,¹³ King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,¹⁴ by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,¹⁵ 'fall asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar¹⁶ son of Donnchad to

¹⁰ *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), [that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

¹² *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹³ *Comulf*. — This name may be also read *comulp*, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS., B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

¹⁴ *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Benn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents *οργανον* *Εται* by *Orggan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

¹⁵ *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

¹⁶ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement

chata co h-aro ačáð Sleibe ruat. Uartatio na n-Clirter copice Oñain Mačae.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º 1.º Macriaghoil nepor Magleni, scriba et episcopus, abbat dīpor, perunt. Clīg anaičenta, 7 puperet inna muire 7 inna ločā 7 inna aibni, co ručta gnaige 7 eti 7 petman iarmair. Sloiged la Mupcað mac Maileouin co pēraib ino počli copici airo m-ōrecan. Eluð iarium do pēraib dīreš cuice .i. Diarmait mac Neill co ril Ačāa rlane, co ručiallrat ic tōuim pērgurro do Mupcað. Inōreð pēp m-ōreš la Concobar mac n-Donnčāda, condepprīð ecc Gualat. Inōreð deirceirto dīreš leir ačēppač in Kalentir Nouembur, co točāir rluāš timor leirr de pēraib deirceirt dīreš, 7 co ručiallrat hui Cernaiš ar eicin. Morp Porburaič abbatir Ačaið bō Canniſ. Cumurcač mac Tuatāil, rex airoe Ciannachta, iugulatur ert la Mupcað. bellum Tarbgi inter Conačta inuicem. Nepotep dīuim pportrati sunt, plurimi nobilep interpecti sunt epga ducer, io ert, Dunchað mac Mōinaiš et Gormgal mac Duncado. Nepotep Mani uictorep erant, et Diarmait mac Tomaltaiš. Strager uirorum

Fol. 88 ba.

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

¹ *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuaid,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

² *Airthera*.—See note ¹, p. 282, *supra*.

³ *Macriaghoil*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Connor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II., p. cxlii.

⁴ *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

⁵ *Ard Breccain*.—Ardbraccan, co. Meath.

⁶ *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

⁷ *At Gualat*.—ecc GUALAT. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

⁸ *Uí-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.¹ Devastation of the Air-thera² as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghail³ Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh⁴ son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Breacain.⁵ The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.⁶ The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,⁴ son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.⁷ The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh⁸ submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.⁹ Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹⁰ was slain by Murchadh.¹¹ The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite¹² their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait¹³ son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite¹⁴ their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 663 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

⁹ *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

¹⁰ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ¹¹, p. 137 *supra*.

¹¹ *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

¹² *Opposite*.—*εργα*, B. *εργα*, A.

¹³ *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 832 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

Óraibne ep̃ga regem ruum, 10 ep̃t, Maeluain mac Ectgaile, la cenel Feidilm̃to. Roiniuð for p̃pu aip̃de Ciannachta pe Cumurcað mac Congalaig̃, ubi ceciderunt Eudur mac Tigernaiḡ et alii multi. Euðu nepor Tuat̃ail, ancorita et ep̃iscopur, abbaꝝ Lugmaio, dormiuit. Roiniuð pe n-oaib Gaibain 7 Cuircniu 7 Pellu for Delbnaí.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini decc.º xx.º 11.º Desmarc mac Donnchara, abbaꝝ Roirr eð, obiit. Dubdacrúe mac Maelceti, abbaꝝ Cille achair, dormiuit. Feð-nurcað Loða centin, ep̃iscopur et ancorita, paup̃auit. Conaing mac Congaíl, rex Teðbae, moritur. Lex Patriciu for Mumain la Feidilm̃to mac Cremtain, et la hAcr̃uig̃ mac Concobair (.i. ep̃cop ap̃o Maða)-Ronan abbaꝝ cluana mic Noir peliquit principatum ruum. Aðri to ðenum to Murcað mac Maeluain, la Niall mac Aðo 7 la cenel n-Euḡain. Genntiler muaperunt ðenncup mor. Galinne na m ðpetan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

¹ *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note 11, p. 187 *supra*.

² *Euchn*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

³ *Anchorite*.—ancorita, A.

⁴ *Lugmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Cuircni*.—A tribe descended from Core, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuircne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

⁶ *Fella*.—A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note e.

⁷ *Delbhna*.—The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Loch-Cendin*.—This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

⁹ *Tethba*.—A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianachta,¹ by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu² Ua Tuathail, an anchorite³ and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,⁴ 'fell asleep.' A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuircni,⁵ and the Fella,⁶ over the Delbhna.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, [822] abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,⁸ a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,⁹ died. The 'Law' of Patrick¹⁰ [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh¹¹ son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (i.e., bishop¹² of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed¹³ by Niall¹⁴, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great¹⁵. Gailinne¹⁶

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Teffia). According to the *Túin bó Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in Tethba tuascirt, or Northern Teffia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note 25.

¹⁰ 'Law' of Patrick.—See note 1, p. 234 *supra*.

¹¹ Feidhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

¹² Bishop.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

¹³ Murchadh . . . was deposed. —The original is *acru do óenem do Murchad*; lit. "an ex-king was made of Murchadh."

¹⁴ Niall.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

¹⁶ Gailinne.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called "Gailinne na mBreton" ("Gallinne of the Britons") from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note 1, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

exurtum ert o Feidlimtadh, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene di nim forra foruē n-abbað i n-arth Maðae, conuololoirec.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Persgura uux nepotum Forindain moritur. Orghain Denncair ac artiu o gentið, 7 corpadh a deitairi, 7 neilgi Comgail do crothar ar a rpin.

Uð rir rir,
Do deoin arthuð ina ruð;
Deitair mo enama cen éron
O Denncor baða o'Dentrob.

Fol 38 b. bellum inter uiror Teðbae inuicem, id ert bellum Finoubrað, in quo ceciderunt Aed mac Fogertaið et alii multi. Rorr Commair exurtum ert magna ex parte. bellum inter Connaetha inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. belliolum inter Dunchao et Cumurcað duor peger Ciannachtæ, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumurcað euairt. Eochair mac Dperrail, pi dal Arath in tuairceit, iugulatur ert a rociu rui. Spelan mac Sloðadaið, rex Conaille Muirðemni, moritur. Eitgal Sceiligg a gentibur paptur ert, et cito mortuur ert fame et rti.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuanu Lugmað, rapient et episcopur, dormiuit. Diapinaic huæ Aedá roin, anðorita et religionir doctor totur

"Gallinne" the same as "Gallowia" (or Galloway).

¹ Burned.—exurtum, apparently corrected to exurtum, A.; exhaustum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exurtum.

² Fedhlmidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

³ Bennchair. — Bangor, in the co. Down.

⁴ True.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

⁵ Oentrobh.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned¹ by Fedhlimidh,² with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of [823.] the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair³ in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine.

'Twill be true, true,⁴

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobbh.⁵

A battle among the men 'of Tethba⁶ themselves, i.e. the battle of Finnabhair,⁷ in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.⁸ Eochaid⁹ son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.¹⁰ Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig¹¹ was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise [824.] man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite¹² and doctor of religion of all

⁶ *Tethba*. — See note * under the year 822.

⁷ *Finnabhair*. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Escaped*. — *euairit*, A. *euairit*, B.

⁹ *Eochaid*. — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

¹⁰ *By his confederates*. — *α τοις συνιστοις*, A.

¹¹ *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallabha* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note ¹, and p. 228, note ¹.

¹² *Anchorite*. — *αγκυριτης*, B.

Hiberniae, obiit; et Cuimneð abbat Pinnslairri, Aedán abbat Tamlaētae, Flannabha princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Cilello, abbat Slane et aliarum ciuitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Cathannaiḡ, rex Loēa Riad, moritur. Maelbherail mac Cilello Cobo, rex dal Arairde, moritur. Magna periclitencia in Hibernia incola senioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna fame et defectio panis. Oenḡur mac Maeleuin rex Loēa gabor moritur. Slat Duin leḡslairi du gennitib. Lorcui Maigi bile cona deḡḡib o ḡentib. Roiniub imMaig inir pēn-Ultaib for gennitib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roiniub for Orraigi pē n-gennitib. Flano mac Forceallaiḡ, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patricii for teora Connaēta la Artriḡ mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maēa). Orgain iniri Daímle o gennitib. Pallomon mac Fogertaib iugulatur ex a fratre suo qui nominatur Ceallaē. Martine blairhicc mic Flainn o gennitib in h1 Coluim Cille.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc. xx. u. Diarmait mac Neill, rex deircepe Dreḡ, moritur. Niall mac Diarmata, rex Mibe [obiit]. Mac Loingriḡ, abbat

¹ *Of all Ireland.* — totius Hiberniae, B.

² *Magh-Bill.* — See note ², p. 80 *supra*.

³ *Pestilence.* — periclitencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magnā periclitencia in hibernia 7 magna fame panis.

⁴ *Loch-Gabhor.* — See note ¹, p. 263 *supra*.

⁵ *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

⁶ *Over Gentiles.* — for gennitib, A. for gennitib, B.

⁷ *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note ¹¹, p. 281 *supra*.

⁸ *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note ¹², p. 269 *supra*.

⁹ *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as arychinnech ("herenagh") of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Bishop.* — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

¹¹ *Inis-Daimhle.* — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was between Ul-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,¹ died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnghlais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,² died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence³ in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁴ died. Plundering of Dun-lethghlaise⁵ by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,⁶ in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Eland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick⁷ [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,⁸ by Artri⁹ son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop¹⁰ of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle¹¹ by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,¹² son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,¹³ son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, died [825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note ²), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 180, note ⁴.

¹² *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

¹³ *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*i.e.* of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

¹⁴ *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loings-sech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177–182

apud Maēae, in pace obiit. Art mac Diarmata, rex Teēbae, per volem iugulatur ep̄. Clemen episcopus, abbas Cluana ip̄ap̄od, feliciter vitam p̄m̄uit. Adomnae mor̄ for h̄ep̄no n-uile .i. robuō plaige o mac Iellaen v̄i Mumae. Maeluim mac Dorn̄gaile, rex nepotum Meit̄, in clericali obit. Fol. 39aa. Lorcaō Deit̄re la Peit̄limiō, p̄logaō Mum̄an occo. Guin Art̄iaē mic Muirgea p̄s Teēbae. Lex Dapa co Connacta iterum. Ruēhel p̄incep̄ et episcopus cluana p̄pta D̄renain̄o mor̄itur.

It̄ Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ui.º. Ect̄gur p̄incep̄ Tamlaētae dormiuit. Sapugao Eugain i n-apud Maēae, la Cumurcaē mac Cat̄ail 7 la Art̄p̄s mac Concobair. Or̄gan Lurcan do genn̄tib 7 a Lorcaō, 7 inn̄reāō Ciannachta copici oētar n-Ugan, 7 or̄gan Gall ino Art̄p̄r olēna. Bellum leīt̄i c̄aim̄ re Niall mac Ceōa, for h̄u C̄rem̄tain, 7 for Muir̄eāō mac Eaēōaē p̄s n-Ulaē, in quo cecid̄erunt Cumurcaē 7 Congalaē duo p̄ili Cat̄ail, et alii p̄eger̄ multi v̄inaīb̄ Art̄giallaib̄. Cor̄p̄raō oinaīs Tail̄ten

¹ *Fears.* — adomnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

² *By.* — o, omitted in B.

³ *Mac Iellaen.* — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Connor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

⁴ *Of Munster.* — v̄i Mumae, A.; v̄i Muimae, B. O'Connor wrongly prints *d̄i muniea*.

⁵ *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmhada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

⁶ *'Law' of Davi.* — See above under the year 811.

⁷ *Ruthnel.* — O'Connor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "Ruthmael."

⁸ *Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.* — "Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁹ *Abbot.* — p̄incep̄, A.

¹⁰ *Eoghan.* — Eoghan 'Mainistrech.'

His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears¹ throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by² Mac Iellaen³ of Munster.⁴ Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra⁵ by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari⁶ [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,⁷ abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot⁹ of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan¹⁰ in Ard-Macha, by Cumscach, son of Cathal, and Artri¹¹ son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.¹² The battle of Lethi-cam¹³ by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailltiu,¹⁴ against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastica. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 838. See Harris's *Wart*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note a.¹

¹¹ Artri.—See last note.

¹² *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.

¹³ *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note ⁹, 236 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Fair of Tailltiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailltiu*), in the co. Meath

for Sailengas la Concobar mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Corcpas oenais Colmain la Muirpe-
 das for Laigiu vergabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi.
 Moenae mac Crunnmail, pecnap per Roir, mortuus
 est. Abniser abbat Cille aido dormiuit. Corcpas
 dunaio Laigen do gentib, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac
 Concongalt, rex na Forpuas, et alii innumerales.
 Righdal occ bhrasb itir Feidlimid 7 Concobar.

- b. ¹Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º uii.º huaa
 mac Diarmata, ru Teabae, interpretur est. Robar-
 tas mac Caarais princeps cluana moer Ardae,
 Muirciu abbat Orm[a] in arclaino, Clemenr abbat
 linne Du[ai]ail, dormierunt. Mucap mar oi mucaib
 mora in aisei n-ardae Ciannaeta o gallaib, 7
 martre Temnen anora. Guin Cnaeta mic Cumur-
 cais, ru ardae Ciannaeta, o gallaib, 7 lorcas lanne
 leire Cluana moer o gallaib. Caipneib ne Leilaar
 mac Loingris, ru dal Arade, for gennit. Caipneib
 aile for gennit ne Coirpu mac Caail, ru . h . Ceinne-
 lais, 7 ne muinntir tise Munda. Ar Dealbna hi pello.

Pol. 39ab.

¹Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º uii.º Muirpe-
 das mac Ruaspaic ru Laigen, Aeb mac Ceallais princeps
 Cille dapo, Maeldoborcon abbat cille Asurale,

¹ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

² *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note 1, and 940 note r.

³ *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

⁴ *A great many*.—plurimi, A. multo, B.

⁵ *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons' town), in the King's County.

⁶ *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

⁷ *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

⁸ *Abbot*.—ppinncepp, A.

⁹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 15, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

¹¹ *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

¹² *In treachery*.—hi pello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar¹ son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,² by Muiredhach,³ against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many⁴ were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,⁵ between Fedhlimidh⁶ and Conchobar.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] ^{719.} Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda;⁷ Muirchu, abbot⁸ of Druim-Inas-claind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire¹⁰ and Cluain-mor,⁷ by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.¹¹ Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King [828.] of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot¹⁴ of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;¹⁵ Cinaedh son of

way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish ; *peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—"The slaughter of the Delvinians by murder or in guileful manner."

¹³ *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 824, note 8.

¹⁴ *Abbot*.—*prinncepp*, A.

¹⁵ *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note⁸, p. 19 *supra*.

Cinaed mac Maíneach rex nepotum Fáilgi, Cormac mac Muirgusar princeps Senteirí, Ceorball mac Rírnechta ru Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceiternach equonimus Rinsubrach, Orucan mac Tairg rex nepotum Meirí, omnes morituri sunt. Iugulatio Conaing míc Ceallach o Eóirí mac Ceirnaí, per volum. Diarmait abbat ias vo búl a n-Álbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineb for Connaecta re perat Míre, in quo ceciderunt multi.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º ix.º Oengus mac Donnchara rex telach Míre moritur. Cormac mac Suibne abbat Cluana irairto, ríribas et episcopos, in pace quiescit. Ceallach mac Concatraige, princeps Áiríb érimtann, moritur. Lorcab Foire la Férlimírb. Polloíhan mac Donnchara iugulatur ex a Muimínenníribus. Cumbas hUas nÍruin in veircíre la Férlimírb. Iorab mac Nechtann abbat roirí Commann quiescit. Rírnechta mac Dórbcoíba, rex generus ríliu Ércas,

¹ *Senteirí*.—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

² *Delbna*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write *Delbna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

³ *Steward*.—equonimus (for oeconomus), A. B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write *prior*, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath." (*Four Mast*, A.D. 827, note s.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called "Finnabhair."

⁵ *By Echaidh*.—o Eóirí, A. o Eoch[air], B.

⁶ *To Alba*.—a n-Álbain; i.e. to Scotland.

⁷ *With the reliquaries*.—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaib*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

⁸ *Victory*.—Roineb (for ríuineb), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Roineb, B.

⁹ *Telach-Midhe*.—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (*Four Mast*, A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Telcha* (or *Telaig*)-Midhe.

¹⁰ *Achadh-Crimthain*.—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;¹ Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;² Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward³ of Finnabhair,⁴ and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh⁵ son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,⁶ with the reliquaries⁷ of Colum-Cille. A victory⁸ over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King [829. of Telach-Midhe,⁹ died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,¹⁰ died. Burning of Foir,¹¹ by Fedhlimidh.¹² Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction¹³ of the Ui-Briuin of the South,¹⁴ by Fedhlimidh.¹⁵ Joseph, son¹⁶ of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,¹⁷ son of Bodhbchadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

¹¹ *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹² *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cas'el (or Munster).

¹³ *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcúma* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Rielly*), and *aithcumbæ* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeuss* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has *Cuim'æ*, which O'Conor wrongly translates "Conventio."

¹⁴ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbheartach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

¹⁵ *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

¹⁶ *Son*.—mac. Omitted in B.

¹⁷ *Finsnechta*.—Fínechta, B.

[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,¹ abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait² came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot³ of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu,⁴ at the Forads,⁵ about the shrine of MacCuilind⁶ and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrihte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,⁷ by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,⁸ King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,⁹ abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigaillnaig*,¹⁰ by Conchobar¹¹ son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,¹² to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.¹³

hUidre (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aighech.

² *Son of Conaing*.—*ḡill Conaill*, corrected to *ḡill Conaing* in A.

³ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbey of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

¹⁰ *In foigaillnaig*.—*h1 roigaillnaig*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor renders it by "incur-sione nocturna." *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

¹¹ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

¹² *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write 'Fionnabhair-Breg' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In *Clar.* 49, the name is written "Finnuir."

b. **Kt.** 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 1.° Cétna
 orḡḡain aipḡo Mačae o ḡennṡib po tṡu in oen mḡr.
 Orḡḡain Mucṡnama 7 Luḡmaḡḡ 7 Oa Meṡ 7 Orḡma mic
 Ublae, 7 alanaṡle ceall. Orḡḡain Duimṡiace 7 pṡu
 Ciannaetai cona čellaič huṡlič o ḡennṡib. Orḡabail
 Ailella mic Colḡen o ḡennṡib. Tuatṡal mac Feṡadaič
 do bṡeṡ do ḡennṡib, 7 pṡuṡn Adomnain, o Domnuč
 maḡan. Orḡḡain pačṡa Lupaḡḡ 7 Connṡe o ḡennṡib.
 Cṡaeč mac Ččṡae, pṡu ṡal Čṡaičṡe in tuaiṡeṡṡe, iuḡu-
 latur eṡṡ pṡṡ ṡolum a pṡuṡṡ pṡuṡ. Cṡaeč mac
 Čṡṡṡae, pṡṡ Cualann, et Diaṡmaṡṡ mac Ruatṡae pṡṡ
 aṡṡṡṡ Liṡṡi, moṡṡuṡ pṡṡṡ. Concoḡar mac Donnčṡṡṡa,
 pṡ Čṡenn, moṡṡuṡ eṡṡ.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 11.° Čṡṡṡṡ
 mac Concoḡar, abbay aṡṡṡṡ Mačae, et Concoḡar mac
 Donncoḡa pṡṡ Čṡṡṡṡ, uno menṡe moṡṡuṡ pṡṡṡ.
 Ruatṡṡṡ mac Maeṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ, leič pṡ .h. Čṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ,
 moṡṡṡṡṡ. Nṡall Čailṡi pṡḡṡṡṡe incṡṡṡṡ. Roṡṡṡṡṡ pṡ
 Nṡall 7 pṡ Muṡṡaeč poṡ ḡallṡ i n-ṡaiṡe Čalḡaič. Orḡ-
 ḡain cluana ṡolcan o ḡennṡib. Čačṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ poṡ muṡṡṡṡ-
 ṡṡ Čille ṡapo ṡṡṡa čill, pṡ Čeallaeč mac Čṡṡṡṡ, ubi

¹ *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

² *Mucnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

³ *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of this territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

⁴ *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoynce, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

⁶ *Conchohar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

⁷ *Artri.*—See note ¹⁶, p. 309 *supra*. In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have reled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

⁸ *Ui-Crimthainn.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.¹ A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] *ma*. Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,² and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,³ and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.⁴ Plundering of Rath-Luraigh⁵ and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Life, died. Conchobar⁶ son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,⁷ son of Conchobar, abbot [832.] of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,⁸ died. Niall Cailli⁹ begins to reign. A victory by Niall¹⁰ and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.¹¹ The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain¹² by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach¹³ son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla's seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

⁹ *Niall Cailli*.—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

¹⁰ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

¹¹ *Daire-Chalgaidh*.—The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

¹² *Cluain - Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

¹³ *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

Fol. 396b.

iugulati punt multu in p̃ep̃a iohanñi in autum̃no. iugulatio muinnt̃ipe cluana mic U Noir, 7 lopecũ a termuinn copici dorur a cille, la p̃ẽd̃limĩõ p̃ĩg̃ Cairil. Pon oen cumai muinnt̃ep̃ Derm̃aig̃ co dorur a cille. Mor̃p̃ Diarmota p̃ili Tomalt̃aig̃, p̃eg̃ir Connacht. Mor̃p̃ Cob̃c̃aib̃ mic Mãleũuin p̃eg̃ir iap̃muman. Lor̃caib̃ l̃ir̃p̃ moep̃ Mõc̃utu 7 ap̃ Derm̃uman. Lor̃caib̃ Or̃oma in ap̃elaint̃ o genñtĩb̃. Or̃eg̃ain lõc̃a D̃ri-c̃erna p̃op̃ Coñgalach mac ñẽc̃dãe, 7 a map̃bão oc long̃aib̃ iap̃um. Rẽc̃tab̃ra ab̃bay Cille ãc̃aib̃ ob̃it̃. Tip̃raiti mac Ruaml̃ũra, p̃rincep̃r dom̃naig̃ Sẽc̃naill, mor̃it̃ur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.° xxx.° iii.° Oengur mac P̃ersura, p̃ex P̃ortpenn, mor̃it̃ur. Egan Mañi-
t̃rẽẽ, abb̃ aip̃to Mãc̃ae et Cluana Irap̃to, et
Al̃pp̃raic ab̃at̃ira Cille d̃apo, dor̃m̃ierunt. Ceallãe
mac D̃rain, p̃i L̃aig̃en. 7 C̃inaẽb̃ mac Coñaiñg̃, p̃ex
Tẽc̃bae, mor̃it̃ur punt. Suib̃ne mac Al̃t̃rãẽ, p̃ex Mõg̃-
d̃or̃ne n-uile, inter̃pectur ep̃t a p̃rat̃ib̃ur p̃uir.
Concobar mac Al̃lello occ̃ir̃ur ep̃t a p̃rat̃ib̃ur p̃uir.
Coñgalac̃ mac Oeñg̃ura, p̃ex g̃ener̃i Lõẽg̃ãne, mor̃it̃ur.
Tuat̃c̃ar̃ ep̃ir̃cop̃ur et p̃ẽr̃iba Cilla d̃apo ob̃it̃. Cãẽ
p̃op̃r̃ G̃enñti p̃e n-Dunãdach mac Seanñlain, p̃ĩg̃ .h.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lis-mor, co. Waterford.

³ *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu memthenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

⁶ *Ruamlus*. Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamnus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

⁷ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,¹ to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,² and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind³ by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna⁴ against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,⁵ died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,⁶ abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,⁷ died. Eogan Mainistrech,⁸ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,⁹ son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,¹⁰ died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,¹² son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,¹³

⁷ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

⁸ *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tethba*.—In later times called Teffia, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *His*.—*ḡuiri*. Omitted in A.

¹² *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Connor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

¹³ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Progeniti, ou iroperatar il. Opgain Glinne va loča o Genntib. Opgain Slane 7 Finnubrac habae o Genntib. Lorcađ cluana mic U Noir demetia ex maiore parte. Tuin Broccain mic Cenbercain i n-Clidnu.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc. xxx. 1111.° Slođab la Niall co Ulađniu coporogertar ni pōraib .i. Opan mac Paelan. Cinaeb mac Neill mic Aebā iugulatur ert la hultu. Inoreb Mide la Niall, co polorcađ conuici teđ Maelchonoc. Cumurcađ mac Oengura, recnap cluana mic U Noir, moritur. Opgain Fernann 7 cluana moep Moeboc o Genntib. Coemclur ababo i n-aro Mača .i. Porinboan (o Rač mic Malair) i n-inao Dermota (o Eđgarann). Ečar mac Cončongalt rex nepotum Tuirtri, 7 Caincompac mac Siarail equonimur Eille vapo, 7 Opreal mac Cormac princepr Cille vumai glinn et aliarum ciuitatum, moriuntur, 7 Muirceprtač mac Ğormđale, omner mortui sunt. Pēđgur mac Dođbcađa, rex Cairge bračarib, iugulatur erta Muminenribur. Morp Ounabaiđ mic Scannlain ređir .h. Pēđgenti. Lorcađ Cluana mac Noir tertia parte sui .ii. noin marpa. Lorcađ Mungairit 7 ala-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O'Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

¹ *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

² *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note ⁵, p. 306 *supra*.

³ *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

⁴ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

⁵ *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is coporogertar, and in B. also coporogertar, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co po opoais ("when he ordained").

⁶ *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dalocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Fin-nabhair-abha,¹ by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part² of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall⁴ to the Leinstermen, when he ordained⁵ a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,⁴ when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.⁶ Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁷) in the place⁸ of Dermot Ua Tighernain.⁹ Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn¹⁰ and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹¹ was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

⁷ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—The "fort" (or "rath") of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as "Rackwallace," a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O'Connor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithinnmalais*.

⁸ *In the place*.—1 n-1nro. 1nroon, A.; 1nnon, B.; both of which are

orrupt. The *Four Mast.* write 1 n-1onroth, which is more correct.

⁹ *Ua Tighernain*.—Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175-187; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-duma-glinn*.—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deesce, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naile ceall i nmunem o gentið. Orðgairn oroma hlunz o gallaið.

- b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º uº. Suibne mac Ioréð abbat Glinne da loða; Soergur nepor Cuinneoa abbat Dermáiðe, Rórburað episcopur et ancoiuta Iurcan, omnes felicitet uitam finierunt. Dunlaing mac Caðuraíð, princep Corcaíðe moire, mortuur ert rine communione i Cairiul regum. Gabail in daiðeige i Cill dara for Forinnoan abbat o n-aeruo Maðae, co ramað Patraic olçena, la Peir-limib co cað 7 inonu, 7 no gabta i caet co n-anhumaloit rriu. Dermait do uil co Connaçta cum lege et uexillir Patricii. Ceall dara do orðgairn do gentið o Inbir deaæ, 7 polloçeo a leað na cille. Coirppu mac Maelceuin, rex loða gaðor, iugulatur ert o Maelcepnai, et Maelcepnai iugulatur ert o Coirppiu in eadæm hora; et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. Príma pñeoð gentiliu o deiçiuert ðreð .i. o telcað Oroman 7 o Dermáið ðritonum, et captiuor tam plunep por-tauerunt et mortificauerunt multor et captiuor plurimor arptulerunt. Mer mor etir cnoMER 7 daup-mer, 7 no iað glara cor anrat ti riuð. Cað Oruing etir Connaçta inuicem, uú itopðair Ceallað mac Rorbaraið princep Roirp caim, 7 Oðorñnan mac

¹*Druim-king*.—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

²*Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³*Ended life happily*.—B. has *de-functi* sunt.

⁴*Corcach-mor*.—The "great corcach (or marsh)." Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style him, *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

⁵*Forindan*.—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, *Introd.*, p. xlv.

⁶*Feidlimidh*.—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

⁷*Dermait*.—The Dermot Ua Tigheirnain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or "Forannan," as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng¹ by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] 318 Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;² Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.³ Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,⁴ died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,⁵ abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,⁶ by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait⁷ went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea,⁸ and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁹ was killed¹⁰ by Maelcerne, and Maelcerne was killed¹⁰ by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off¹¹ several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,¹² and Adomnan, son of

¹ *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

² *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Killed*.—By *íugúlatur eirt*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerne were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Carried off*.—For *poncæpunt*, B. has *ruæpunt*. The entry is rudely constructed.

¹² *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "herenagh") of Ros-Commoin, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

ԱՆՏԻՍԵԼԵՑ, 7 Շոննիակ մօր սւտօր քստ. Արտատիօ քրսթելլրիմա ա Շոնտիլիսք օմնիւմ քինիւմ Շոննակտօրս. Ար ԵԱԺԱ քօրքին Չօյր Եսայրսք օ Շոննակ.

Fol. 40ab.

ԵԱԺ. ԼԱՆԱՐ. Աննօ ծօմին ԾԵԵԵ.՝ ԻԻ.՝ Քլաթրօս ԵԺԵԱՐ մօնրքեճ Ժստ, քրքօքսք ետ Ենքօրտա, Մարտան քրքօքսք Ըլսան Եան, քեքսքսքսք. Մաէլսին մակ Տեճնրաթ, քի քօր-Ըլ, Եսաճալ մակ Քլաթալաթ քի Ենիւլ Արքօալ, Բլաքան մակ Քինքեճտ Լեթր Լաթն, մօրքս քստ. Լօնգար քթ քիճեթ Լօն օ ՆօրօԾմանաթ քօր Ծօնն. Լօնգար Ելե քթ քիճեթ Լօն քօր ԵԺանօ Լիթ. Բօ քլաթատ Իսքսմ Ին օ Լօնգար քին մաթ Լիթ 7 մաթ մԺքեթ Ետր Եալլա 7 Ծսն 7 քթԵԺ. ԲօնիւԾ քե քօրաթ Ժքեթ քօր Զալլաթ ԵԵ Չօնոնն 1 Մսթօրքաթ Ժքեթ, ԵօնօԾօրքաթաք քե քիճտ օնԵ. Ծելլսմ քե Շոննակ օԵ Լնիսք Եա մ-Եաք քօր հլ Նեյլ օ քինանօ Եօ մսք, օն Իքթաթ Եր Եաթաթքեթ, քեթ քրսմ քեթք Եսարքքսք. Լօրքաթ Լոնքօ Եալքթա օ Շոնակ. Ըալլա Լօճա Ծրքն Ե-սլե, Իմ Ըլսան Եօար 7 Չալմոնք, օօ օլքսսմ օ Շոննակ. Լոնքեթ Ենիւլ Ըօրքքս քրսմ Լա Քեթիլմոթ. ԲօնիւԾ քօր Մսլմնեճս քե Ըաճալ մակ Մսրքթրօ. Մարքաթ Տալլաթ Եօրթ Եա Ե-Զալ Լա Ըաթաճ.

¹ *Connmhaic Mor.* — His obit is given at the year 845 *infra*, where he is described as rex nepotum Ծրսմ, or King of the Uí-Briuin, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Meng.*

² *Northern Deisi.* — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Clonmel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Cygonia*, part iii., chap. 69. and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

³ *Rested.* — քքսքսքսք, B.

⁴ *Abhainn-Liphè.* — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

⁵ *Magh-Liphè.* — The "Plain of Liphè" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

⁶ *Magh-Bregh.* — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

⁷ *Victory.* — քսմսք. A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter քսմսք to քօքքսքսքսք, by inter-

Aldailedh ; and Connmhach Mor¹ was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,² by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.³ Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul ; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail ; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.⁴ These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè⁵ and Magh-Bregh,⁶ between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory⁷ by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne⁸ in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn⁹ to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned ; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom¹⁰ by Fedh-ilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,¹¹ son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,¹² chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.¹³ [836.]

polating the letters γραο. But ποινιουθ occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

³ *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

⁹ *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

¹⁰ *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

¹² *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

¹³ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia ; a tribe

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uii.° Cormac
episcopus et reuba Cille roibrid, Duan Finglaur
episcopus et reuba, Tigernach mac Aedha abbas
Finnubrach abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt.
Domnall mac Aedha, princeps Droma urchaille, mori-
tur. Cella mac Corbrae princeps ino airicuil Dor-
enach, Cella mac Coirpri princeps Aeo trium,
mortui sunt. Congalach mac Moenach, rex nepotum
filiorum Cuair Dnech, rubita morte uitam finiuir.
Maelcon rex Locha lein .i. mac Cobtaich, moritur.
Rigdal mori cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidlimid
7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancorita Slane
uitam penilem feliciter finiuir. Feppalach equon-
imur airo Maach obit. Bellum re Fennitib por
Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeluin filius Muir-
gera et alii multi. Duan mac Paelain rex Largen
moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uiii.° Mael-
gairm reuba optimus et ancorita, abbas Dennaic,
Fol. 406a. paupauit. Colman mac Robartach abbas Slane, Aedhan
abbas Roir creach, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit,
Maelpuanach mac Caturchach rechap Lurcan, mortui
sunt. Cumarchach mac Congalach, rex Ciannactai,
moritur. Muirsoach mac Edoach, rex coicib Conchobuir.
iugulatur ert a suis fratribus .i. Aed et Oengus, et

occupying the district about Duleek,
co. Meath.

¹ *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the
north of Dublin city.

² *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a
parish of the same name, barony of
Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

³ *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan
suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 887, note
q.), that this may have been the old
name of a place called Spancel Hill,
in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare.
But Shearman thought, and probably
with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented
by that of Dunmurraghill, in the
parish of the same name, in the north
of the county of Kildare. See *Loca
Patriciana*, p. 112.

⁴ *Airicuil-Dosenchiarog*.—Another
form of the name of a place men-
tioned above under the year 809.
See note ⁷, p. 296.

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Clon-
curry, in the barony of Ikeathy and
Oughterany, co. Kildare.

⁶ *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or
Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [837.] Cill-Foibrigh; Brann of Finniglais,¹ bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba² and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,³ died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,⁴ Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,⁵ between Feidhlimidh⁶ and Niall.⁷ Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre,⁹ Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,¹⁰ [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,¹¹ died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,¹² was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

⁷ Niall.—Monarch of Ireland.

⁸ Bran. — See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

⁹ Ros-cre.—Written *ros cpea* in B. But like *ros cpea* in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

¹⁰ Treoit.—See note ⁵, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (*cpea*

poit, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

¹¹ Cianachta. — The Cianachta of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

¹² Coiced Conchobhair. — The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

aluy multir. Cenneitiġ mac Congalaiġ, rex nepotum
 filiorum Cuair Ġreġ, a suo patre .i. Ceile, uolore
 iugulatur ert. Crunnmael mac Fiannamail, equoni-
 mur Ġermaitiġ, iugulatur ert o Maelpechnaill mac
 Maelruanairġ. Peċt o ġallairġ for loċ Ecġach, coror-
 tarar tuatā 7 cella tuaircept Ġenn ar. Coemġloġ
 abbat 1 n-arro Maġae .i. Ġermait (.h. Tiġernaiġ)
 inoon forinooan (o Raċ mic Maluy). bellum pē
 ġennitib for riru fortrienn, in quo ceciderunt
 Euganan mac Oengura et Ġran mac Oengurra, et
 Aeo mac Doanta; et alii pene innumerabiles ceci-
 derunt. Lorcaġ Pernann 7 Corcaġe o ġennitib.

.b. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º ix.º Orġgair
 Luġmarġ o loċ Ecġaġ o ġennitib, qui episcopos et
 p̄p̄eritos et rapientes captiuos duxerunt et alios
 mortificauerunt. Floriacus imperator Francorum
 moritur. Lorcaġ airo Maġae cona uertitib 7 a uoim-
 liacc. Peiulmib ru Muman do inuuiġ Mide 7 Ġreġ,
 conuoiuġ 1 Teġnaiġ, et in illa uice inoreo Cell 7
 Ġeġri la Niall mac Aeo.

Ir he Peiulmib in ru,
 Oianro opair oen laiti,
 Eitruġe Connaċt cen caġ
 Ocuġ Mide do manraġ.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

³ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

⁴ *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

⁵ *In the place*.—inoon (for innao), A., B.

⁶ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

⁷ *Fortreann*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

⁸ *Corcach-mor*.—The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

⁹ *Floriacus*.—For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*, Ceile. Crunnmaheel, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,¹ was slain by Maelsechnaill,² son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,³ from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh⁴) in the place⁵ of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁶). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,⁷ in which fell Eungan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor⁸, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] ^{1118.} from Loch-Echach,⁹ by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,⁹ Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.¹⁰ Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Tenhair,¹¹ and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell¹² and [Delbhna]-Bethri,¹³ on that occasion, by Niall,¹⁴ son of Aedh.

Fedilmidh¹⁵ is the King,
To whom it was but one day's work
[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,
. And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Connor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

¹⁰ *Cathedral*.—*toimhíacc*; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

¹¹ *Tenhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

¹² *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Fera-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglish, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, App., p. vi, note 24.

¹³ *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

¹⁴ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Fedilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρεαῖα μὶς Αἰῶν παρὶς Connaῖτ. Ζῆνις Ἰν-
αἰῶν μὶς Κορρεαῖς παρὶς Ὀρεγμαῖν, 1 Τεῖβα. 1098
Ροῖρρ μοερ, ἐπιρκορρ ἐτ ρεῖβα ορτῖμρ ἐτ ἀνκοῖτα,
αἰβαρ Ἰλῶνα αἰρ ἐτ ἀλῖαμρ εἰσῖτατῖμρ, ὁρμῖμρ.

[Ct. 1aiair. Anno domini mccc. xl.º. Gennti por
Loch Eadac beór. Cumrundo por Maelruanair mac
n'Donnchada la Tharmair mac Concoḡair, 7 marbaḡ
Tharmata iapum la Maelreḡnaill in eadom oie, et
Maelruanair in uita remanir. Aḡ mac Thunchada
iugulatur eḡt olope a rociur Conaing mic Flainn in
conrpectu eir. Longpor oc Linn duacail ara porra
tuata 7 cealla Teḡba. Longpor oc Duiblinn
arporra laḡin 7 O'Neill eḡr tuata 7 cealla, corice
rliab ḡlaḡma. Slogaḡ la Feolmḡ corici Capmain.
Slogaḡ la Niall ar a ḡenn corice Maḡ n-oḡair.

ḡaḡal feolmḡ rḡḡiḡ,
Poracbaḡ ir na ḡraiḡnḡ,
Oḡrroc Niall co nerḡ naḡa,
A ceḡr in caḡa clariḡiḡ.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indi-
cating the place where they might be
introduced into the text.

¹ King.—*ρεḡir*. Om. in B.

² *Breghmaine*.—A territory now
represented by the barony of Brawny,
co. Westmeath.

³ *Tethba*.—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁴ *Cluain-Eois*.—Written sometimes
cluin aḡir in the text. Clones, in
the co. Monaghan. After this entry,
the following note is added in a later
hand in MS. B.:—*Ḃnnra m-bli-
ḡain ro ḡior tanḡaroir Ḃḡḡanaḡ*
a n-ḡirinn arḡur oḡ nerḡ ant
ρencurḡ. "In this year below
(scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came
first to Ireland, according to the
senchus ("history").

⁵ *Victory*.—The word in the text
is *cumrundo*, which is decidedly
corrupt. In the corresponding entry
in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is
ρραινεaḡ, which means a "break-
ing," "rout," or "defeat."

⁶ *Maelruanaidh*.—King of Uis-
nech (or Meath); and father of
Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who
became King of Ireland in A.D. 847.
See at the year 846 *infra*, and the
note on Maelsechnaill under the
year 838 *supra*.

⁷ *Linn-Duachail*.—The "Linn (or
'Pool') of Duachail." The name of
some harbour on the coast of the
co. Louth; most probably Dundalk
harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh*
Gaedhel re Gallaiḡh, Introd., p. lxii.,
note ¹. This fortress, or encamp-
ment, was of course formed by the
Foreigners. It was a long way from
it, however, to Tethba, a district
comprising parts of the present coun-
ties of Westmeath and Longford. See
p. 316 *ante*, note ⁹.

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King¹ of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,² in Tethba.³ Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois⁴ and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory⁵ over Maelruanaidh⁶ son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachaill,⁷ from which the territories and churches of Tethba⁸ were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,⁹ from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.¹⁰ A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.¹¹ A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.¹²

The crozier¹³ of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,
Which was left on the thorn-trees,
Niall bore off, with usual power,
By right of the battle of swords.

⁸ *Tethba*.—See last note.

⁹ *Dubhlinn*.—Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

¹⁰ *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

¹¹ *Carman*—*Magh-ochtar*.—The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (*Carman*) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "*Carman*" to

be the same as "*Loch-Garman*," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

¹² *Crosier*.—The original of these

Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc. xl. i.º. Μυρεθαδ mac Cernaiξ, equonimur airδ Mačae, μοριτυρ. Ξενντι πορ Duiblinn beop. Pinynechta mac Dnepail abbar Cille Dumai glinn, Cumruδ mac Ruamluṛa abbar domnaiξ Sečnail, omney μορτυι punt. Ferolimioδ Cille móre enir, episcopus, quieuit. Maelouin mac Conaill, pī Calatroma, do epṛabail do ξενντιδ. Opṛṛain Cluana mic Noir o ξενντιδ ti Linn duačail. Opṛṛain Dīpor 7 Saiξre o ξενντιδ ti Duiblinn. Longar Norðmannorum πορ Doinn, πορ Linn ποirp. Longar Norðmannorum oc Linn raileč la Ultu. Moran mac Innechtaix, abb cločair mac n-Daimeni, du epṛabail du gallaiδ Linnæ, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbar Linne duačail do guin [do] lorcaδ o ξενντιδ 7 Soibelaix. Opṛain rirpṛe Diarmata o ξενντιδ ti čōel uirce. Ceallach mac Cačgin, abb Oproma moep la hU Ečad, doṛmuit. Dungal mac Ferṛaile, pī Orraiξe, μοριτυρ.

Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc. xl. ii.º. Μορp Maelpuanaiδ mic Donncada (i. pī Mīde 7 athair Maelrechlainn). Μορp Cačail mic Concoṛair. Aṛt-tagan mac Domnail iugulatur epṛ doloṛe, a Ruapṛṛ

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

¹ See note ⁹, p. 345.

² See note ⁷, p. 344.

³ *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la Gallaiδ bóinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, p. 17.

⁴ *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Roa." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

⁵ *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

⁶ *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

⁷ *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at the year 839) states that "Koe-wan (abbot of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, [841.] steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn¹ still. Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.² The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.³ A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.⁴ Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni⁵ was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,⁶ and afterwards died with them. Comman,⁷ abbot of Linn-Duachail,⁸ was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,⁹ by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.¹⁰ Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor¹¹ in Ui-Echach, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of [842.] Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn¹²). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc¹³ son of Bran.

⁸ *Linn-Duachaill*.—See note ⁷ under the year 840.

⁹ *Disert-Diarmata*.—“Diarmait’s Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael-uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

¹¹ *Druim-mor*; i.e., the “great ridge.” Now Drómora, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

¹² *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

¹³ *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, general Table xi., facing p. 223.

mac ὁροῖν. Cínasb mac Conroí, rex genetrí Loíxairé, iugulatur ert o Delbhu. Cumruib mac Desepeo et Moínaiḡ mac Soḡḡarabáí, duo episcopí et duo ancoríte, in una nocte morituri sunt i n-oiríre Dáirímatá. Ferḡur mac Foḡabáí, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacáin mac Máelsetuile, scriba et ancoríta, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannáin, abbas Imleḡo pio, moritur. Colḡu mac Feobáí ancoríta pauperauit.

Fol. 41aa. **Κτ. Ιαναρ.** Anno domini mccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelmúiríḡ mac Cínasbá iugulatur ert a Gennḡibur. Ronan abbas Cluana mic Noir Dornmuir. Dricceni abbas Loḡrí obuit. Lorcab cluana pḡpta dhendáin o Gennḡib do Loḡ Rí.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º iii.º Forindán abbas airo Mácbas du ertabáil du Gennḡib i Cloen comarḡai, cona mḡndáib 7 cona muinnḡir, 7 a bḡrḡ do Longáib Luimnḡí. Orḡḡáin duin Marc o Gennḡib, du in po marbáto Abḡ mac Duibḡacurí ab Tḡre da ḡlár 7 Cluana eirḡnḡí, 7 du in po marbáb Ceirḡernab mac Conḡinairḡ, pḡcnar Cille dapo, 7 aláile ile. Dúnab oí ḡalláib (.i. la Turḡeir) pḡr Loḡ Rí, corḡrḡarḡar Con-

¹ Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om^d in B.

² Night.—noḡḡe, A. nocte, B.

³ See note ², p. 347.

⁴ Imlech-fla.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

⁵ By Gentiles.—a gennḡibur, B.

⁶ Lothra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁷ Forindán.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

⁸ Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comarḡai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note ³.

⁹ Luimnech.—Limerick.

¹⁰ Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

¹¹ Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

¹² Cluain-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedb, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sothadach, two bishops and two¹ anchorites, died in the one night² in Disert-Diarmata.³ Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,⁴ died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.⁵ Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,⁶ died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,⁷ abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,⁸ with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.⁹ The plundering of Dun-Masc¹⁰ by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrich, abbot of Tir-da-glas¹¹ and Cluain-Eidhnigh,¹² and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaisc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host¹³ of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges¹⁴) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹² *Host*.—The word in the text is *oimnā*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *oín*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is *longer*, a fleet (from *long*, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *rlóigeō*, a hosting, or expedition.

¹⁴ *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormana. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Intro.*, p. lii.

načta 7 Míche, 7 co ro lorcáiret Cluain mic Noir cona
 veptaisib, 7 Cluain ferpa dñendain, 7 Tír da Glarr, 7
 Lothra 7 alais castra. Pácha mac Maelbrepail,
 abbaí Finnoubrač abae, moritur. Gormgal mac Muir-
 eadai, episcopus et ancorita lanne leire, quiescit. Ca-
 rionius for Sennte re Niall mac Aeda i maiš iča.
 Orghain Donnada mic pollomain 7 Flainn mic
 Maelpuanaig, la Maelpechnaill mac Maelpuanaib.
 Turges du ergadail la Maelpechnaill, 7 barud Turges
 illo uair iarm. Labraib mac Ailello abbaí Slane
 moritur. Robartač mac Drepail, abbaí achaid bo
 Caimniš, moritur. Robartač mac Flainn, abbaí
 Domnaig moer, moritur. Dunaib di Galluib Ača cliač
 oc Cluanaib anobuir.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º u.º Całal
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, ferpdomnač rapier
 et feriba optimur airtu Mačae, Connihač mór mac
 Coreraig rex nepotum Druin, dormierunt. Orghain
 Fol. 41 ab. Dairlice do šennuib. Niall mac Aeda rex Teirpo (i.
 ic linne Neill for Callaino), merpione mortuur er.

¹ See note ¹¹, p. 348.

² See note ⁶, p. 348.

³ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁴ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹³, p. 205, *supra*.

⁵ *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (*Topog. Hib.*, dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

⁷ *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Achadh-bo-Cainnigh*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

⁹ *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana an-tobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their *Annals* (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County.) was burned:

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,¹ and Lothra,² and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,³ died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,⁴ rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall⁵ son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges⁶ subsequently in Loch-Uair.⁷ Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,⁸ dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath at Cluana-andobair.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of [845.]
 Ui-Maine; Ferdornach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,¹⁰ son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic¹¹ by Gentiles. Niall¹² son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland¹³).

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

¹⁰ *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

¹¹ *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

¹² *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24-26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (=833), *supra*.

¹³ *Calland*.—Represented by *lct.* in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note c.) But this seems unlikely.

Ni capaim in uirici n-suabair
Imteit reoð toeb m'arair,
O Callaino ce nomairne
Mac mna baroe po batuir

Maelouin mac Conaill, rex Calatromae, iugulatur a Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnraelað, rex nepotum Fiozennti, moritur. Bellum por Connacta re Gallaið, in quo Rigan mac Fergura, 7 Moðnon mac Oiarimota, 7 Aeb mac Caðrannaið, et alii multi, ceciderunt. Roinuð re Tigrernað por Maelreðnaill 7 por Rua[r]cc, in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muireoað mac Flainn, abb monistreað ðuti, mortu[u]r ert. Porinðan abb airtio Maðae du tiachtain a tiruð Muman, co minnaið Patraice. Coirppu mac Colmain, abb Aða truium, mortuor ert. Conaing mac Feroomnaið, abbað domnaið Patraice, mortuor ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. u. Perðlimið (i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optimur Scotorum, paupauit reribu et ancorita. Maelreðnaill mac Maelruanaið regnare incipit. Toðal innri loða Muinremair la Maelreðnaill por rianlað mar ti maccaib bair Luigne 7 Galeng robatar oc inoruið na tuað more Gentilium. Roinuð mār re Cernall mac

¹ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note ⁴, p. 150 *supra*.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of his reign as monarch of Ireland is entered under the next year. See a note respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

³ *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine years King of Leinster. See above under the year 842. His death is recorded at 861 *infra*.

⁴ *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at years 834 and 838.

⁵ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Donnack - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrik, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The first of the entries for this year, namely the obit of Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Son of Crimthán*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

⁸ *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om. in B.

I love not the hateful water,
Which flows by the side of my house ;
O, Galland, though thou may'st boast of it,
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,¹ died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Maelsechnaill,² and over Ruarc,³ in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,⁵ died. Conaing, son of Ferdornach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan'), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,⁷ a scribe and anchorite, rested. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.⁸ The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar¹⁰ by Maelsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'¹¹ of the Luighne¹² and Gailenga,¹³ who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall¹⁴ son of Dungal

⁷ *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

¹⁰ *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

¹¹ *'Sons of death'; i.e. malefactors.* O'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *dí maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

¹² *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

¹³ *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are

Dungaille for Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da cét d'éac. Maelgoan mac Ecbač, rex ceniuil Dogaine, moritur ert. Ceallač mac Maelpátraic, pecnab per Roir der abainn, moritur. Connmač mac Cernaič, lečri Ciarpaiđe Connačt, moritur ert. Artuir mac Muiré-daič, rí iarčair Liri, moritur ert. Cačal mac Corepacič, rí Ročart, iugulatur ert a nepotibur Neill.

.d.

[ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º uii.º Nix magna in Kalendis Febuarii. Rinfnečta Luibnič, ančorita, et rex Connacht antea, moritur ert. Tuatcar mac Cobčaič, rex Luighe, moritur ert. Cač ne Maelpečnaičl for genti i Forais, in quo ceciderunt .u. cét. Bellum ne n-Olcobur ri Muman, 7 ne Lorggan mac Cellaič co Laičniu, for Genneti ecc rciatč Nečtain, in quo ceciderit Tompair epell tairiře rič Laičlinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Roiniur ne Tigeřnač for Genneti i n-Dairiu doriřt Dočonna, in quo ceciderunt da cet dec. Roiniur ne n-Euganacht Cairil for Genneti ecc Dun Maeletuille, in quo ceciderunt .u. cet.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

¹ *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Conor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agono. See that Chronicle, ed. Heanesy, p. 148, note 1. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write for gallanb Oča clat ("over the Foreigners of Ath-clath ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

² *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note ², p. 85, *supra*.

³ *Vice-abbot*.—pecnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write ppioir ("prior").

⁴ *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

⁵ *Ciaraidhe* (or Ciarraidhe).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,¹ in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,² died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot³ of Fera-Rois, south of the River,⁴ died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe⁵ of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,⁶ died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] ^{III}. February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,⁷ an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Malsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,⁸ wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,⁹ in which Tomrair Erell,¹⁰ tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach¹¹ over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,¹² in which twelve hundred¹³ were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

¹ *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note ⁷, p. 100, *supra*.

⁷ *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note ³. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

⁸ *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

⁹ *Sciath-Nechtain*.—“Nechtan's Shield (or Bush).” See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's “*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*,” *Introd.*, p. lxvii., note ⁴.

¹¹ *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

¹² *Daire-Disirt-Dochonna*.—The “oak-wood of Dochonna's desert.” This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.*, p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

¹³ *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the “Gentiles” at

Coemcloib abbaib i n-arth Mačae .i. Diermaic in uicem Forindan. Diarmaic Cille Can doirmiuir.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiu.º Conaing mac Flainb rex breib moritur. Coirpri mac Cinaedb rex nepotum Macl moritur ert. Finnecht mac Diarmata abbaib Doimlaice, Maelfuataib abbaib aith breccain, Onca episcopur et ancorita Slane, obierunt. Cilill mac Cumurcaib, rex Loča cal, moritur. Flaitbertaib mac Ceilechair occipur ert a ppatribur ruir. Muirpeit .uii. xx. long di muinntir ruih Gall du tiachtain du tabairt greamma forr na Gaillu robadar ar a ciunn, co commarparat hEreann n-uile iarum. Innechtai abb lae do tiachtain dočum n-Ereann co minoib Colum cille. Robartaib mac Colgen, abbaib Slane, exulauit. Flannacan mac Edbai, rex uail Araide in tuaircirt, iugulatur ert a geneie Eogain. Maclbherail mac Cernai, rex Muiborna, iugulatur ert a gentilibur port conuersionem suam ad clericor. Airindan abbaib Dennechair doirmiuir. Forbair Macl-rechnail hi Crupait.

[Ct. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaibai abbaib Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuatal mac Feraibai abbaib Rechraib 7 Derrmai, 7 Ferchar mac Muirpeibai princep Lannib lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengur mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

¹ *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 884 and 838.

² *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcass, in the parish of Kilcass, barony of Ifa and Ofa East, co. Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imaal, in the present co. of Wicklow.

⁴ *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

⁵ *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minoib is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

⁶ *Lived in exile.*—exulauit. The

change of abbots¹ in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregb, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,³ died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Brecaín, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal,⁴ died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries⁵ of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.⁶ Flannacan,⁷ son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.⁸ Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, 'fell asleep.' Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.⁹ [848.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra,¹⁰ and Dermagh,¹¹ and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,¹² died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh- [849.]

Four Masters give his obit under the year 847=849.

⁷ *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

⁸ *Conversion to religion*.—*poit conuepionem ruam ao clepuioi*. This means that Maelbresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scotorum* (849).

⁹ *Crupait*.—The name is "Crupait" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

h-Uidre, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Rae ban*, "white plain" (or "field"). It has not been identified. O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moylenrath, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

¹¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

¹² *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note ¹⁰, p. 205 *supra*.

8uibne, rex Mugthorna, iugulatur ept o Garfiro filio Maelbrytae. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannaecta, ou ppaetuiodeet Maelpechnaill anneurp gall, co p' inotub Du Neill o finaino co muir etip cella 7 tuata, 7 co p' opt innoti loea gabur dolore, corbo comarpo ppi a lap, 7 copolpctuo leip deptaet Treoit 7 tpi xpc dec vi doinib ann. Droen mac Ruadraed, rex nepotum Craunetaun, et duo germani eip .i. Fogertaet et Druatur, iugulati sunt a ppaetubur pui.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° L° Colgu mac Ceallanig ppincep Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tibraiti ppincep domnaiḡ sechnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaeda rex Cairil, moptui sunt. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demepup ept in lacu cpudeli mopte, o Maelpechnaill 7 o Tigernaed, vi poeimaib deḡ doine n-epenn 7 comarbbai ppaetaic ppecialiter.

Monuar a doine maeti,

ba pepir a laeti cluici;

Mop liach Cinaeth mac Conaing

hi lomano doctum curi.

Tetact dubgennti ou Aet eliaet, co palpat ap mop ou finngallaib, 7 co po [r]latpat in longpoet etip doine 7 moine. Slat do dubgenntib oc lino duacail, 7 ap

¹ *Garfddh*.—Garfiro, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Garf-*bech*.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—King of Ireland at the time.

³ *To the sea*; i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words co muir ("to the sea") are erroneously represented in A. and B. by comm. The liberty has been taken of amending the text, on the authority of the *Ann. Four Mast.* (848), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (850). It appeared plain, besides, that the compiler of this Chronicle intended to use the same form of expression, o finaino co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

⁴ *Level with the surface*.—The expression in the text, comarpo ppi a lap, means "equally high with its floor."

⁵ *Was burned*.—copolpctuo, for co po lopctuo, A. B.

⁶ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughals'own, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

⁷ *Cinaedh*.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,¹ son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Mael-sechnaill,² through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,³ and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface;⁴ and the oratory of Treoit was burned⁵ by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;⁶ Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh⁷ son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,⁸ a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,⁹ with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially.

[850.]

Alas,¹⁰ O good people,
His days of play were better!
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliaith, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered¹¹ the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].¹²

⁸ Drowned in a pool.—in lacu. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

⁹ Tigernach.—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

¹⁰ Alas!—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

¹¹ They plundered.—co rolaicpat, for co ro ílaicpat, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have co ro inoicpat; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) sup inoicpat, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

¹² White Foreigners.—Supplied from

mor uib. Congalač filiur Irgalaič, rex Coille
 pollamhain, moritur. Riğbal i n-artho Mačae etir
 Maelpečnaił co maičib leič Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co
 maičib coicib Cončobair, 7 Dermait 7 Fečğna co rañab
 Patraicc, 7 Suarleč co cleirčib Miče. Cairnall mac
 Ruadhač, rex loča hUaitne, iugulatur ert dolore ante
 portam oratorii Tigernaiğ hi Cluain auir, o Conailiğ
 Fernmuighi. Eču mac Cernaiğ, rex fer Roir, inter-
 pectur ert a gentilibur. Tիրաւոյ nepor Ծաւենայ,
 abbat Lirr moer, dormiuit.

- b. [ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º l.º 1.º Duo heredes
 Patricii .i. Porinnan feribā et episcopur et ančorita,
 et Dermait sapientissimur omnium doctorum Eu-
 ropae, quiescunt. Uartatio airt Mačae o gallaiğ
 linoae die ramčarg. Lučt ocht xx^{te} long oi fintoğentiğ
 do roačtadar uo cač firi Dubğenneti do įnañ Ałğneč.
 Tiri la 7 tiri ałčči oc cağğaro doaiğ, aet ir pē n-Duiğ-
 ğenneti rommeabaiğ, co řarğğabrat a ceile allonga leu.
 Stain fugitiuur euairt, et lercne decollatur iacuit.
 Fol. 42aa. Moenğal abbat Airtodē řračā, et Cennraelao mac
 Ultain sapient Ծուիե conair, et Lerğal princep
 Očnae, dormierunt. Roğertac mac Maelbpeřail, rex

Ann. Four Mast. (849), and Chron. Scotorum (851).

¹ *Coille-Follamhain.*—According to the *Féire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

³ *Matodhan.*—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

⁴ *Provinces of Conchobar.*—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

⁵ *Diarmait.*—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbey of Armagh. See note ⁴ under the year 847 *supra*.

⁶ *Loch-Uaithne.*—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Cluain-avis.*—Clones, county Monaghan.

⁸ *Fera-Rois.*—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

⁹ *Heirs.*—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,¹ died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,² and Matodhan³ with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,⁴ and Diarmait⁵ and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,⁶ was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-auiis,⁷ by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs⁹ of Patrick, viz., [851.] *ms.* Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn¹⁰ on the day of Sam-chasc.¹¹ A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aignech. They were three days and three nights¹² fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain¹³ escaped by flight, and Iercne¹⁴ was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,¹⁵ and Lergal abbot of Othan,¹⁶ 'fell asleep.' Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (431).

¹⁰ *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duschaill. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxii, note 1.

¹¹ *Sam-chasc*.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast*. (850) write an *uornnaic iap ecayrc* ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scottorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

¹² *Three days and three nights*—111. *la 7 .111. mti, A. B.*

¹³ *Stain*.—Written like *Stam* (*Stam*) in A. and B.

¹⁴ *Iercne*.—Written *iercne* in B.

¹⁵ *Both-Conais*.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Culdaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamsan*, p. 405, note g.

¹⁶ *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of

na n-Áirǵialla, moritur. Caéal mac Dubaen, rex Oa n-Duach Árcatruir, moritur. Forbada mac Maeluirdi, princeps Cille moire Cinnoid, moritur. Ar oi Gallaid oconaid inrið airðir ðreð, 7 ar aile uc raið Áldain la Ciannacht, in uno menre.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ii.º Áilill mac Robartaid princeps Lurcan, et Flann mac Rechtair abbat leir Manðain, et Áilgenan mac Donnǵaile rex Cairil, defuncti sunt. Ámlaim mac rið Laitlinne do tuiðecht a n-Érind, corogiallrat Gaill Érendo dó, 7 cir o Gortelaid. Ectigern mac Guaire, rex Laigen ðeigadair, iugulatur ert doloire a ðruatar filio Áeðo 7 o Cernall filio Dunǵaile; et ðruatar filius Áeðo iugulatur ert doloire a focur ruii uiu.º die port iugulationem Ectigern. Flaénia abbat ðipor, episcopur, obit. Cernad mac Maelebhairil, rex Cobo, moritur. Caímal mac Tomaltaid, leð ru Ulað, a Norðmanniur inðerpectur ert.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Tuacal mac Maelebhriðti, rex nepotum Dunlainzi, iugulatur

Fahan Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called Othan-Mura, from its founder St. Mura, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q, and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

¹ *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of Ui-Duach is still preserved in that of the parish of Odogh, in the north of the present co. of Kilkenny. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of Odogh.

² *At the islands*. — oconaid inrið, A. and B., apparently a mistake for oc naib inrið, the more correct form.

³ *Rath-Aldain*. — According to O'Donovan (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 850, note g), this place is now known as Rathallon, in the parish of Moorechurch, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Liath-Manchain*. — Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

⁵ *Amhlaim*. — Over the last m of the name in A. and B. it is suggested that the name should be "Amhlaip."

⁶ *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written Laitlinne in A., and Laitlinne in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

⁷ *Ectigern*. — The name of Ectigern appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,¹ died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Gill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands² of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain³ in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of [852.] Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;⁴ and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim⁵ son of the King of Lochlaind,⁶ came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern⁷ son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,⁸ and by Cerbhall⁹ son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh⁸ was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,¹⁰ a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,¹¹ died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrihte, king [853.] of Ui-Dunlaing,¹² was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrona, co. Carlow).

⁸ *Bruatar son of Aedh*.—See last note.

⁹ *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

¹⁰ *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

¹¹ *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobha, and "Ui-Echach-Ulad." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeve's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348-52.

¹² *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

ert dolore a ppatribur rui. Maelpechnaill rex
Termpo do tul co riru Muman copici inoem na
n-Desi, a n-gialla do tabairt. Heper Colum cille,
rapienr optimur, .iiii. id marta apud Saxoner martiri-
zatur. Cpeč Domnaiš moir itir Tigernač 7 Flano
mac Conaing, ačt ip ne Flano pomemair.

Fol. 42ab.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cačan
abbatirra Cille dapo moritur. Sneachta co perru
per .ix. ¶ Ct. Maii. Cpeč La hAeč mac Neill co hultu, co
pargab Connecan mac Colmain 7 Flaitheptač mac
Neill, 7 ročairde cena. Pinrnečtai ppaude iugulatur
ert .i. mac Maelbričti. Ruidhur mac Maeniac, abbar
moinirpeč duiti, timeppur ert. Alill abbar Achard
boo, Robartač abbar innre cain Deža repuba, 7
Muirečad pi aipde Ciannačta, morui punt.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º u.º Coirne mor
7 riccet comtar ruiiri prum loča 7 prum aibne
Erenn du čraičtečaič 7 macclaičaič a .ix. ¶ Ct. Decim-
bir urque ad .iiii. iour Ianuarii. Tempeptuorur
annur et arperurrimur. Maelpechnaill mac Mael-
puanaš i Cairiul, co tuc giallu Muman. Cocač mor
etir Gennti 7 Maelpechnaill co n-Gallčoišelaič leir.
Depteč Lurcan do lorcač a Norðmannir. Roimuč
mor ne n-Aeč mac Neill por Gallčaičelu i n-glinn

¹ *Indecoin-na-nDesi*.—The "Anvil of the Desi." This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullagh-noney (the "summit," *mullach*, of the *inneoin*, or "anvil"), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197-8.

² *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indrechtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

³ *To the shoulders*.—co pprumnu, B. A. has co perru, "to the shields."

⁴ *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monaster-boice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit. is given above at the year 518.

⁵ *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruidhgus was drowned in the Bóinn (Boyne).

⁶ *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The "field of St. Canice's cows" Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's County. The name is written acró boo in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indecoin-na-nDesi,¹ and brought their pledges. The successor² of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. [854.
Snow up to the shoulders³ of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,⁴ was drowned.⁵ Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo,⁶ Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,⁹ so that the [855.
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.¹⁰ The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,¹⁰ in

achair bo in B., which is more correct.

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

⁸ *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

Frost. — Frost, A., B.; probably for *peccaro*, "freezing."

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gall-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Roide co ra lao leir ar diñor uib. Æorm toereð na ñ-Dubgennti iugulatur ert la Ruadraið mac Meir-minn, rix m-ðretan. Suibne nepor Roideið, feriba et anðorita, abbar Lirr moer, Cormac laðraið ðruuin feriba et epircopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna epircopur Slane marturizatur.

Æt. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Romuð ñe n-Imar 7 ñe n-Æmlaið for Caittil ñino co na Gall-gaeðelaið hi tirið Muman. Moengal abb Robair 7 ðiaðal ðirirð ðiarain requeuerunt. Matuðan mac Muirðeðaið, ñex Ulað, moritur. Trian to lorcað i Taillæ ði ðeioð ði ñim. Uentur maxmur co ña la rðbar, co comfear inñi loða. Cellað ðixit,

O bai ñenað ñinn potail
Necæ fori roeraið retaið,
Tner blaðain ñi ar bñecaið,
Ær tñeuit ar cñic cetaið.

Æt. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cumruð
Fol. 42ba. epircopur et ancorita, pñncepp Cluana irairto, in pace paupavit. Cinaeð mac Æilpin ñex Pictorum, 7 Æulr ñex Saxan, mortui sunt. Tիրաւուր ban abbar Tine ða glar [mortuur ert]. Maelreðnaill mac Maelruanaix co reraib Ereno to tuiðecht hi tine

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

¹ *Glenm-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note c.

² *Buadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriae*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

³ *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriae*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

⁴ *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

⁵ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

⁶ *Caittil Fynd*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi, note 2.

Glenn-Foichle,¹ where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,² son of Merminn,³ King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,⁴ Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,⁵ a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, [856] over Caittil Find⁶ with his Gall-Gaidhel,⁷ in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,⁸ and Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain,⁹ rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.¹⁰ Three persons were burned in Tailltiu¹¹ by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice
Was [held] in noble manner,
The third year, not by false reckoning,
On thirty over five hundreds.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, [857] abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh¹³ Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,¹⁴ King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Malsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

⁷ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

⁸ *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudan died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

¹² *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

¹³ *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

¹⁴ *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *æc* is misplaced in

Muman, contóirí¹ .x. naití oc Neim, 7 a n-innre² co muir rath³ iar ma⁴omaim for ar⁵uga oc cap⁶no lu⁷ga⁸, co far⁹ga¹⁰ ann le¹¹ru na n-Deire, Maelcron mac Muire¹²daí. Tuc Maelre¹³clainn iarum g¹⁴iallu Muman o belut Gabrain co In¹⁵ri Tarb¹⁶naí iar n-Ere, 7 o Dun Cern¹⁷naí co hA¹⁸rainn n-ai¹⁹re²⁰. Plu²¹uial²²ir autum²³nur et per²⁴nicio²⁵[ri]r²⁶imur r²⁷u²⁸gibur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.^o l.^o un.^o Suairle²⁹ ab³⁰bar Ach³¹aí bo, Ail³²ill ban³³baine ab³⁴bar b³⁵iror, Maelcoba óa Paelan ab³⁶bar Cluana uai³⁷na, Pael³⁸gur ab³⁹bar Roir é⁴⁰rea, in pace d⁴¹ormierunt. Slog⁴²ao mo⁴³ri la hAm⁴⁴laí⁴⁵ 7 Imar 7 Cern⁴⁶ball i Mí⁴⁷de. Rí⁴⁸g⁴⁹dal ma⁵⁰te É⁵¹penn oc rai⁵²t A⁵³eo mic b⁵⁴ruce, im Maelre⁵⁵clainn r⁵⁶u⁵⁷g Teí⁵⁸na, 7 im P⁵⁹et⁶⁰g⁶¹na comar⁶²ba Pat⁶³raice, 7 im Suairle⁶⁴ comar⁶⁵ba Finnio, ic denum rí⁶⁶da 7 caincom⁶⁷raice p⁶⁸er n⁶⁹É⁷⁰penn, con⁷¹ro ar in dail r⁷²in d⁷³urac Cern⁷⁴ball r⁷⁵u O⁷⁶rraí⁷⁷g⁷⁸í o⁷⁹g⁸⁰reir ram⁸¹ta Pat⁸²raice 7 a comar⁸³ba, 7 con⁸⁴ro an⁸⁵ro do d⁸⁶é⁸⁷ai⁸⁸o O⁸⁹rraí⁹⁰g⁹¹í i n-oil⁹²ri r⁹³u le⁹⁴t Cuinn, 7 a⁹⁵ro⁹⁶gaí⁹⁷o Mael⁹⁸gualaí r⁹⁹u Muman a oil¹⁰⁰ri. Mael¹⁰¹gualaí rex Muman a Nor¹⁰²mann¹⁰³ur occ¹⁰⁴ir¹⁰⁵ur e¹⁰⁶rt. Se¹⁰⁷con¹⁰⁸nan rí¹⁰⁹luir Conaí¹¹⁰ng, rex Cair¹¹¹gí b¹¹²ra¹¹³caí¹¹⁴re, mo¹¹⁵ru¹¹⁶tur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.^o l.^o ix.^o Slog¹¹⁷í¹¹⁸g¹¹⁹eb Láí¹²⁰gen 7 Muman 7 Con¹²¹na¹²²et, 7 Oa Neill in d¹²³eir¹²⁴cí¹²⁵rt, r¹²⁶in

A., where it occurs after the word *Saxan*.

¹ *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Black-water.

² *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

³ *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maelcron the title of *tanairí*, or "tanist."

⁴ *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhraín." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhrán," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

⁵ *Inis-Tarbhnai*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

⁶ *Dun-Cernna*.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

⁷ *Ara-Airthir*.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

⁸ *Most destructive*.—*pernecio[r]r-imur*, A.

⁹ *Achadh-bo*.—*ací¹⁰ bo*, A. *achadh bo*, B.

ten nights at Neim;¹ and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach² where the half-king³ of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,⁴ to Inis-Tarbhnaí⁵ in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna⁶ to Ara-airthir.⁷ A rainy autumn, and most destructive⁸ to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo;⁹ [858.] Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;¹⁰ Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre¹¹—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerbhall;¹² into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,¹³ including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,¹⁴ establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,¹⁵ and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnán, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Lein- [859.] B12 ster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill

¹⁰ *Cluain-uamha*.—The “meadow (or paddock) of the cave.” Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

¹¹ *Ros-Cre*—*ροσ ερεα*, A. *ροσ ερεα*, B.

¹² *Cerbhall*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

¹³ *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*.—This name, which signifies the “rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec,” is now

shortened to “Rahugh,” the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

¹⁴ *Successor of Finnia*; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.)

¹⁶ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,¹ who rested at Magh-dumha² in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh³ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.⁴ Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,⁵ died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,⁶ who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh⁷ [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Dunchadh, the most delightful⁷ Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,⁸ King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh,⁹ son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,¹⁰ bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.¹¹ Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,¹² son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

amoenyyma, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 839), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

⁸ *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

⁹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note u).

¹¹ *In peace*.—For *uitam in pace* *pmiepmunt*, as in A., B. has *topmiespmunt*.

¹² *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

guthin, mic Suibne, mic Colman moir, mic Diarmata
 veirg, mic Ferugra Cerrbeoil), ri hEreno uile, .ii.
 Kalenbar Decembar, .iii. feria, anno regni rui xui.^o,
 defunctur ert. Ruarc mac Broen, rex nepotum
 Dunlaigne, iugulatur ert. Maeleodor oa Tinorir, rui
 leighir Goidéal, moritur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o ii.^o Ceð mac
 Cumurcaigh, ri .h. Niallan, moritur ert. Muireðac
 mac Maeleuin, rechar airð Maðae, 7 ri na n-airðer,
 iugulatur ert o Domnall mac Ceðo mic Neill.
 Murecan mac Diarmata, rex Nairr 7 airðer Lìrì, a
 Norðmannir interpretur ert. Uaíh Áðairð alðoi 7
 Cnoðbai, 7 uam feirt doadan or Dubað, 7 uam mna
 an gobann ro feruioiret Hall, quod antea non per-
 fectum ert .i. a fecht ro flatrat .iii. rið Hall peronn
 Flaino mic Conaing .i. Áhlaim 7 lñar 7 Cuirle, 7
 Lorcan mac Caðail leo occa, ri Míðe.

.d. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o iii.^o Lorcan
 mac Caðail, ri Míðe, do ðallað la Ceð mac Neill rið
 Tethro. Concobar mac Donncað, leighir Míðe, do
 marbad i n-uirciu oc Cluain irairðo la Ámlaib ri

¹ *Ruarc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 228).

² *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neill and East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

³ *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel). The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

⁴ *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerrball Mac Murecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

⁵ *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

⁶ *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King [862.] of Ui-Niallain,² died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,³ was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,⁴ son of Diarmait, King of Nas,⁵ and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,⁶ and [the cave] of Cnodbha,⁷ and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,⁸ and the cave of the smith's wife,⁹ were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of [863.] MEATH, was blinded¹⁰ by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed¹¹ in a water at Cluain-Iraird,¹² by Amlaiph,

¹ *Cnodbha*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

² *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

³ *The cave of the smith's wife*.—*uam mna an gobann*. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at *opoićeao atā* (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

¹⁰ *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

¹¹ *Killed*.—*oo mapbaro*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *oo báohatō*, "was drowned."

¹² *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 aa. Gall. Roiniub mor re n-*Acē* mac Neill 7 re *Plaunn* mac Conaing por *Acnri* mac n-*Acē* co n-*Ulaib*, i tir Conailli cern. Muiread mac Neill, abb lu^gmai^g 7 alanaile cell, moritur. *Acogen* b^{ri}tt episcopus Cille dapo, et *rcniba* et *andōrita* et *renex* *repe* .cxvi. annorum, paup^{er}avit.

[*ct*. *lanair*. Anno domini dccc.° lx.° iiii.° *Ecliprip* *polir* in [*calend*oir *ianuari*, et *ecliprip* *lunae* in eodem men^{se}. *Cellach* mac *Allella* abbat cille dapo et abbat *la*, dormiuit in regione *Pictorum*. *Tigernac* mac *rocarta*, p^{ri} *Loēa* *gādor* 7 *leēri* *bre^g*, moritur *ert*. *Breatain* du in^oarbu ar a tir do *faxanaib*, corogabat ca^{te} *poraib* in *Maen* *donain*. *Tadg* mac *Diarmata*, rex nepotum *Cennrelai^g*, interfectur *ert* dolore a *fratribus* *ruir* et a *plebe* *rua*. *Conmal* equonimur *Tamlaēta*, 7 *Tuatal* mac *Artgurro* p^{ri}im-episcop *Portrenn* 7 abb *duin* *Caillenn*, dormiunt.

[*ct*. *lanair*. Anno domini dccc.° lx.° ii.° *Almai^g* 7 *Auile* do *uol* i *Portrenn* co *Gallaib* *Erend* 7 *Alban*, co p^{ri} inn^{ri}ret *Cruicentua*it n-*uile*, 7 co *tucrat* a n-*giallo*. *Colgu* 7 *Acē*, da abb *mainirpe^g* *duiri*, in uno anno moritur *runt*. *Cernaēan* mac *Cumircai^g*, rex *Raēo* *aip^{er}*, iugulatur *ert* dolore o *Mōracain* mac *Acēacain*. *Acē* mac *Neill* *porlat* *uile* *longpor^{er}*

¹ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

² *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Uldia, is written *Acnbith* by the *Four Mast.*, and *Acnbith* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "*Airthera*," (see note thereon, page 372, note ³), or by the "*Conailli-Murtheimne*," another name for *Conailli-Cerd*.

³ *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Of the moon*.—*Lune*, A.

⁵ *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

⁶ *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

⁷ *By Saxons*.—*do Saxana^g*, B.

⁸ *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "*Moin-Conain*," and "*Mona*." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name *Mona*, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh¹ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfídh² son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh³ and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon⁴ in the same month. Cellach,⁵ son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Bregb, died. The Britons⁶ were expelled from their country by Saxons,⁷ so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.⁸ Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward⁹ of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,¹¹ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle¹ went into [865.] Fortrenn,¹⁰ with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,¹² was treacherously slain by Moracan¹⁴ son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mania Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

⁹ *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A. B.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Dun - Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

¹² *Auisle*. — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, pp. lxxii., lxxix.

¹³ *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

ḡall (i. aipir ino foḡla) etir cenel n-Eugain 7 Dal n-Ḥraibde, co tuc a cennlai 7 a n-eti 7 a cpoḡa allong-porot ep caḡ. Roimiuḡ poraib oc loḡ febaíl, ar a tucḡa da .xx. deac cenn. Loḡ leibinn do íouḡ 1 fuil co tarla a parriu cpoḡ amail rcaḡmanu inna imbeḡtar.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ui.º Maeluain mac Ḥeḡa, rex Ḥiliḡ, in clericali uolone extenro quieuit. Robartac Finnglairri episcopur et rcriba, et Conall Cille rcripe episcopur, et Corcraḡ Tairḡ taille rcriba et ancorita, et Oeḡoḡar abbar Contipe (et lanne Ela), et Cormac nepor Liaḡain rcriba et episcopur et ancorita, in Cuirto omner dormierunt. Maeluile abbar Ḥirne irḡir quieuit. ḡuairne mac Duibḡabairenn moirur. Ḥban mac Cinaḡḡ[a], rḡ-domna Connaḡḡ, do orcaín rru daḡḡiḡ o foḡlaḡan mac Diarmato. Cuirle tertiur rex gentium uolo et papricio a rparribur ruir iugulatur ep. bellum por Saxanu tuairceḡta 1 Cair Eḡroc, re n-Dub ḡallaib, in quo cecitit Ḥli 1 rex Saxan aquilonalium. Lorcaḡ uirne Ḥḡlaim oc cluain Dolcain la mac n-ḡairḡi 7 la Maelciarain mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn di aipeḡaiḡ

¹ *The coast of the Fochla*.—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

² *Spoils*.—cennlai, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

³ *Over them*; i.e., over the Foreigners.

⁴ *Loch-Febhail*.—Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

⁵ *Loch-Leibhinn*.—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

⁶ 'Lights'; i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

⁸ *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁹ *Cill-Scire*.—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Tech-Taille*.—See note ¹³, p. 12 *supra*.

¹¹ *Condere*.—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¹² *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynam, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla¹), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,² and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them³ at Loch-Febhail,⁴ from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn⁵ was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'⁶ round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-[866.]artach of Finnglais,⁸ bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Scire,⁹ a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,¹⁰ a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere¹¹ (and Lann-Ela),¹² and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,¹³ rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairenn, died. Aban,¹⁴ son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Aisle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,¹⁵ by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,¹⁶ King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,¹⁷ by the son of Gaithin,¹⁸ and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

¹³ *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective *irthir* (*rectè* *airthir*) is written *irthir* in A.

¹⁴ *Aban*. — This name is written *huppán* (*Huppán*) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

¹⁵ *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

¹⁶ *Alli*. — *Ælla*, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

¹⁷ *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

¹⁸ *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cenneidigh* in the *Index* thereto.

Ḡall in eodem die apud ducem p̄dictor in confinio cluana Dolcain. Muireadaḡ mac Caḡail, p̄ nepotum C̄reḡḡainn, paraliḡ lonḡa extingitur ̄p̄t.

.b.

Ḳt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iii.º Ceallaḡ mac Cumurcaid, abbaḡ fobair, iuuenir p̄apient̄ et ingeniort̄rimur, p̄puit. Conḡmaḡ abbaḡ Cluana macc U Noir in nocte Ḳalend̄arum Ianuarii in C̄p̄rto dormiuit. Daniel abb Ḣlinne da laḡae 7 Tamlaḡḡae, Coiḡḡan mac Dalaiḡ ab Doimlacc. bellum p̄e n-Ḳeḡ mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-Daiḡḡi f̄or Ou Neill ḡp̄eḡ 7 f̄or Laiḡḡiu, 7 f̄or ḡluaiḡ moḡ ḡi ḡallaiḡ .i. t̄p̄i cet uel eo ampliuḡ, in quo ceci-
uerunt Ḣlann mac Conaiḡḡ n̄iḡ ḡp̄eḡ n-uile, et Diaḡmaic mac Eitirp̄ceili p̄i Loḡa ḡaḡor, et in ḡrto bello plurimuḡ gentiliuḡ t̄p̄ucioati sunt, 7 Paḡḡna mac Maeld̄euiḡ n̄iḡḡomnai inḡo f̄oḡlai, doḡoḡair 1 f̄p̄uḡḡuḡ in caḡa, et alii multi.

Ḣlann mac Conaiḡḡ cor̄u n̄iḡ,
Rogab̄ t̄p̄i ba Tairc̄ maic Cem,
Ro ar̄ ar̄r̄oḡ ḡep̄na cor̄i
Ḣar̄r n-oir̄ ar̄ inchaḡḡ ḡil Neill.

Ḳnoam̄ aic̄ḡu inḡo inḡir,
h̄uḡḡe cainḡen h̄i cuimn̄iḡ,
Cen laeḡ f̄ep̄naide f̄oḡom̄iḡ,
Cen ḡlann ḡp̄eḡmaic̄i buḡoḡiḡ.

¹ See note 17, p. 377.

² *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written *Glenn-da-locha*. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Tamlacht*. — Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

⁴ *Diomlacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

⁶ *Cill-Ua-naDaighri*.—This name would be pronounced *Killoneery*. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

naDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

⁷ *Three hundred*. — t̄p̄i cet, A. But B. reads 12. cet, or nine hundred.

⁸ *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

⁹ *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of *Cian*). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.¹ Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.]^{BIS.} of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha² and Tamlacht,³ [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliacc,⁴ [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh⁵ son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,⁶ over the Ui-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred⁷ or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,⁸ royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.⁹
Out of the *Síd* of Cerna the just
Grew a golden sprig¹⁰ in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!¹¹
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!
Without a manly active hero,
Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.¹²

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these septa. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 48 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

¹⁰ *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

¹¹ *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

¹² *Breghmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conſgal mac Fedaig abbat Cille delſa, rēribā, quieuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pirculur ātur. Uentur magnur in rēria Martini. Rechtaðra mac Murcaða, abb Corcaige moire, dormiuit.

Fol. 486a. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Martan abbat Cluana macc U Noir 7 Daiminnri, rēribā, Niallan epircopur Slane, dormierunt. Cormac mac Elatoig abbat Saiðre, epircopur et rēribā, uitam rēnilem riniuit. Flann mac Fērcair, equonimur airð Maða et princep Lanne leire, heu breuitep uitam riniuit. Maelciarain mac Ronain pugna airðir Erenð, rēnirð poðla Gall, iugulatur ep. Cernað mac Eaðað, toirech Mughdorna m-ðreð, Ruadacan mac Neill, toirech Oa Forindan, moritur punt. Orccain airð Maða o Amlaim, copolorcað cona dērcāigib, .x. cet etir bñt 7 ðarðarð, 7 rlat mor čena. Donnacan mac Cēpaca, rex Oa Cennpelais, iugulatur ep tolore a pocio ruo. Ailill Cloðair, rēribā et epircopur, abbat Cloðair mac n-Daimen, dormiuit. Dubtað mac Maeltuile, doctirrimur latinorum totur Europae, in Cpirto dormiuit. Maelbriçti mac Spelan, rex Conaille, in clericali obuit.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleað

¹ *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

² *Corcach - mor*. — The "great swamp." The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

³ *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205, *supra*.

⁶ *Champion*.—pugna, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) *trēmñep*, lit. "mighty man."

⁷ *Mughdorna-Bregh*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregh (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

⁸ *Ui-Forindain*.—"Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan)." A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

⁹ *Was burned*.—co polercað, for co polorcað, A., B.

¹⁰ *Between the captives*.—etir bñt. The *Four M.* (867) have etir ðneorað,

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,¹ a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,³ a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,⁴ a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lannleire,⁵ alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion⁶ of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,⁷ [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,⁸ died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned,⁹ with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives¹⁰ and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously¹¹ slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,¹² 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,¹³ slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeihnén,¹⁴ bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is βραρυ, "captivity."

¹¹Treacherously.--πολορε, A., περ πολυμ, B.

¹²Clochar-mac-nDaimen. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

¹³Of all Europe. — τοκυρ Ευρυπας, B.

¹⁴Indeihnén.—ινδειτηνεν, A., B. But the form is 1nδερöhnen in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of 1nδ, the Irish defin. article, and eröhnen, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

In theſeſein, episcopuſ et ancoriga et abbaſ Cluana
ipſiſto, optinuſ doctoſ pſelegionuſ totuſ hiberuiaſ,
paupauit. In theſeſ laigen la hſeſ mac Neill o ſeſ
cliaſ co ſabruan. Cephall mac Dunſaile collin
adocataſa dia n-inoruſ co Dun mbolec. Porporaptauſ
laigin dunaſ Cephall, et mac ſaſtine et alioſ occi-
derunt, et pſeuſſuſ ſunt in fugam cum rege ſuo .i.
Muſſeſdaſ mac Dſrain, et tſuſcſoſati ſunt alii de illuſ.
Dalaſ mac Muſſeſpetaſ, dux geneſuſ Conaill, a gennte
ſua iugulatuſ ert. Diapmaſ mac Depmata inter-
pſecit uſſum in apſ Maſa ante ianuam domuſ ſeſo
reſuſ Teſſſo. Dubdaſuile abbaſ leiſ moſſ Moſoe-
ſſoc, et Maſeſoſoſ ancoriga abbaſ Daiuſſſe, et abbaſ
uſſuſ Cſapauſ Delaſ duiſ .i. Cumſcuſ) ſeſuſba et
episcopuſ, Comſan poſa ancoriga Taſſſlactaſ daltae
Maſeſpauſin, Conſola ancoriga Droma capa apſe
Cſannachtaſ, omneſ in Cſuſto uitam ſinuſpunt. Ob-
ſeſſo ſeſeſ cliaſe a Noſſſomannuſ .i. ſeſlaſſ et
lſſaſ, duo reſeſ Noſſſomannorum, obſeſpunt apſem
illum, et deſtſuſpunt in ſine .iiii. menſium apſem et
pſeſauſpunt. Maſſeſeſnaill mac Neill, leiſuſ deſuſ-
cſuſ Dſeſ, interſpſuſ ert doloſe o Ulſ dubgaill.
Cobſeſ mac Muſſeſpetaſ, pſinceſſ Cille dapo, dornuſuſ.
[Kt. Ianaſ. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° Caſalan mac
Intheſchtaſ, leiſuſ Ulaſ, iugulatuſ ert doloſe con-
ſilio ſeſo. ſeſlaſſ 7 Imaſ do ſuſſeſcht apſuſſuſuſ du

FOL 4866.

may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyfeurath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Clonard (or Cluain-Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.

¹ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

² *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.

² *Cerball son of Dungal.—King of Ossory.*

⁴ *Dun-bolg.* — See note 11, p. 77 *supra*. The *Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here referred to.

⁵ *Son of Gáithin.* — Cennedigh, King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.

⁶ *Liath-mor Mochoemhoc*. — Now known as Leamokevoge, in the parish of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Disert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain.

and anchorite, and. abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh¹ son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.² Cerbhall son of Dungal,³ with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.⁴ The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin⁵ and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc;⁶ and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain⁷ of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,⁸ [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara⁹ of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluath¹⁰ by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed¹¹ and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Breg, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,¹² a 'Dubhgall.'¹³ Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, [870.] half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.¹⁴ Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tallaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

⁹ *Druim-cara* — Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note ⁶, p. 306 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ail-Cluath*. — The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note ¹², p. 115 *supra*. Written *Cluath cluath*, in the genit. form, in B.

¹¹ *Destroyed*. — *οὐκ ἔμεινεν*, A.

¹² *Ulf* — Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

¹³ *Dubhgall*. — This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

¹⁴ *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

Ac̃ eliaċ a Albain, uib̃ cetuib̃ long, et p̃p̃ea maxima hominum Anglorum et Hytonum et Pictorum deuota er̃t pecum a Hiberniam in captiuitate. Expugnatio diuin Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum er̃t. Gaill ecco la Cenel n-Eugain. Alilil mac Dunlainge regis Laginenium a Norðmannis interpretur er̃t. Alilil episcopus, abbas Roðair, in Cris̃to dormiuit. Curoi mac Alðoniaċ iñreo Cloðrann 7 Roðlaðo Mide, abbas, rapient, et peritirrimur hirtoriarum p̃coticarum, in Cris̃to dormiuit. Colgu mac Maeleuile, sacerdos et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quieuit. Moengal aileir, abbas Dønnðair, uitam penilem feliciter p̃muit. Maelmide mac Cumurcaċ, p̃enap cluana mic Noir, moritur.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º i.º. G̃ma p̃p̃incep̃ Doimliacc, ancorita et episcopus et p̃p̃iba optimus, [obit]. Maelruainair mac Maelðaurarosa, uir neptum filiorum Cuair iño Roðlai, moritur er̃t. Cennraelað nepos Moctigern, rex Cairil, extenro dolore in pace quieuit. P̃erdomnaċ p̃p̃incep̃ Cluana macc U Noir dormiuit. Ar̃tga rex Hytanorum p̃p̃a Cluade, consilio Cyp̃tantini filii Cinad̃o, occipit er̃t. Maeluile episcopus, p̃p̃incep̃ Tuliam,

¹ *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles."

A name for Dublin.

² *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

³ *Great multitude of men*.—p̃p̃ea (p̃p̃aosa) maxima hominum, A. B. p̃p̃ea is evidently here used for the Irish b̃p̃aio, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captiuitate, would indicate.

⁴ *To Ireland*.—in Hibernium, A. in Hiberniam, B.

⁵ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note o.

⁶ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenen-cium, A. The text is corrected from B.

⁷ *Inis-Clothrann*.—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Ratheline, co. Longford.

⁸ *Scoti*; i.e. the Scoti of Ireland. For p̃coticarum, as in A., B has p̃cotorum.

⁹ *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quieuit, B.

¹⁰ *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted in B.

Ath-clíath,¹ from Alba,² with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,³ English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,⁴ in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,⁵ which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,⁶ was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,⁷ and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,⁸ slept⁹ in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.¹⁰ Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot¹¹ of Clonmac-noise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnía,¹² abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] BIS. anchorite¹³ and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdornach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,¹⁵ was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.¹⁶ Maeltuile,

¹¹ Vice-abbot. — ὀρεναρ. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is προοιγ, i.e. prior.

¹² Gnía.—Written like γνία, in B.

¹³ Anchorite.—ἀγκορυτια, A. B.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Leemagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in *Ui-Mac-*

Uais is described as in *Ui-Mac-Uais*, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

¹⁵ *Srath-Cluade*.—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

¹⁶ *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.

in Cipro dormiuit. Loingreð mac Rillein, princeps
cille Ayrili, moritur. Roðartað Derrhaisge rēpiba
optimus paupauit. Mugron mac Maelecoðarð leðri
Connaçt mortuus est.

Fol. 44a.

¶ Et. Ianair, Lunae .xxii. Anno domini mccc.º lxx.º
ii.º Flaithbertað mac Duibroir, rex Corcumdruað
inini, hUačmaran mac Drocán rex nepotum Piaðrað
Ačhne, Dunaðað mac Rogailliuð rex generis Coirpri
moer, moriuntur. Lečlabar mac Loingreð, rex in
coicirð, uitam penilem finiuit. Inhar rex Norðman-
norum totius Hiberniae et Britannie uitam finiuit.
Dungal mac Moenaiğ, princeps Inni cain Değa, in
pace quieuit. Donnucan mac Flannacan a Conaing
mac Plaino per dolum iugulatur est. Oenad Tailten
cen aigi rine caupa iurta et digna, quos non audiuimus
ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus
et rēpiba, abba n-Oenðromo, quieuit. Flaithbertað
mac Muirceptaiğ, princeps uini Chaillden, obiit.

¶ Et. Ianair, Lunae .xx.º. Anno domini mccc.º lxx.º iii.º
Aed mac Flangurra, princeps roira Commair, epis-
copus et rēpiba optimus; Maelmorða mac Diarmata

¹ *Tuñan*.—Otherwise written Tui-
len. Now Dulane, in the parish of
the same name, barony of Upper
Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St.
Auxilius (see above, note ², p. 19);
now Killashee, near Naas, in the
county of Kildare.

³ *Corcumdruadh-ininis* [or Ninis].
This territory comprised the present
baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in
the county of Clare, with the Arran
Islands in Galway Bay, the people
inhabiting which were called "Eogh-
anacht-Ninias" (or descendants of
Eoghan [son of Oillill Oluim] of
Ninias.) See *Lebor na h-Uidre*, p. 22a,
where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eóganacht na n-árand*, "the
Eugenians of the Aran [Islands].
See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*,
A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For
the situation of this tribe, see the Map
prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and
Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *The Province*.—in coicirð, lit. ^a of
the fifth; i.e. of the Province of
Ulidia, which in these Annals is al-
ways referred to as the Fifth. The
Provinces of Ireland, even when they
were reduced to the present number
of four, were each called coicirð, or
"fifth" by the Irish writers, in con-
sequence of the quinquartite di-
vision made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,¹ fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,² died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcundruadh-Ninis;³ Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;⁴ and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,⁵ ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.⁶ Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ rested in peace. Donnucan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu⁸ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred⁹ from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,¹⁰ rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,¹¹ died. [872.]

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor- [873.]

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *oe guin meoim*.

⁶ *Ended life*.—*uitam finiuir*, A. B. has in *Cyprico quiescit*

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

⁸ *Tailtiu*.—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

⁹ *To have occurred*.—*ceciroir*, A. *ceci* (probably for *ceciroir*), B.

¹⁰ *Nendrum*. — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

¹¹ *Dun - Cailden*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

episcoporum et scriba; Torpaib princeps Tamlaçtae, episcoporum et scriba optimus, in Christo dormierunt. Feðgna episcoporum, heres Patricii et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in priore nona Octobris in pace quiescit. Slogao la hCeb mac Neill co Laiçnu, corporatus cell Auiril, 7 alant cealla no loçcað cona deitaiçib Ceall mor muiçí anoir du orçann du Gal-lanb.

[Ct. Ianair, lunae .xx.^a Anno domini .cccc.^o lxx.^o .iiii.^o Moengal taniri Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartað mac na cerda episcoporum Cille dapo, et scriba optimus, et princeps Cille achairh, et Laçtnan mac Moçtighern episcoporum Cille dapo et princeps Fernann, [obierunt]. Muireada mac Driann cum exercitu Laginenium usque ad montem Monduirinn uirtauit, et ad suam iterum regionem ante uesperam reuerfus est. Congregatio Pictorum firi Dubgallu, et rorager magna Pictorum facta est. Oiruin mac Amairi peger Norðmannorum ab Albano per dolum occisus est. Maccoirí princeps Tamlaçtae, et Dennaçta episcoporum Lurcan, in pace dormierunt. Feçtnað abbat Glinne da loça obuit.

Fol. 44a.

b.

[Ct. Ianair, 1.^a lunae. Anno domini .cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

¹ 'Fell asleep.'—dormiunt (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quiescunt?), B.

² Of religion.—relegionus, A.

³ Day before the Nones.—in priuor (for priore) A. n. nona, B.

⁴ Cill-Auiril.—See note ², p. 19 *supra*.

⁵ Cill-mor of Magh-Aisir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note ⁶, p. 236 *supra*.

⁶ By Foreigners.—du gallanb, altered to du gallanb, A.

⁷ Tanist.—taniri; i.e. "second," or next in succession to the abbacy.

⁸ Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)."

⁹ And.—et omitted in B.

¹⁰ Cill-achairh. — Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ Laçtnan. — Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as bishop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Laçtnan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion^a of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones^b of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili^c was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir^d was plundered by Foreigners.^e

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist' ^[874.] of Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'⁸ bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and⁹ superior of Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ and Lachtnan¹¹ son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,¹² and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.¹³ Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht,¹⁴ and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,¹⁵ slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin¹⁶ son of Cin- ^[875.] D18.

¹² *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. *Sliabh-Modhairn* was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

¹³ *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab albanro* of the text by "*ab Albanensibus*." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab OClban-chairb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

¹⁴ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

¹⁵ *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

¹⁶ *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cyrtantín mac Cínáeda rex Pictorum, Cínáed abbat̃ achair bo Cairnig, Congalach mac Fíngnecht̃a rex na n-Áirgialla, Fēdāc princeps dīrīre Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennēlaiḡ, a fratribus suis occiditur. Oenāc Tailten cen aḡi rīne caura iurta et tignā. Dōmínall episcopus Corcaḡe, rēribā optimur, rēribā morte perit.

[ct. Ianair, an.^a Lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxx.^o ui.^o Eúgan et Maeluile nepos Cuanaḡ, duo abbates Cluana macce U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donnchara mac Aēdaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelreḡnaill per uolum occiditur. Ruairḡri mac Muirminn, rex ḡrittonum, du tuiḡeḡt uocum n-ḡrēno por tēiḡeo re Dubḡallaib. Maelbriḡte episcopus Slane in pace dormiuit. Belliolum occ Loḡ cuan eitir Fíngenti 7 Dubḡennit, in quo Albann uux na n-Dubḡenti cecit. Soḡarḡaḡ mac ḡrocain, uux nepotum Cormaic, moritur. Coemḡlour abbat̃ 1 n-ḡrto Maḡae .i. Aenmīre in uicem Maelḡbā. Cāḡalan mac Cēpnaiḡ ri per Cūl moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note ¹, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

¹ *Disert Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

² *Coirpri*.—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Uí-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Linster*, p. 40, col. 2.

³ *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

⁴ *Corcack*.—Cork, in Munster.

⁵ *Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹ died. Coirpri,² son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu³ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,⁴ an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eugean and Maeltuile Ua [876.] Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,⁵ son of Maelsechnaill. Ruaidhri,⁶ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Mael-brighte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,⁷ between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,⁸ King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots⁹ in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,¹⁰ died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 484.)

⁶ *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambriæ* and *Brut y Tyney-sogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 488, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

⁷ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

⁸ *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

⁹ *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbay (abbatay) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobha, at the year 878 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolec (now represented by the parishes of Enlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

¶ Ct. 1anarr, xx.^a m.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o m.^o Ruairi mac Muirpennu. rex Britonum. a Saxonibus inceptus. Aed mac Cinadan. rex Pictorum, a rociis suis occisus est. Garrit mac Maelbragte, rex Conaille, decollatus est o aith Ead.

Ruairi Manann munn n-ame,
Aed a cruchanb Cinncepe,
Domnach domna rinn flacha.
Garrit munn Macla mme;

O dopalaim ar m'ame,
Fugeri crucha mo cride;
Lecca huara iar n-ame
Baile for barrshinn bile.

Cumruad mac Muirpennu rex nepotum Cremtairn o Ulleis occisus est. Maelpatraicc mac Ceallan rex principum mainirnech dicitur rubita morte perire. Hentur magnus et fulgor. Prox sola fluxit co pua a parci pro 7 sola poru na marid. Oenac Tailen aen aigi rine caura iurta et digna. Eclirri lunae iobur Octobru, xiiii. lunae; quatuor septia uigilia .iiii. peruas, solisque dispectur .iiii. ¶ Ct. Nouembur, lunae xxiiii, quatuor .iiii. hora diei, .iiii. peruas, solis .xv.

¹ Ruaidhri.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

² Aedh, son of Cinadh.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

³ Ruaidhri of Manann.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

⁴ Cenn-tirè.—Kentyre, in Scotland.

⁵ Garbith.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 875.

⁶ The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrshinn bile*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

⁷ Mainister-Buiti.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,¹ son [877.] of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,² King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann,³ gem of delight ;
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tiré⁴ ;
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;
 Garbsith,⁵ ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,
 When I call to mind
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,⁷ died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.⁸ The "Fair" of Tailtiu⁹ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,¹⁰ about the third vigil, on a Wednesday ; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

⁸ *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath ; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDresa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

⁹ *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 44*b*. *Diebuir in tēpuenientibur.* Scrin Colum cille 7 a minna olčēna du tīačtain dočum n-ēpeno por tēiēač nīa Gallaič.

[Ct. Ianair, iii. lunae. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iiii.°
Aēb [finniath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoiriae, in
.xii. [Ct. Decimbrum i n-Ōruim in ayclaino i cpič
Conaille dorpuiut.

Duodecem calaino cheolac

Decimbur dian a thorden,

i n-ēbailt aihru aihb

Aēb Ailg aihoru Ġarbel.

Per nial forarō peruarde,

Diarmbu lan Temair thireč,

Sciāt ppi omna epuarde,

Ōi tem broga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailechnaill regnare incipit. Tisernac mac Muirēdaic episcopus, princeps Ōroma in ayclainn, extenro volore paupauit. Fergil mac Cumraio, abb domnaig Sechnaill, do marbat i n-ōuinetačiu. Oengur mac Cina[e]da, dux per n-aroa Ciannačta, moritur. Maelsecho mac Cruinnthaeil, princeps airo Mača, do ergačail do Gallaič, 7 in fepleginn .i. Močta.

¹ *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adomnan*, p. 315, note ², regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

² *Finniath*. *Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

³ *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

⁴ *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Now Drom-lekin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁵ *Twelfth*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 *b* in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

⁶ *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Domnach-Sechnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

⁸ *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-ōuinetačiu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in deprecation."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,¹ arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.] [Finnlaith²], son of Niall [Caille³], King of Temair,³ 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind⁴ in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth⁴ of the musical Kalends
Of December, fierce its tempests,
Died the noblest of princes,
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],
Of whom territorial Temair³ was full;
A shield against hidden dangers,
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann⁶ son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,⁴ 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁷ was murdered in secrecy.⁸ Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ died. Maelcobho¹⁰ son of Crunnmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners;

⁹ *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

¹⁰ *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere*, *Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Αρκολε μορ πορ σετραϊβ ιρνο ερρυε. Πολε μορ ιρνο οξομυρ. Μaelcepeoux Οα Cpeñταιnn occuryr ep̃. Ualgarz mac Flait̃ber̃taiξ, ριζοmna in ευαιρειρ, μοριτυρ. Ριν̃jnẽcta mac Maelceop̃era, rex Luigne Connãct̃, μοριτυρ. Αινμερ̃ι ρρincep̃r ιx. meñr̃ium ι n-αρo Mãca δορμιυτ. Dungal ρρincep̃r Let̃glinne μοριτυρ.

Κε. Ιαναιρ, xu^a. Lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxx.^o ιx.^o Ρεραδα̃c mac Cormaic, abbaρ Ιae, παυραιτ. Maelciap̃ain mac Conãingz, rex Teth̃bai, in cl̃ericatu uitam p̃enilem ριουιτ. Duib̃lit̃ir ρρincep̃r Cluana αυιρ et τιξe Αιριν̃d̃ain, μορτυυρ ep̃.

Ni ep̃rib̃ baρr cen uol̃mai
Ni ρoãct̃ zñar co maρbu,
Ñir̃ ιãd̃ao talam tpeb̃tãc
Ρορ ρencãõ bãõõ am̃ru.

Muir̃ecan mac Cormaic, ρρincep̃r Σετραϊβ, μοριτυρ. Maelm̃ĩc̃ mac Duib̃iñopẽct̃ occuryr ep̃.

Κε. Ιαναιρ, ui.^a Lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxxx. Ρερε̃air̃ abbaρ Deñnc̃air̃ μορτυυρ ep̃. C̃ruñnm̃ael Cluana cain, ep̃ic̃op̃ur et anc̃op̃ita, δορμιυτ. Τερτα̃c̃ Οιαν̃ñain do c̃op̃rãc̃ do ξall̃aĩb̃ 7 α Ιañ οι̃̃ο̃ιν̃ι̃b̃ do b̃rĩc̃ ap̃r̃, et πορ̃teã θα̃ρι̃c̃ τιρα̃nñur̃ μα̃gñur̃

¹ *In the Autumn*.—ιρνο οξομυρ, for ιρνο φοξμυρ, A. and B.

² *Luigne of Connaught*.—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

³ *Leith-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

⁴ *Feradhach*.—See Reeves' *Ad amnan*, p. 391.

⁵ *Ia*.—*Iona*, in Scotland.

⁶ *Tethba*.—See note ⁵, p. 316 *supra*.

⁷ *Dubhlit̃ir*.—Literally "Black-letter."

⁸ *Cluain-Eois*.—Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

⁹ *Tech-Airenñain*.—The "House of Airenñain." Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *There tasted not death*.—ni ep̃rib̃ baρr. This is merely a portion of

and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.¹ Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcorcraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,² died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,³ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach⁴ son of [879.] Cormac, abbot of Ia,⁵ rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,⁶ ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,⁷ abbot of Cluain-Eois⁸ and Tech-Airenain,⁹ died.

There tasted not death¹⁰ quickly,
There went not usually to the dead,
The fruitful land was not closed over
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,¹¹ died. Maelmithich,¹² son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 6th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, [880.] abbot of Bennchair,¹³ died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,¹⁴ a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan¹⁵ was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the

some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

¹² *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Mael-mithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

¹³ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹⁴ *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 886, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

¹⁵ *The oratory of Cianan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cianan. See note ⁶, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 44b.

Нордманноrum а Сiаннано occipyr ерт. Mael-
rincill mac Muşnoin rex Oa Pailxi moritur. Oenxiur
mac Maelčaurapoda princepsr Aipō ppača, Oenacan
mac Ruaprač princepsr Lurcan, Plaičeman mac
Ceallaiğ rex Oa mđruin Cualann, moriuntur.
Suibne episcopur Cille dapo quieuit. Ruibgel epir-
copur abbat imlečo Ibaip quieuit. Maelfabail mac
Loingriğ, rex Cairge bpačaro, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair, un.^a lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxxx.^o 1.^o
Sloğeč la Plann mac Maelfečlann co n-ğallaiğ 7
ğorđelaiğ ipa počla, conđeiprič 1 Mağ itip da ġlaiğ co
p' innpes leiğ aipso Mača. Muipceptač mac Heill,
abbat dape Calcağ et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit.
Imtočaim itip Lopean mac Corepaič, pi O Niallain, 7
Donnacan mac Poğeptağ piğ Pepniuiğe. Belliolum
itip Conaille Muipčaimne 7 Ulltu, itopčair Aiprič mac
Ačđa rex Ulač, 7 Conallan mac Maeleuin rex Cođo,
et alii nobileş ceciderunt. Conaille uictoreş epant.
Scannlan princepsr Duin lečğlaiğpi iugulatur ерт o
Ulltaib. Cormac mac Ciapain, pecnap cluana pępta
Đpenann et princepsr čuama da ġualann, moritur.

¹ Killed by Cíanan.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was "killed and burned" in Ath-clíath [Dublin] "through the miracles of God and Cíanan." The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the "Barid son of Ottir" referred to at the year 918 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273-4.

² *Maelinichill*.—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uí-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

³ *Ard-sratha*.—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁴ *Imlech-Ibhair*. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

⁵ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—See note ¹¹, p. 325 *supra*.

⁶ *Magh-ítir-da-ğlas*. — This name signifies the "plain between two rivers." The place has not been identified.

⁷ *Daire-Calcaigh*.—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 160, note r.

⁸ *Uí-Niallain*.—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cíanan.¹ Mael-sinchill,² son of Mughron, King of the *Ui-Failghi*, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of *Ard-sratha*;³ Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of *Lusca*, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of *Ui-Briuin-Cualann*, died. Suibhne, bishop of *Cill-dara*, rested. Ruidhgel, a bishop, abbot of *Imlech-Ibhair*,⁴ rested. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of *Carraig-Brachaide*,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting [881.] by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at *Magh-itir-daglas*,⁶ and *Ard-Macha* was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of *Daire-Calcaigh*⁷ and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the *Ui-Niallain*,⁸ and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of *Fernmhagh*,⁹ fell by each other.¹⁰ A battle between the *Conaille-Muirthemhne* and the *Ulidians*, in which Anfith¹¹ son of Aedh, King of *Ulidia*, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of *Cobho*,¹² and other nobles were slain. The *Conaille* were victors. Scannlan, abbot of *Dunlethglaisi*, was slain by *Ulidians*. Cormac son of Cíaran, vice-abbot of *Cluain-ferta-Brenainn*, and abbot of *Tuaim-*

tribe name, *Ui-Niallain*, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of *O'Neilland East and West*, in the county of *Armagh*.

³ *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of *Farney*, in the county of *Monaghan*.

¹⁰ *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imrotam* *scin* *lorcan* 7 *Donnac* *can*, would be "a mutual falling between *Lorcan* and *Donnac*;" which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Anfith*.—The name is written "*Anbith*" in a list of the Kings of

the *Ulaid* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the "*Airthera*" (or "*Oriors*"), at *Dabull* [a river in the county of *Armagh*, now known by the name of "*the Tall river*."] See *Reeves' Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

¹² *Cobho*.—Here used for *Ui-Echach Cobho* (or descendants of *Echaidh Cobho*), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of *Lower and Upper Iveagh*, in the county of *Down*.

Concobar mac Taidg, rex teopa Connaċt, uitam
 jenilem finiuir. Aedán princeps Cluana ipaiso in
 pace quiescit. Dubinnre, princeps inhi cain Deġa,
 moritur.

[Ct. Ianair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.
 11.° Maelruain episcopus Lurcan in pace dormiuit.
 Cumurcaċ mac Domnaill rex Cennuil Loegaire moritur.
 Bpáen mac Tígeirnaig occiditur ert o Anrít mac Ġairbitċ.

Bróen mac Tígeirnaig cen 501,
 Carla episcopus pon mbit che,
 Oengus do ġuin amal loen,
 Cam oen do decraib De.

Morir mic Aupli o mac Ierni 7 o ingain Maelreċnaill.
 Anrít mac Muġrain, uux Muġdorna mBréġ, iugulatur
 ert. Boċoccan mac Aċbo, leġ nī Ulaċ, iugulatur ert
 filii Anrít mic Aċbo. Caġaraċ mac Robartaiċ, prin-
 cept aipō Maċa, in pace quiescit. Oengus mac Maele-
 uuin, iugdomna in tuaircirt, decollatur ert o dal
 Aġraibē.

d. Fol. 45aa. [Ct. Ianair, lunae xx.° ix.° Anno domini dccc.
 lxxx.° 11.° Albpenn mac Maiċtiċ, princeps Cluana
 ipaiso, extenro uolope dormiuit. Suairleċ princeps
 aipō Brēcain uitam jenilem finiuir. Domnaill mac
 Muirēcain, rex Laginenium, iugulatur ert a rociur

¹ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

² *A good old age*. — The words uitam jenilem finiuir are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by iar nbeigċethairċ, "after a good life."

³ *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

⁶ *Braen*. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for bpoen.

⁷ *Ierni*. — Called Iepne in MS.

da-ghualann,¹ died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.² Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,³ died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,⁴ son of Tigernach, without guile ;
Whose renown was great throughout the world.
Oengus⁵ was killed, like Braen.⁶
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni⁷ and the daughter⁸ of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king⁹ of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,¹⁰ son of Aedh. Cathasach,¹¹ son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] MS. son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Breacain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Eiracne in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

⁸ *Daughter*.—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

⁹ *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

¹⁰ *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

¹¹ *Cathasach*.—See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.

ruir. Coirppu mac Dunlannge, rex iarthair Lifi, moritur ert. Conaing mac Flainn, ríghdomna Ciannachta, decollatur ert a Laginenribur. Donnucan mac Convalaig, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, moritur. Dunacan mac Tuatcair, rex Galeng collumpraé, iugulatur ert o Galengab moraid. Cormac mac Ceiternai, rexnap Tíre da glar 7 cluana perta Drenainn paupauit. Rogailneé abbat denneair, Dunacan mac Cormac abbat mainiurpneé duiti, Conallan mac Maelceimin princep inni can Değa, dormierunt.

Íct. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Tuileplait abbatra Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal episcopur Cille dapo moritur. Domnall mac Cnaeða rí cenitil Loegaire in clericatu obiit. Maeltuile mac Pectnai, princep Glairre noide moritur ert. Maelpatraicc mac Maelecaurapra, rex na n-Asrigialla, iugulatur ert a rociu ruir. Eclippir solir, et uirae sunt itellae in coslo. Maeluain mac Dengurro, rex coille Pollaíman, moritur. Cormac, princep Cluana ipairto et episcopur Doimliacc, extenro uolone paupat. In mac oc Croeð lairre do Labrað dia da mór iar na gaimin, quod ab antiquis temporibus non auditum ert. Muirebaé mac Driain rex Laginenrium et princep Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetate do uenum i Cill dapo. Muşhon mac Cinnfaelad, princep cluana perta Drenainn, moritur.

¹ *Iarthar-Lípho. Or Iarthar Líf.* — See note ¹, p. 100 *supra*.

² *Cianachta*, i.e. the Cianachta of Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oíllill Olum, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

³ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note ¹, p. 123 *supra*.

⁴ *Gailenga-mora*. — The "Great Gallenga." The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁵ *Vice-abbot*. — *rexnap*. The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), say *ppuoir*, or prior.

⁶ *Glaie-noide*. — Usually written "Glaie-noidhen;" Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,¹ died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,² was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donncuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin,³ died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.⁴ Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot⁵ of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogailnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,⁶ died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁷ died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy⁸ spoke at Croebh-Laisre,⁹ two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder¹⁰ was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died. [884.]

¹ *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Kussagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

² *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

³ *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

¹⁰ *Secret murder*. — *consecrate*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab. **I**ct. Ianaip, xxi. L. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.° Eiremhon mac Cebo, leť nı Ulať, o Eoloir nıac Epxni occirpup ert. Cloťoban mac Maeleuile, recnar Cluana ipaip, 7 Robaptať mac Colcan ppincepp Cille tomae, dormierunt. Piaťnae mac Anpıť, rex Ulať, a pocup rıur iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Pexıl, ppincepp domnaıť Seťnaıll, a ppatıbur rıur occirpup ert. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° uı.° Murcať mac Maeleuıın, rıgdomna ı[n]ı pıclai, do mapbat o flannacan mac Pıgeptať, nı Pıpnmaıťı. Tıgepnať mac Tolapıg, rıgdomna deırcıpt Ħreg, iugulatur ert a pocup rıur. Eıpıtal do Ħachtain lapın aılıťıp uocum n-Epeno, co cain domnaıť 7 co pıpcetlaıť maıťıť aılıť. Eťuıť Lanne mac Comťain, epırcopup, uıtam penilem pıııııt. Maelmıpa rıgřıleť Epenı morııup ert.

ııı papıapı talam togu, nı tıapıaı Tempı rıurı,
ııı tııpcell Epıı ıpıapı pıp pı Mael mı[n]gıa[n] Mıpa.
ııı epıťı bapı cen uolmaı, nı pıaťt gıap co mapıaı,
ııı ııııı talam tıeptať pıp pıncapı badıı amııı.

.b. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° uıı.° Maelcoba mac Cpınnıńıal, abbaı aıpıı Maťa, uıtam penilem pıııııt. Maelıuile mac Cılen, ppincepp cluana pıpta Ħpenaııı, paupıııt. Maelpıapııııı pıpıa et pıpııııı

¹ *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Iercne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ 'Cain-Domnaigh.'—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon¹ son of [885.]
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of
Ergne.² Clothobar³ son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of
Cill-Toma,⁴ 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]
royal heir of the Fochla,⁵ was killed by Flannacan son
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.⁶ Tigernach son of
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'⁷ and other good
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,⁸ son of Comgan, a bishop,
ended a long life. Maelmura,⁹ King-poet of Ireland,
died.

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temair the high,
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
usually to the dead,
The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha¹¹ son of Crunnmael, [887.] *ms.*
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaínd, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the
barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

⁹ *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as
"Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of
Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly,
in the present barony of Inishowen
West, co. Donegal). See an account
of Maelmura's compositions in
O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See
Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

¹⁰ *There trod not*.—The original of
these lines (not in B) is written in
the top margin of fol. 45a, in A.
Some letters have been injured by the
binder, in the process of trimming the
edges of the MS.

¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the
year 878, where Maelcobha is stated
to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Treoit 7 maer muinteri Patraice
 rru rliað anðer, quiescit. Dunchad mac Duibda-
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caépoimiuð por Flann
 mac Maelpechnaill re n-Gallaib, du itorðair Ceð mac
 Concobair rex Connaçt, 7 lersur mac Cruinnein
 episcopus Cille dára, 7 Donncað mac Maeloduin
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum civitatum. Cerpball
 mac Dungaile, rex Orraigi, subita morte perit.
 Cucenmaðair princeps imlecho ibair paupavit. Tolarg
 mac Cellaið leit ru veircit bres uitam penilem
 finivit. Siçfrið mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a
 fratre suo per dolum occiditur ert. Oenað Tailten
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Slogad
 la Domnall mac Ceðo co pparið tuaircirt Epenn 7 co
 nGallaib cu hU Neill in veircit. Maelmarcain
 comarba Cairnið moritur ert. Moenach princeps
 Cille aðarð orummota moritur ert. Oenað tailten
 cen aigi.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum
 ardere visum ert in nocte Kalendarum Ianuarii.
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter
 dormiuit. Euzan mac Cinnraclad, princeps imlecho
 ibair, iugulatur ert. Giblecan mac Maelbriçte, rex
 Conaile Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-
 gaile, ruzan ruð Tempra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-
 medað princeps Maiði bile dormiuit.

¹ Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² To the south of the mountain. — rru rliað a n-ðer; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word maer (or steward) by "Serjeant."

³ Flann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

⁴ Cu-cen-mathair. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

⁵ Imlech-Ibhair. — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

⁶ Tuilliu. — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,¹ and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,² rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,³ son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,⁴ abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁵ rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu⁶ was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, [888.] with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu⁶ not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on [889.] the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugin son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night.*—i nocte. A.

² *Imlech-Ibhair.*—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair.*—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The *Four*

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

Κτ. Ιαναρί. Anno domini mccc.º xc.º (αλίας xc.º i.º).
 Flann mac Maelseuin, abbat 1a, in pace quiescit.
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do opcaim
 fpu daigibí cluain fota. Muinter Fíni do rapugab
 irind eclair, 7 minna Finnía do rapugab oco 7 do
 lorcab. Maelmorða mac Fairbít o Ceallaç mac
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muir-
 tóinne. Cormac princeps Fobair 7 taniri abbato
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,
 princeps Droma in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnurac
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuit. Poctúe princeps mainir-
 tpeð buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,
 ancoirta et reuba optimus Cluana macc U Noir, dor-
 miuit. Danrcal polai an muir a n-Clbain, ccc. .ii.
 traisibí ina fot, xiii. fot a tullri, iii. traisí fot
 meoir a laime, iii. traisí fot a rrona. Giléir geir
 uile hi. Maelraðuill mac Cleirig, ríð Clóne, mor-
 tur ert.

b. Κτ. Ιαναρί. Anno domini mccc.º xc.º i.º (αλίας xc.º ii.º).
 Maelbriçte, abbat Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuit.
 Uentur magnus in pēria Martini, conðarçgar ríðar
 mar ir naib caillib, 7 coruc na daupçaiçí ar a laç-
 raigib, 7 na traisí olcena. Maelconçir, princeps Lotri,

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The "long lawn" (or "meadow"). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry "Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [recte "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him." The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (scriptura) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian's reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish *taniri* (or *tanairi*), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buile*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of [890.]
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire
in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned in
the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, i.e.,
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-
abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechna-
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of
Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai,
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,
'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of
Aidhne,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.]^{Bis.}
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifne," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.* at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note ².

⁶ A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Uanycal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mūl moyn* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Flachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

Fol. 45ab. **I**ct. Ianaip, xxi. l. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.° Eiremhon mac Aetho, let pi Ulae, o Eolair mac Eghni occirpup ept. Clotoban mac Maeleuile, recnap Cluana ipairto, 7 Robartae mac Colcan princep Cille tomas, dormierunt. Piacnas mac Anri, rex Ulae, a rociur rui iugulatur ept. Scannal mac Pargil, princep domnaig Sechnaill, a fratribur rui occirpup ept. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Murcae mac Maeleuin, rigoimna i[n]to foclai, do marbae o plannacan mac Foseptaig, pi Pernaia. Tigerna mac Tolairg, rigoimna deircepte Dneg, iugulatur ept a rociur rui. Eipitel do eiahtain lapin aileir docum n-Ereno, co can domnaig 7 co porcetlaib maieib aileib. Ecuib Lanne mac Comgair, epircopur, uitam penilem pinuit. Maelmura righileo Epenn mortuup ept.

Hi paplaig calam togu, ni thargai Tempu tuu,
Hi caircell Epui ipmar pep po Mael mi[n]gla[n] Mura.
Hi eppib bapp cen volmai, ni roae egnar co marbu,
Nir iadao calam trebtae por pencaib baibo amru.

.b. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Maelcoba mac Cpuinnail, abbaip airto Maee, uitam penilem pinuit. Maeleuile mac Cilen, princep cluana pepta Dpenairto, paupauit. Maelpatraice repiba et rapienr

¹ *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Ierene (or Eirne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clotoban*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ *Cain-Domnaigh*.—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 835. Eiremhon¹ son of [885.]
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of
Ergne.² Clothobar³ son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of
Cill-Toma,⁴ 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]
royal heir of the Fochla,⁵ was killed by Flannacan son
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.⁶ Tigernach son of
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Breg, was killed by
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'⁷ and other good
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,⁸ son of Comgan, a bishop,
ended a long life. Maelmura,⁹ King-poet of Ireland,
died.

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temair the high,
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
usually to the dead,
The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha¹¹ son of Crunnmael, [887.] ^{MS.}
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the
barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

⁹ *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as
"Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of
Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly,
in the present barony of Inishowen
West, co. Donegal). See an account
of Maelmura's compositions in
O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See
Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

¹⁰ *There trod not*.—The original of
these lines (not in B) is written in
the top margin of fol. 45a, in A.
Some letters have been injured by the
binder, in the process of trimming the
edges of the MS.

¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the
year 878, where Maelcobha is stated
to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimur, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muinteri Patraice
 rru rliað anðer, quieuit. Dunchao mac Duibda-
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caþpoiniud for Flann
 mac Maelreðnaill re n-ðallanb, du itorðair Aed mac
 Concobair rex Connaçt, 7 Lergur mac Cruinnein
 episcopus Cille dapa, 7 Donncað mac Maelthuim
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpall
 mac Dungaile, rex Orraighi, rubita morte peruit.
 Cucenmaðair princeps imlecho ibair paupauit. Tolarg
 mac Cellanigh leit ru deirçirt ðneg uitam penilem
 finiuir. Siðfrut mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a
 rratre suo per dolum occipit ert. Oenað Tailten
 cen aigh cecidit.

Fol. 456a.

¶ Et lanair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiu.º Slogao
 la Domnall mac Aedo co feraið tuarçirt Epenn 7 co
 nðallanb cu hu Neill in deirçirt. Maelmarðain
 comarba Cairnigh moritur ert. Moenach princeps
 Cille aðair ðrummota moritur ert. Oenað tailten
 cen aigh.

¶ Et lanair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum
 arðere uirum ert in nocte Kalendapum Ianuarii.
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, peliciter
 dormiuir. ðugan mac Cinnraelað, princeps imlecho
 ibair, iugulatur ert. ðibleðan mac Maelbrughæ, rex
 Conaillle Muirðeimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-
 gaile, rugan ruð Terhpa, in penitencia dormiuir. Air-
 meoac princeps Maigh bile dormiuir.

¹ Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² To the south of the mountain. — rru rliað a n-ðer; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word mæp (or steward) by "Serjeant."

³ Flann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

⁴ Cu-cen-mathair. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

⁵ Imlech-Ibhair. — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

⁶ Tailtiu. — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,¹ and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,² rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,³ son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,⁴ abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁵ rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu⁶ was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, [888.] with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu⁶ not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on [889.] the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night.*—*nocte. A.*

² *Imlech-Ibhair.*—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair.*—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The *Four*

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º (a-liar xc.º 1.º).
 Flann mac Maelseuin, abbat 1a, in pace quiescit.
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do opcaim
 fri daigibí cluain fota. Muinntir Fíni do raruasab
 irind eclair, 7 minna Finnua do raruasat oco 7 do
 loíraib. Maelmorba mac Hairbié o Ceallaé mac
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muir-
 tseíhne. Cormac princepí Pobair 7 taníri abbato
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,
 princepí Droma in arclainn, dormiuir. Sechnusaé
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuir. Poéut princepí mainir-
 tseé Buíte moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,
 ancoíra et reíra optimur Cluana macc U Noir, dor-
 miuir. Danícal polai an muir a n-Clbain, cxc. .u.
 trairib ina íot, xui. íot a trillíri, ui. trairí íot
 meoir a laime, ui. trairí íot a rrona. Giliéir geir
 uile hi. Maelraðuill mac Cleirí, ríé Áíóne, mor-
 tur ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 1.º (a-liar xc.º 11.º).
 Maelbríge, abbat Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuir.
 Uentur magnur in íeria Martini, conbarígar írdaí
 mar ír naib caillib, 7 coruc na daireáigí ar a laé-
 raigib, 7 na trairí olcena. Maelcoríur, princepí Lotru,

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The "long lawn" (or "meadow"). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry "Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [recte "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him." The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (íreíreíra) of Finian were burnt with him, and Finian's reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*.—Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish taníri (or tanairí), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inasclainn*.—This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of [890.]
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire
in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned in
the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, i.e.,
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-
abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechna-
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of
Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai,
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,
'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of
Aidhne,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.]^{BIS.}
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifne," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.* at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note ².

⁶ A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Banycat* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mūl moyn* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Fiachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

moiritur. Tighernan mac Sellačain, rex hreibne, moiritur.

Fol. 456b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º ii.º (aliar xc.º iii.º). Močta dalta Fečgnai, episcopus ancorita et scriba optimus airo Mača, in pace quiescit. Cumque a cengcigir i n-aro Mača, etir cenel n-Eogain 7 ultu, tu iorcpadap ilí. Cač for Dubgallu re Saxanaič, tu iorcpadap rluaič viarimide. Meicbair moir for Gallaič Ačto cliač, conočađap i n-erriuč, in dala rano vič la mac n-lmair, ino rann n-aile la Sičfir n-lepLL. Cončalač mac Flannacain, rigoomna m-Đreč, in pace quiescit.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º iii.º (aliar xc.º ii.º). Maelodap mac Forburač, maeir muinnteri Patraice o rleib račear, paupauit. Lačtna[n] mac Maelčiarain, rex Tečbai, moiritur. Fečgur mac Maelmítil, equonimus Cluana mic Noir, doirmiuir. Mac lmair ierum docum n-Đreno.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º ii.º (aliar xc.º u.º). Dublačtnai mac Maelčualai, rex Cairil, moiritur. Maelpetar episcopus, pprincep Tine va člar, moiritur. Cellač mac Flannacain, rigoomna Đreč n-uile, o řočarčac mac Tolairč dolore iugulatur etc.

Ní raíl mac ruz ruzi tor,
Fo Ceallač n-gormaineč n-član;
Tečlac fo tečlac ino řir
Ní řil fo nim niabčta řal.

¹ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Mochta*.—Evidently Mochta, "lector" of Armagh, who is stated, at the year 878 *supra*, to have been taken prisoner, with the Abbot Maelcobha, by Foreigners. Mochta was apparently not Bishop of Armagh, as his name does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the successors (or

comarbs) of St. Patrick. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

³ *Ath-cliath*.—The old name of Dublin.

⁴ *Maelodhar*.—The *Four Masters*, at the year 889, give the obit of Maelodhar son of Forbassach, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn (i.e. the northern half of Ireland), who must have been the person referred to in the foregoing entry; but without mentioning his office of steward

Lothra,¹ died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,² foster son of [892.] Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,³ so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar⁴ son of [893.] Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain⁵ southwards, rested. Lachtnan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of [894.] Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

"There is no son⁶ of a King that rules over lords,
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;
A household like the man's household
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(maep) of the "family" (muinnctir), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this maep (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

⁵ *The mountain.*—The name of the mountain (or *ṛiāb*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

⁶ *Son.*—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 456 in A.

Muirnead mac Eochocain, leť ri Uloť, o Aethere mac
Laigne occirur ert. Nix magna 7 arcolt mor. Arto
mača do orcain o gallaib Aetho cliať .i. o Gluniaraino,
corucrat deičenbur 7 peť cet i m-brait.

Truať a noeb Patraic nar anať t'ernaicthi
In Gaill cona tuatad ic buaľo do deitad.

- b. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini mccc.º xc.º .ii.º (aľiar xc.º
ii.º) Blamac princep Cluana mic Noir, Moran Oa
Đuioe princep Đipor, uitam penilem pinierunt. Cinaeť
mac Flannacain riđomna Đreť moritur. Siťriuucc
mac Imair ab aľiř Norđmanniř occirur ert. Mael-
močerđi, mac Inđrechtať, leť ri Uľoť, a pocir
řuir occirur ert. Cumurcať mac Muirnead, rex
řer n-arđa Ciannačta, o Uľtaib occirur ert. Ar
n-Đoganachta la Orpaťđi. Ar n-Gall řa Conaľliu 7
la mac Laigne, in qua cecidit Aľlaim .h. Imair.
Maelačib, tanari Cluana mic Noir 7 princep
Đaiminiř, do dul marťrai la Đelmnai. Flannacan
mac Ceallad, ři Đread, a Norđmanniř iugulatur ert.
Flann mac Lonain .h. řuairne do řuin lar na Đeire
Muman.

Fol. 46aa. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini mccc.º xc.º .ii.º (aľiar xc.º

¹ *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

² *Blamac*.—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Connor, in his edition of these *Annales*, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

³ *Ua Buide*.—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Connor.

⁴ *Cinaedh*.—MS. B. has *Cinaeđo*, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ *Siťriuucc*.—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish *Annals*, but in other contemporary *Chronicles*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel, &c.*, p. 271.

⁶ *By other*.—ab aľiř, A.

⁷ *Half-king of Ulidia*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmočerghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muiredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-cliaith, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

"Pity,¹ O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy
oratory."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,² abbot of [895.] *ms.* Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,³ abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh,⁴ son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregh, died. Sitriucc,⁵ son of Imhar, was slain by other⁶ Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulidia,⁷ was slain by his associates. Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,⁸ was slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,⁹ in which fell Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, 'tanist'¹⁰ of Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, underwent martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach, King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,¹¹ son of Lonan Ua Guaire,¹² was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

² *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

³ *Son of Laighne*.—This was Aidith (or Aideid), King of Ulidia, whose death is recorded at the year 897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters* at the year 897 (=901), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at 898. See the entry in the latter Chronicle regarding the battle above referred to (at the year 896), where "Aiteid," son of Laighne, is named as one of the victors.

¹⁰ 'Tanist'.—This title is represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *peacnabb*

.i. *ppuoir* ("Vice-abbot," *i.e.* Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom of Maelachidh. See the record of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 896.

¹¹ *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the *Chron. Scotorum* (at A.D. 896) Flann is called *Fingil* ("Virgil") of the Gaedhil. See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 58-60, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98-104.

¹² *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught. See note², p. 118 *supra*.

uu.^o) Caſuraċ mac Feſſura, tanaſe abb aipō Maċa, relegioſur iuuenir, pauſauit. Caſroinuſb ſua Mael-ſinnia mac Flannacain ſop Uleu 7 ſop ōal n-Ōraiċe, ōu iſopſaſar il i m ſiġ ōal Ōraiċe .i. m Muireċaċ mac Mīc Ōciġ, 7 m mac Maelmoċeiriġi mīc Inſpech-taiġ, ſi leſi Caſail, Ōiſſeir mac Laiġni uulneſatur euairt. Uaſmaran mac Concobair, ſex .h. ſailġi, a ſocur ſuir ſep ōolum occirur ert.

Ĵct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o uu.^o (aliar xc.^o uu.^o). Ōiſeio mac Laiġni, ſex Uloġ, a ſocur ſuir ſep ōolum occirur ert. ſrop ſola ſluxit i n-aipō Ōiannachta. Coirppu mac Suibne, aipcinneċ Laiġne leiſe, ōormuit.

Ĵct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o uu.^o (aliar xc.^o ix.^o). Meſcell abbar Imleċo Ibaip, Ōrtagan abbar Copcaſi, ōſepal ſepleiġino aipō Maċa, moſuntur.

Ĵct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o ix.^o (aliar dcccc.^o) ſluuialir annur. Mac Ōciġ mac leſlabair, ſex ōail Ōraiċe, moſitur. Ōrcolt mar ſop ceſraiċ. Moſnaċ mac Coſman, abbar ōoimliacc, moſitur. Taċġ mac Concobair, ſex ſeopa Connaċt, extenro ōolopē pauſauit. ōomnall mac Cauſtantin, ſi Ōlban, moſitur.

Ĵct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.^o (aliar dcccc.^o i.^o). Maelſuanairb mac ſlaino ſili Maelſeċnail, ſiġ-

¹ *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Mael-finnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

² *Son*.—His name is given as "Aindiarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

³ *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note ², on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

⁴ *Associates*.—ſocur, for ſocur, A.

⁵ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ¹, p. 324 *supra*.

⁶ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹³, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,¹ and including the son² of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aiddeit³ son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideid⁴ son of [897.] Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.⁵ A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.⁶ Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,⁶ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of [898.] Imlech-Ibhair;⁷ Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac- [899.] Etigh,⁸ son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity⁹ [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,¹⁰ son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,¹¹ son of Custantine, King of Alba, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of [900.] Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

⁷ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. ⁵.

⁸ *Mac-Etigh*.—See note ¹.

⁹ *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleaing of Chattle.

¹⁰ *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (*ceolra Connact*, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

¹¹ *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

Fol. 45
(recte 46)

domna n-ḑreno, o Luighnib occirur ert .i. o maccanb
Cernachain filu Tairbecc 7 o mac Lorcanin mic Caſail,
ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelcron mac
Domnaill, rex generur Loſſaire, et princeps Roir ec .i.
Dubcuilind, et alii multi. Iri daigib po h-orta uile.
Tippaiti mac Nuadat, aircinneſ Condaire et aliarum
ciuitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 Laſraib ſruuin. Coſmſloſ
riſ 1 Cairiul .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain tapſiri Cinn-
ſegain .i. Finnguine.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 1.º (aliam dcccc.º 11.º).
Finnguine rex Cairil a rociur rui occirur ert per
volum. Inoarbha n-ſenneti a hēre .i. longpoſt Ōta
cliaſ, o Maelſinnia mac Flanſacain co ſepaib ſreſ, 7
o Cernball mac Muricain co Laiſnib, co ſarſabrat
trecht mar ſi a longaid, conſilarat leſmarbha iar na
n-ſuin 7 a m-bririut. Roſarſaſ mac Flaind, princeps
Laſraib ſruuin, moſtuur ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 11.º (aliam dcccc.º
11.º). Cancompuc episcopur et princeps Lugmaio,
Maelciarpain abbat Tipe ſa ſlar et Cluana eiſonib,
Caallaſ mac Soerſura, anſorita et episcopur airo
Maſae, in pace dormierunt. Maelſinnia mac Flan-
nacain, rex ſreſ, reliſiorur laicur, moſtuur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 385, and 388-9.

¹ *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

² *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

³ *Nobiles*. — nobiles. Omitted in B.

⁴ *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

⁵ *Condaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,² son of Cathal, when a great many nobles³ fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,⁴ i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraiti son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,⁵ and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela⁶ and Lathrach-Briuin⁷, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngagain,⁸ i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregb, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,⁷ died. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;⁹ Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;¹⁰ Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop¹¹ of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregb, a religious layman, died. [902.]

⁶ *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

⁸ *Cenngagain*.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

¹⁰ *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹¹ *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Dērbail oc baig ar bneis, mac,
 Drireo ceé drong n-volbaé;
 Mael fial Finnua foroll febrac
 h-Go ruac rogorim roglaé.

baithiunn ri reim cen gabad,
 Ardechli of Emna oenuch,
 Fer asperdim cen boegul,
 Ba fyu Eirunn a oenur.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,
 Coimriu bneis breo dar dinna,
 Delbda ri rogac ratgorim,
 Flaé corac caelonn Crinna.

Cennetiḡ mac Gaetini rex Laičire, Anḡiarib mac
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, mortui sunt. Occurio Treoit
 o maelhūiḡ mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote
 Maelrečnail, per consilium Flainn fili Maelrečnail.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aluar dcccc.
 iii.º) Iosep abbat Cluana mic Noir in pace quiescit.
 Sarugao Cenannra la Flann mac Maelrečnail, for
 Donncharo .i. a m̃ac raḡerin, 7 alii multi decollati
 sunt circa opatorium. Dungal episcopus princeps
 Glinne da ločo, uitam penilem in Chrišto finiuir.
 Iḡar ua hliḡar do marbaḡ la fyu Forḡenn, 7 ár
 már n-imbi. Flann mac Conail, abb imleča iḡair.

Fol. 46ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aluar dcccc.º
 u.º). Maelciarain mac Forḡerin, episcop Laimne leire,

¹ *Son.*—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

² The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-volbaé. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-volbaé.

³ *Crinna.*—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

⁴ *Turbhi.*—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

⁵ *Treoit.*—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Flann.*—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,
 Would scatter every⁷ band ;—
 Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,
 Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;
 Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;
 A man, I assert, without fear,
 Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,
 Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;
 A well-shaped king, select, noble,
 The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.⁸

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,⁴ died. Destruction of Treoit⁵ by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Melsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,⁶ son of Melsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] BIS. Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenannas⁷ by Flann,⁶ son of Melsechnaill, against Donnchad, i.e. his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.⁸ Imhar,⁹ grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,¹¹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.] Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,¹² rested in peace. A

⁷ *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

⁹ *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278–9.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

¹² *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

in pace quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrechnaill cu Orraighi. Laetnan abbat Ferna mortuus est in nauis caetha etir da mac Aetha .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co po tairmeircet tria impiet ceiniul n-Bozain.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliaz dcccc.º ui.º). Flann mac Domnall, righdomna in tuaircirt, mortuus est. Eicnechan mac Dalais, rex generus Conaill, mortuus est. Slogad la Flann mac Maelreclainn co riu Muman, co r' inntet leir o gabran co Luimnech. Ciarmac ru .h. Fithgenti. Inochechtach abb Bennchair mortuus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliaz dcccc.º ui.º). Colman riuiba, episcopus Doimliacc 7 Lurca, in pace quiescit. Fergill, episcopus Finnoubraech abea, 7 princeps Inochechtach, uitam penilem in Christo finiuir. Annus mortaliu. Dubinna mac Eilge, ru muigi hitha, mortuus [est].

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliaz dcccc.º ui.º). Slogad la cenel n-Bozain .i. la Domnall mac Aetha 7 la Niall mac Aetha, co polraeth leo Tlaethga, Maelmarlain princeps Luighmaith pauuait (i maigh Ailbe, hi reil Dagain [Inbir] daile .i. in ro septimbir i Maius 7 i tper dec). Bellum etir riu Muman 7 leir Cuinn 7 Laigniu, in quo occipit est Cormac mac Cuileannain ru Cairil, cum aliu regibz ppeclapir. hi runt, Fogartaech mac Suibne ru Ciaraide, Ceallaech mac

¹ *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

² *Aeth*; i.e. Aeth Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

³ *Gabhra*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

⁴ *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

⁵ *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁶ *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150, and note ¹³, p. 333, *supra*.

⁷ *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

⁸ *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann¹ son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,² viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,¹ son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran³ to Luimnech⁴ was devastated by him. Ciarmac,⁵ King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,⁶ [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeiden, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] ^{BIS} Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall⁸ son of Aedh, and by Niall⁹ son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha⁹ was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,¹⁰ i.e., the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn¹¹ and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe,¹²

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

⁹ *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

¹¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," i.e. the Northern half of Ireland.

¹² *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (903), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerri-currihy, co. Cork.

Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,¹ and others. Flann² son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.³ Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,⁴ died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious⁵ layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward⁶ of Ard-Macha, rested.⁷ [908.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann⁸ son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann⁹ son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh. [909.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,¹⁰ died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the [910.]

⁵ Religious. — *relegiorur*, A. B.

⁶ House-steward. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

⁷ Rested. — *quiescit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moritur erit*), B.

⁸ Flann. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ Flann. — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

¹⁰ *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the *Airghialla* is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

.1. 1 ppiro nonar Mai. Domnall mac Ceoḃa do gabail bachla.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (αἰαρ dcccc.º xi.º). Flann mac Mecluiḡe, princep̃r Corcaḡi, do-
muit. Maelbriḡe mac Maeldomnaiḡ, princep̃r Lir
moir, in Chriṡto quieuit. Cernaḃan mac Duilgein,
riḡdomna na n-Ḃirter, occip̃ur eṡt in lacu crudeli o
Niall mac Ceḃo. Muireḃaḃ mac Corṡaic princep̃r
Droma inapclainn, 7 riḡdomna Conaill .1. Gaibḃeḃ mac
Mailmora, do orcaim p̃ri daiḡiḃ 1 p̃raimtiḡ Droma
inapclainn :

Muireḃaḃ,
Ceo nach caim̃o a coemu,
1ṡ domna do dunebaḃ;
1ṡ nell co nime noem̃u,

Moṡ theṡbaḃ inṡ oip̃oniḡi
Mac Corṡaic milib̃ maiṡṡi;
Ḃ[n] m̃inn foṡoll foṡḡiḃe,
ḃa cannel ceḃa claiṡi.

Soḃlacan mac Diaṡmata, rex nepotum Maine, in
clericatu p̃riuit. Cleirḃen mac Murchaḃa, p̃i .h.
m-ḃriuin reola, Muireḃaḃ mac Muḡroin duḡ clainni
Caḃail, moṡuntur. Daiḡi il do loṡaḃ ip̃rait aip̃o
Maḃa p̃er incuriam. Pluualip̃ atque tenebrop̃ur
annur. Cometeṡ appaṡuit.

- [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (αἰαρ dcccc.º
Fol. 46aa. xi.º). Tippiati mac Maelḡinḃ princep̃r imleḃo 1baiṡ,
Maelmuire ingen Cinaeḃa m̃ic Ḃlpin, Etulb p̃i Saḡan

¹ *In lacu crudeli.*— This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Ar-magh. Possibly “crudeli” may be by mistake for “crudeliter.”

² *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskin,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*In-asclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by f.

³ *By fire.*— p̃ri daiḡi, A.

⁴ *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac-^[911.] ^{MS.} luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'¹ by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,² and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire³ in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,⁴
Who laments him not, ye learned !
It is a cause for plague.
It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,
Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;
The great, illuminating gem,
Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,⁵ [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet⁶ appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael-^[912.] find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maeltuire daughter of Cinaedh⁷ Mac Alpin, Etulb⁸ King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 368.

⁶ *Comet*. — Cometιγ, A. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Cinaedh*. — Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

⁸ *Etulb*. — Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τῶν αἰρετῶν, μορμυρῶν. Congalač mac Ğairbith, nĩ Conaille, a ruir iugulatur ert irin nomad mĩr iar n-orcain in tairĩ abad i n-Oruim inarclaino for mac Maelmorad̃a 7 for Muiread̃a mac Cormaic princep Ğroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrĩgte in fine eiurom annĩ moritur. Cađroniuo nĩ n-Donncharo Oa Maelpečnail, 7 nĩ Maelmĩčĩ mac Flannacain, for Pogartad̃ mac Tolairĩ nĩ veĩrĩrĩt Ğređ, 7 for Lorcan mac Donncharo, 7 for Laiđniu, co farđabrat ilĩ itĩr bar 7 erđabail. Cađronio nĩ n-Ğentĩ for fairinn nobolairĩ de Ultairĩ i n-airiur Saxon, ou itoparar ilĩ im Cumurad̃ mac Maelmočorđĩ mac nĩđ leičĩ Cačail. Slođeč la Niall mac n-Čečo co Connačta, 7 cađroniuo nĩ nĩam for ócu tairĩrĩr Connačt .i. for Ou Čmalnđair 7 for nĩrĩ hUmail, co farđabrat rocharo itĩr bar 7 erđabail, im Maelcluičĩ mac Concobair. Pluuiarĩ atque tenebrorĩ annur. Maelbrĩgte mac Torncain ou tečt imMumain do řuarlucad̃ airĩrĩr do Ğretnairĩ.

Ĥct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.^o xii.^o (airĩr mccc.^o xii.^o). Inoreč veĩrĩrĩr Ğređ 7 veĩrĩrĩr Čiannačta o Flauinn mac Maelpečnail. Čealla ilĩ do řarugao leiĩr. Maelbrĩgte mac Ğiblečain, nĩ Conaille, do řuin o hUib Ččoch quarto menĩre nĩđnĩ řui. Slođao la Niall mac n-Čečo i n-bail n-Čraro lunio menĩre,

¹ *Son*.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

² *Grandson*.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

³ *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

⁴ *Including*.—i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

⁵ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

⁶ *Ui-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [τĩr Čmalnđair], co. Mayo.

⁷ *Umhall*.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrischoole, in the county of Mayo.

⁸ *Maelbrigte*.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son¹ of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson² of Melsechnaill, and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,³ where a great many were slain, including⁴ Cumuscach son of Maismoherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.⁵ A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,⁶ and the men of Umhall,⁷ who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,⁸ son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,⁹ by Flann son of Melsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,¹⁰ son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

⁹ *Cianachta*; i.e. the *Cianachta*-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Loingreč .h. leēlaðair, rí val Aðairde rí a tairpečt oc
 Fregabul, 7 marom fair co fargað a braðair ar a
 lurgg .i. Flæðruas .h. leēlabair. Aðe mac Eoðocain rí
 in coicrē, 7 Loingrech rí val Aðairde, rí a tairpech oc
 capn Erenn, 7 marom foraið. Cerran mac Colman
 topeð cenel Maelē, 7 mac Allacain mic Laičtēcain
 7 alaire, ou þacbaīl ar a lurgg. Aðe, imorpo, cum
 paucirrimir ex fuga neuertentir 7 acerrime intra fugam
 perirrentir, quorūam ex miliribur Neill priortrauit.
 Dubgall filiur eir uulnepatir euarir. Bellum nauale
 oc Manainn etir Ðairu mac n-Oirir 7 Ragnall .h.
 1mair, ubi Ðape[ð] pene cum omni exercitu suo dele-
 tur erit. Nocoblað mar rí Gentir oc Loč daceaeč. Sið
 etir Niall mac n-Oeðo rí n-Allið 7 Aðe ríð in coicrē,
 oc Tealaig occ, i. Icē. Nouembir. Sloga in þoçlai
 la Niall mac n-Aðe hī Mīðe hī mīr Decimbir.
 Scopair oc Snellaið eillir rí Cpora coil aniar. Lurð
 rloð h-uað arin sunað ou raðair arba 7 conðair.
 Ðurðarðair Oengur .h. Maelpeçlainn, cona braiðir
 olçena, 7 co rloð fer Mīðe, co fargaðrat coicir ar
 ceðraçait Leo im Coinnecan mac Muirceðaið, 7 im
 þergal mac Oenðurra, 7 im Uačmaran mac n-Allib, 7
 im Erudan mac Ðairir toirech .h. mÐreðail Mača, 7
 im Maelpuanarð mac Cumurçaið toireč rīl Ðuibçire,
 7 im Maelmburçir mac n-Aðeacain, 7 im mac n-Eru-
 main mic Aðe, 7 im Flæðraið mac Cellaçain, 7 im

Fol. 46ab.

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd. pp. xc, xci.

¹ *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

² *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called the Province in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

³ *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carneary (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

⁴ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

⁵ *Loch-daceach*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

⁶ *Province*.—In coicrō (lit. "the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,¹ when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,² and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,³ but were routed. Cerran son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manaun,⁴ between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaeach.⁵ Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,⁶ at Telach-og,⁷ on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla⁸ by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,⁹ to the west of Crosa-cail.¹⁰ A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son¹¹ of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

⁷ *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁸ *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

⁹ *Grellach Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

¹¹ *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain iugdomna na n-*Clir-
gialla*.

Óron do *Grellach* eilte huair,
Ruamam cuim na taib;
Órbert Cormacan rri *Niall*,
Nac in lecar riar tiasam fair.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xiiii.º (*aliar dcccc.º
xu.º*). Oengur .h. Maelrečnail, iugdomna Tempač,
reptimo idur Febhuairi peria tertia moritur er.

Deannacht for *Láim* Curno mic *Óirno*,
Ro marb Oengur rinn muat *Fail* :
Maic ino arpaín gaircú gair,
Óigail *Acéa* allain ain.

Domnall mac *Acéa*, ri *Clirg*, uerno equinoctio in peni-
tentia moritur. Fričuičecht Flainn mic Maelreč-
lainn o maccaib .i. o Donncharo 7 o čončobur, 7 inopeč
Míche uačib co *Loč* ri. Sloged ino fočlai la *Niall* mac
n-Oeča rič n-*Clirg* co rogač naičm Donncharo 7 Con-
cobuir rria reir a n-ačar, 7 co pargač opač itir Míche
7 *Órečga*. Maelciapain mac Eočacain, princep Cluana
h-auir 7 epircopur airo Mača, anno lxx.º aetatis rue,
scannlan airchinnech Tachlachta 7 scannlan airchin-
nech na Congbala glinne Suilečib, in Chriřto mori-
untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbrigte, ri Murcraioe čire,

¹ *Grellach-Eilte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cormacan*.—Better known as Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the "Poet"). His obit is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 946=948. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, printed for the Irish Archæol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

³ *Royal-heir*.—iugdomna, A.

⁴ *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of *Grellach-Eilte*, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

⁵ *Fal*.—*Fal*, and *Inis-Fail*, were bardic names for Ireland. The orig. of these lines (not in B.), is added in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A, with the usual mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁶ *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,¹

We found hosts by its side.

Cormacan² said to Niall,

"We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go eastwards."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Maelsechnaill, royal-heir³ of Temhair, died⁴ on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal;⁵

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.⁶

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-ais⁷ and bishop of Ard-Macha,⁸ in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, 'herenagh' of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, 'herenagh' of Congbail⁹ of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarc^c son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,¹⁰ was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

⁷ *Cluain-ais*—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note ⁴.

⁹ *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

do ʒuin tpe meʒail 7 ca[n]ʒnaçt o h-uib ʒungalaiʒ. ʒorpaç map meinic do ʒentiʒ do ʒiachtain oc loç ʒaçaç beor, 7 inoʒeo ʒuaç 7 ceall Muman h-uaʒiʒ.

b. ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º x.º u.º (alair ʒcccc.º xui.º). ʒlann mac Maelʒeclainn (mic Maelʒuanaiʒ mic ʒonnchara), ʒi ʒempaç, ʒegnanʒ annor xxx. et ui., et menʒibur .ui. et ʒiebur .u., anno aetatiʒ ʒue lx.º uiu.º, octaua ʒie ʒalendarum lunu ʒeria ʒeptima, hoʒa

Fol. 46ba. ʒie quarʒ ʒeptima, moʒitur. ʒoʒartaç mac ʒolairʒ ʒi ʒeirʒit ʒʒeʒ moʒitur. Annle mac Caʒan, ʒi Uaʒne Cliach, do bar[ugar] o ʒallaiʒ loça ʒaçaç. Aeð mac Ailello abbaʒ cluana ʒepa ʒʒenʒain, Conlʒan mac ʒʒaignen ʒorech .h. Lomain ʒaela, Maʒtain abbaʒ ʒoirʒ Commain, moʒuntur. Niall mac Aeða ipʒiʒe ʒempaç, 7 oenaç ʒailten do aiʒ laiʒ, quod mulʒiʒ ʒemporiʒur ʒʒetermʒiʒum ep. ʒail loça ʒacaç beor do innʒiut Muman 7 laiʒen. Maelbarʒʒino ʒacaʒo Cluana mic Noʒ moʒitur. Aʒo Maça do loʒeað ʒiaʒ i quint ʒalendar Mai .i. a leiʒ ʒeirʒepaç, coʒin ʒoi 7 coʒint ʒaboll 7 cuʒin ʒucin 7 coʒino liʒ abbaʒ h-uile. Coblaiç inʒin ʒuiʒ-ʒuin, comarba ʒʒiʒti, quieuʒ.

ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º x.º ui.º (alair ʒcccc.º xui.º). ʒneaçta 7 h-uaçt ʒiʒaiʒ, 7 aiʒ anaʒenta, ipʒin bliʒain ʒe, comʒaʒ ʒuiʒʒe ʒʒim loça 7 ʒʒim abainn ʒʒeno, co ʒo la ap ʒi ceʒʒaiʒ 7 enaiʒ 7 eicniʒ. Aʒʒoi ʒʒainʒo olçena. Cometʒ celum apʒepe uiʒum ep. ʒlum ʒeineð do apʒʒugʒo co ʒʒainn iap n-ʒʒinn

¹ *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is written by way of gloss, in the orig. hand in B.

² *Who reigned.*—ʒegnanʒ, in A. and B.

³ *Of June.*—1unʒa, A. The criteria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to the common computation.

⁴ *Uaithne-Cliach.*—A territory now represented by the barony of Owneybeg, co. Limerick.

⁵ *Ui-Lomain-Gaela.*—A sept of the Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaeach ; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael- [915.] BIS. sechlainn (son¹ of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned² 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,³ the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,⁴ was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela;⁵ [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,⁶ son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Tailtiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach still plundering Munster and Leinster. Mael-barrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi'⁷ and the 'Saball,'⁷ and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaithe, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

⁶ *Niall*; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *glun-tu* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *Niall*

glun-tu *regnare incipit* in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

⁷ *Toi*—*Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

aníar co n-dečaið var muir rair. Síruiuc .h. 1mair
 cona čobluč do žabail oc Cinnfuaic i n-airiur laigen.
 Ragnall .h. 1mair cona čobluč ailiu co žallu
 loča dačaeč. Ar nžall oc neimlid la Mumain.
 Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciaraide. Slogao .h. Neill
 in veircirt 7 in tuaircirt la Niall mac nAeða ruz
 nEpeno co riru Muman, do čocuð rru ženneti. Sco-
 rair ala laičiu ričet mir Augairt oc Topor gležrač
 i Maiž feimhin. Dolloitar in žent i rrin tir i rino
 lau četnai. Purruparparaoar in žoruil etir čeir
 7 meðoin laei, 7 cačaižret co epparain, co tor-
 čair amail čet per eturru, acht i r lia dočep di
 žallaið. Dolloitar teorcobraið arin longport na
 nženneti rru tóir ammuintire. Imorpoiret in
 žoruil for culu dočum a n-ounaið perin toir de-
 venaiž .i. pe Ražnall ru Dužžall, co rlož di žal-
 laið uime. Laið Niall mac Aeða co n-uatib i n-ažaið
 na žent co tarparc dia rruet an inguin. Anair
 Niall iarrin ričet n-aide a n-ounaið rru r[α]
 ženneti. Arbreč uaið rru laižriu ar a n-žabit rcač
 vicein rru in longport. Roinir cač Cinnfuaic foraið
 pe Síruiuc hU 1mair, conoio ann dočep Augaire mac
 Ailello ru laigen, 7 Maelmorða mac Muirecain ru
 airčir Liŕi, Maelmoedoc mac Diarmata rui et epir-
 copur laigen, Augnan mac Cennetiž ru laičre, et
 cetepi vucer atque nobilep. Síruiuc .h. 1mair do
 tuidecht i n-Ač cliač. Eične ingen Aeða, in uera
 poenitentia et in rera Martini, defuncta ep.

Fol. 466b.

¹ *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confeŕ, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (i n-airiur) of Leinster, whereas Confeŕ is several miles inland.

² *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

³ *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

⁴ *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

⁵ *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cennfuait¹ on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid² in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach³ in Magh-Femhin.⁴ The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce⁵ and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about⁶ 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to beseige the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait⁷ was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Athcliath. Eithne,⁸ daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

¹ *About*.—am̄ (for amair, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

⁷ *Cennfuait*.—See note ¹. A marginal note in A. reads ou itopcpa-

ou u. c. uel paulo pluγ, "where 500 or more fell."

⁸ *Eithne*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and [917.]
 bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,¹ [and]
 Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell
 asleep' in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess
 of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech
 left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the
 two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went²
 afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba,
 however, were prepared for them; so that they met on
 the banks of the Tine,⁴ in North Saxonland.⁵ The
 Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a
 battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion
 with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords.
 There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush,
 which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba
 gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and
 made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir
 and Graggaba.⁶ Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked
 the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made
 a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'⁷
 of them perished. Night interrupted the battle.
 Eithilffeith,⁸ most famous queen of the Saxons,⁹ died.
 War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and
 Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flanna-
 can, King of Cnoghbbha,¹⁰ went to the Gentiles, with a
 view to defending the North of Bregh by the aid of
 the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a
 previous entry under this year, see
 Todd's work, just cited, *Introd.*,
 p. lxxxvi, note ¹.

⁷ *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

⁸ *Eithilffeith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of
 the Mercians, whose obit is entered
 in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the
 year 918, and a second time at 922.

⁹ *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelfled,
 eldest daughter of Alfred the Great,
 and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of
 the Mercians. See the previous note.

¹⁰ *Cnoghbbha*.—This name is now re-
 presented by Knowth, the name of a
 townland containing a large mound,
 in the parish of Monknewtown,
 barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

10000.° 11.°) Cairc for rept [Ct. Mai, 7 mincáirc ala
 laiēiu do rampaδ. Ceδ Oa Maelrečnaill do δallaδ
 F.1. 47aa. le bratēair, la Donncharo ru Mīde. bellum re nŕentiδ
 occ Duiblinn for ŕoiδelu, du 1 torcair Niall (.i.
 glundub) mac Ceδo, ru Epenn, tertio anno regni sui,
 xui. [Ct. Octimbur, iiii. reia, 7 du itorcair Ceδ mac
 Eoδocain ru coiciδ Cončobair, 7 Maelmīēio mac Flan-
 nacain ru ŕneŕ, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnaill ruomna
 Tempač, 7 Flaičbertač mac Domnaill ruomna
 ino foēlai, 7 mac Duibrinaiŕ .i. Maelcraibi, ru na
 n-Clirŕiallu, et alii nobileŕ multu.

ŕronač inoiu hēriu h-uas,
 Cen ruuŕ ruas ruŕi ŕiall;
 [Cf deccir nime ŕan ŕnein,
 ŕairŕi muŕe Neill ŕan Niall]

[Nī]ŕta meoair maŕiuŕ ŕiŕ,
 Nīŕta ŕiē na ŕuā ŕloŕi;
 Nī cumaiŕŕ oenach do ain,
 O ŕorbaro in bŕoenach bŕoin.

[ŕrūaŕ] ŕin a maŕ m-ŕneŕ m-burē,
 A ŕiŕ n-alaino n-aŕŕuioe;
 Ro ŕcaŕair ŕiŕ ŕiŕ ŕuŕnech,
 ŕocŕacaib Niall niamŕuinech.

[Cairi maŕ iairtaŕ betha,
 Cairi ŕrain] ceč aŕmŕneŕta;
 Inoiu Niall cŕoδa Cnuā
 Ro maŕar a moŕ cŕuā.

Cett mac Flaičbertaŕ ru Coŕc-Moŕruaŕ, ŕiŕeŕnač
 .h. Cleiŕiŕ, ru .h. ŕiačnač Aŕōne, moŕtu ŕunt.

¹ *Little Easter*.—mincáirc. Low
 Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after
 Easter Sunday. The true year was
 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on
 the 7th of the Kalends of May.

² *In which fell*.—du 1 torcair, B.
 Mutilated in A.

³ *Glundubh*.—"Black Knee." The
 epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

⁴ *The 17th*.—The corresponding
 number is not in A., which has been
 partly injured in this place.

⁵ *Province of Conchobar*, (i.e. of
 Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of
 Ulster in the 1st century). A name
 for the Province (coiceo or "fifth")
 of Ulster. See note ⁴, p. 336
supra.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter¹ on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell² Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)³ son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th⁴ of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week ; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar;⁵ and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful⁶ to-day is noble Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness;
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts;
No fair can be celebrated,
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,
Beautiful, desirable country.
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king;
Niall the wounding hero has left thee!

[Where is the chief of the western world?
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms?
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha
That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and]
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

¹ *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ix.º (aliaz dcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, princeps airto breccain, moritur. Caithriuudh re n'Donncað .h. Maelpechnaill for Gentu, du itorðair ár n-oiðair. Finðair episcopur et reirba optimur Doimliac feliciter paupauit. Scannal Roir Creae, et reirba Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Siernuc ua hlmair do dergiu Ata cliað per potestatem diuinam. Domliac Cenannra do bpiuð o Gentu 7 roðaiðe martrai ann. Domliac Tuileain do loycað in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennan ru na n'Deri Muman iugulatur ert.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º (aliaz dcccc.º xx.º i.º). Moenað mac Siathail, comarba Comgall, cenn ecna innre Epenn, doimiuir. Domnall .h. Maelpeclainn per dolum occipit ert a fratres suo Donnchao, quos aptum erat. Ciapan abba Daiminre paupat. Maelpeclainn .h. Plainn ruomna Temrað, Piaðra mac Catlain ru Coille Follamhain, Ragnall .h. 1mair ru Finngall 7 Dubgall, omnes moritui sunt. Goibruð .h. 1mair i n-At cliað. Cinað mac Domnall, princeps daire Calcaid 7 Oroma tuama, 7 cenn adomairc Conaill in tuaircirt obuit. Muiriuð do Gallaid illoð Peðail .i. Acollb co n-oið longaid trichat. Cenrig i n-oið Euðain do dergiu co cron 7 co leir doib paucir in ea remanentibus per torporum. Pergal mac Domnall ru ino [f]oðlai i n-ercairtoiu rru co romarð luðt lungu oib, 7 co pobur in lungai co nuc a prair.

¹ *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

² *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

³ *On*.—in, omitted in B.

⁴ *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal.* of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

⁵ *Maelsechlainn*—Maelsechnaill, B.

⁶ *Coille-Follamhain*.—See note 7, p. 403 *supra*.

⁷ *Gothfrith*.—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of [919.]
 Ard-Breacain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad,
 grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where
 a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and
 excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,¹
 of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested.
 Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through
 Divine power. The 'doimliac'² of Cepannas was broken
 by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there.
 The 'doimliac'³ of Tuilen was burned on⁴ the same day.
 Cormac son of Cuilennan,⁴ King of the Desi-Muman, was
 slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of [920.]
 Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the
 Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of
 Maelsechlainn,⁵ was deceitfully slain by his brother
 Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis,
 rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of
 Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-
 Follamhain,⁶ [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the
 Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,⁷ grand-
 son of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall,
 abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head
 of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.⁸ A
 fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb
 with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig⁹ in Inis-Eogain was
 abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remain-
 ing there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King
 of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed
 the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose
 departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin)
 is recorded under the year 919.

¹ *Died.*—*obit*, A. *obit*, B.

⁹ *Cen-rig*. — The name of some
 island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the
 year 732, for mention of an island
 called Culen-rigi, off the same coast.

The versions of this entry given in
 the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Connor's
 ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47ab

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep tpe Conaill. i. mac
h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inopeḡ aipḡ
Maḡa hī .iiii. io Nouembur o ḡallaiḡ Ἀḡa cliaḡ .i. o
ḡoḡbriḡ Ὁa iḡaiḡ cum ruo exepciḡ .i. h-irint paḡurḡ
ria feil Martain, 7 na tairi aḡnaiḡi do anacal lair
cona lucht de ḡeiliḡ de 7 oi lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,
niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incupiam. In-
opeḡ leḡan uatib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riar co h-1nir .ḡ.
Labraḡa, rair co ḡanḡai, poḡuaiḡ co Maḡ nillren.
Ἀḡt in rluaiḡ paḡuaiḡ doḡrparraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac
Neill, 7 Ἀḡneḡt mac Muirceḡdo, co remio foraiḡ 7 co
parḡabrat ile, paucir elarriḡ rubriḡio rublurḡtir
noctir. Ecḡirriḡ lunae hī .xii. | Ct. 1anuari, .iii. pḡria,
rḡima hōra noctir. Plaiḡberḡaḡ mac Muirceḡtaiḡ,
abbay Cluana moep, moḡitur.

Cyru anuro inobair h uaiḡ,
Cyru alluro [a] veigloir;
Inoro Placberḡaḡ rinn riaiḡ,
Rorcar rḡi mīaḡ Cluana mōir.

| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° i.° (ḡliar dcccc.°
xxi.°). Maelpoil mac Ἀilella, rui 7 epḡcop ril Ἀḡḡa
Slane, Tarc mac Paḡlain rui .ḡ. Cennreḡaiḡ, Cernaeḡmac
Plainn pḡinceḡr Laine leḡe 7 moep muinnḡtir aipḡ
Maḡa o ḡelaḡ uuin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corran,
cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc pḡr mḡreḡ n-uile, omner

¹ *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer. See note ³, p. 154 *supra*.

² *Gothfrith*.—See note ⁷, page 440.

³ *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

⁴ *Inis-Ui-Labrada*.—O'Labrada's Island. Not identified.

⁵ *Magh-Nillsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

⁶ *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this place is now represented by the place called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

⁷ *Foundation*.—anuro. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Conor's version of them is very incorrect. They are not divided metrically in A.

⁸ Or 922.—The suggestion "uel 22," is in B, not in A. The correct year was, of course, 922.

⁹ *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this eminent man, and his identity with the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast*, ed. O'Conor, p. 440, note ¹), see O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,¹ on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, *viz.*, by Gothfrith² grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church³ besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha;⁴ eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.⁵ But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,⁶ died.

Where is the foundation⁷ of a great treasure?

Where the report of his good fame?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).⁸ Maelpoil,⁹ son of Ailill, [921.]
a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁰ and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin¹¹ to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,¹² chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note ^a.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—See note 1^a, p. 205 *supra*.

¹¹ *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹² *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linë, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., lxii, note ¹.

moruntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana iparpo, Perodalac eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimiliac, Colgu mac Maeltempuil abbar slane, omher dormierunt. Longur Luimni¹ .i. mic Ailche por Lo² ri, co po ortatar Cluain mic Noir 7 h-uile innri ino lo³ca, co rucrat priaro mair etir or 7 ar⁴gat 7 innbura il⁵.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar dcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Maelpatraic mac Morainn, princeppr Oroma clia⁶ 7 Airo rra⁷ca, morpuur ept. Spelan mac Congalaid, ri Conaille, per dolum occipur ept. Inore⁸ per nAirta 7 Lanne lepe 7 per Roirr in eodem menre. Inoreo Cille plei⁹de o Gentid de rnam Aig¹⁰ne¹¹, 7 Dubliti¹² pacarpo apo Ma¹³ca do bul martra leu. Cucongalt pacart Lanne lepe, 7 tetra Epenn etir gu¹⁴t 7 cru¹⁵t 7 roar, in pace quieu¹⁶t. Maelclui¹⁷che mac Con¹⁸do¹⁹bair, ruidomna Conna²⁰ct, per dolum occipur ept. Lig²¹ac ingen mic Maelre²²clainn, ruzan ruz²³ b²⁴re²⁵, morpu²⁶a ept. Finn mac Maelmor²⁷ba, ruidomna Lagen, a rra²⁸tre ruo occipur ept. Maelcallann princeppr oir²⁹ir³⁰ Dia³¹rmata quieu³²t.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar dcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Longar oi Gallaid por lo³³ca Eirne, co r' innri³⁴ret innri ino lo³⁵ca 7 na tu³⁶a³⁷ imbi ran can. A n³⁸-³⁹der⁴⁰ge o' ino lo⁴¹ca irint i⁴²air⁴³ra⁴⁴ ar ciunn. Gaill por lo⁴⁵ca Cuan, 7 Maelu⁴⁶in mac A⁴⁷ca, ruidomna in

¹ *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

² *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A.D. 928, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cv., note ³ and pp. 266-7.

³ *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

⁴ *Fera-Arda*.—Or Fera-Arda-Cianachta. See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹², p. 205.

⁶ *Cill-sleibhe*.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuilinn. Killeavy, in the county of Armagh.

⁷ *Snabh-aighech*. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all 'fell asleep.' The fleet of Luimnech,¹ i.e. of the son of Ailche,² on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of Morand, abbot of Druim-cliabh and Ard-sratha, died. [922.] Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,³ was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe⁶ by Gentiles from Snamh-aighech,⁷ and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,⁸ the *tetra*⁹ of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son⁹ of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh's queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹⁰ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

¹ *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of "paragon," or "most eminent," is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying "chantor, or orator," (cantorpe no opator), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 makes Cucongalt "chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues." But Dr. O'Connor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively "Tympanista," and "cithara"!

² *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

¹⁰ *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicib, do čotaim leu. No čoblač mar de žallaič loča Cuan do bačab oc řertair Ruřnaiže, du in robatub nõi cet aut eo ampliuř. Slořab la řočbrič .h. n-1maiř o Ač eliač co Luimneč, co řarřbač řlog ōimar ōia muinčir la mac n-Ailče. Močta eřřcop Oa Neill 7 řacarp airb Mača in pace quieuir. Muirędač mac Domnall tanape abbat airb Mača, 7 apřmaep Oa Neill in řeirčir, 7 comarba ĥuiri mic ĥronaič, cenn ařcomairc řep mĥrež n-uile ocaib cleirčib quinto ōie Kalędarum Decimbrium uita dečepřir. Mael-morĥa mac Conřaile přincepř ōaiminiri quieuir.

Ĥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xx. iiii. (aliar dcccc. 25°). Dubřall mac Ačĥa, ři Ulač, a řuir iugulatur epř. Lopcan mac Duncharĥa, ři ĥreč, řenile moręe moritup. Cačal mac Cončobair, ři Connacht, in penitętia obuit. ōořnall mac Cačail do marřba ĥi a ĥračair .i. la Tačc, řep dolum, 7 alii přeclari de Connačtaič.

Ĥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xx. u.° (aliar dcccc. 26°). Opřain ōuin řobairčĥe do řallaič loča Cuan, in quo multi homines occiri řunt 7 capři. Roiriub ře Muirępřač mac Neill pör řallu oc řnam Aigneč, ubi .cc. decollati řunt. Colman přincepř Cluana ipairb 7 Cluana mic Noir, 7 řepřba 7 epřcopup, in Čhriřto quieuir. řepřup mac ōuirlęen, ři Luirę, do ĥarřbař o řepairb ĥreirne. Longup loča Cuan do

Fol. 47bb.

¹ Province; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

² Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

³ Fertas-Rudhraighe.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as "Loch-Rudhuidhe," or "Loch-Rudhraighe," and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920—924) as "Logh-Rowrie." Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertas-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

⁴ Luimnech.—Limerick.

⁵ Son of Ailche.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

⁶ Successor of Buile; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,¹ fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan² was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,³ where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,⁴ when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.⁵ Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite⁶ son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of [924.] Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of [925.] Dun-Sobhairche⁷ by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,⁸ in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneche,⁹ where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,¹⁰ was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan² took up [a position] at

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁷ *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

⁸ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

⁹ *Snamh-Aigneche*.—See p. 444, note ⁷. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

¹⁰ *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

gabail oc Linn h-Uaçaill .i. Alpréann mac Goëbrié, hi ppiro nonar Septembur. Roineð ne Muirceptaé mac Neill oc troéut Cluana na Cruiméer in .u. fepia i quinnit Ict. Enair, ou itopéair Alpréann mac Goëbrié cum magna pteage exercitur fui. Ro cabad caét rehtmüne por alleé oc aé Cruicéne, co tainic Goëfrié ri Gall o aé cliaé dia coðair.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Maelbrigte mac Tornain, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, pelici renectute quieuit. Siiriuic .h. Imair, ri Dubgall 7 Finggall, immatura aetate mortuur ert. Longar Linne ou dergiu, 7 Goëfrié ou dergiu Aëa cliaé, et iterum Goëfrié reuerfur ert ante finem rex menrium. Corprað n-oenaié o mac Neill mic Aëdo im Donncharo .h. Maelrechlainn, reo dominur reparauit eor fine ulla occipione. Goá mac Duibroa, ri Ciannachta Glinne gaimin, occipur ert o Muirceptaé mac Neill. Puacarta mac Laétnain, rex Teéba, dolore a sua familia occipur ert. Cormac epircopur Glinne da loéa, 7 aipchinnech, quieuit.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Daiéne comarba Brenaino dirop quieuit. Murgel ingin Maelrechlaino in renectute obuit. Maelpuanaié mac Concobair occipur ert o ðonnncharo. Donncharo mac Donnail mic Aëda a

¹ *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

² *Colum-Cille*.—In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

³ *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

⁴ *Tailtiu*.—See note ⁶, p. 406 *supra*

⁵ *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachaill,¹ viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,² rested at a happy old age. Sitriuë, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn³ retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Tailtiu⁴] by the son of Niall⁵ son of Aedh, against Donnchad⁶ grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.⁷ Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,⁸ was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested. [926.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,⁹ daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.⁶ Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The [927.]

mac Neill, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

⁶ Donnchad.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

⁷ Without any loss of life.—*fine uiliur occirione*, A., B.

⁸ Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin. — See note ⁷, p. 132 *supra*.

⁹ Murgel.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsechnaill (or Maelsechlainn), called Muirgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

Uppatantur neppatantur epe. Mac Ailche popa loc
n-éine os mappatantur os Gallat os os mappatantur os
lola et mappatantur epe. Uppatantur os mappatantur os
Uppatantur mappatantur epe. Ceile mappatantur mappatantur et
mappatantur mappatantur mappatantur mappatantur os tal : mappatantur.

Uppatantur os mappatantur mappatantur.

Rmappatantur os mappatantur mappatantur.

O mappatantur mappatantur mappatantur os tal.

Os mappatantur mappatantur mappatantur.

Ciupan comapba Cannneic quieuit.

fol. 42aa. Kt Ianair. Anno domini mccc.^o xx.^o iiii.^o (aliar
mccc.^o xx.^o ix.^o). Tuatal mac Oenacann, popba et
episcopur Donnliac 7 Lurca, 7 moep mappatantur
mappatantur o mappatantur mappatantur, heu immatura etate quieuit.
Longar popa loc Epippen : Connactantur. Ceile comapba
Comgall, popba et anchorita et apostolicur doctur
totur Hibernie, lix.^o anno etatir sue, xiiii.^o die Kt.
Octimbur, in perignatione feliciter Romae quieuit.
Slogab la Donncharo co liat opum fpi mac Neill.

Abbeo nech fpi Donncharo donn,

Ripin donncharo plaidi clann,

Cia beic liat opum ap a chinn,

Ala gilla diardaino and.

Kt Ianair. Anno domini mccc.^o xx.^o ix.^o (aliar
mccc.^o 30.^o). Goteppit .h. i. Ianair co n-Gallat Alca eliat
co togal vercca fepna, quod non autitum ept anti-
quur temporibur. Planto Robair, episcopur et anco-

¹ Son of Ailche.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 *supra*.

² Ceile.—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The *Four Masters* write his name "Cele-dabhall" (926), and add that he went to Rome.

³ Ceile-Clerigh.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 48b).

⁴ Scribe.—fepna, A.

⁵ To the south of the mountain.—

This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick's family; but the limits of his district are nowhere

son of Ailche¹ upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,² comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,
Are reckoned by plain rules,
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.³

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]
a scribe,⁴ and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,⁵ rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen⁶ in Connaught. Ceile,⁷ comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,⁸ against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,
To the bulwark of plundering clans,
That though Liath-druim⁸ is before him,
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, demolished Derc-Ferna,⁹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

⁶ *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Eppren*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

⁷ *Ceile*.—See note ² under the last year, regarding him.

⁸ *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

⁹ *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

rita, in penectute feliciter paupar. Sall por Loč
Ečāč, 7 allongporc oc Rubu mena. Sall por Loč
Deatrac i n-Oppraiši.

Ĳct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° (aliar dcccc.°
xxx.° 1.°). Típpraití mac Annpene, comarba Ciaraín,
extenjo dolope obuit. Cennraelad mac Lorcain, prin-
cepp Cluana auir 7 Cločair mac n-Daimeni, 7 taniri
n-apar air Mačā, pauparuit. Maeleoin, epircopur
et ancorita Ačō truium, feliciter quieuit. Dērbairl
ingen Maelfinnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempac,
mortua ert. Cernacān mac Tígerinnain, rí Driepne,
mortuup ert.

- b. Ĳct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° 31.° (aliar dcccc.°
32.°). Ferdomnac mac Flannacain princepp Cluana
irair, riribā optimup, quieuit. Torulb iarla do
mārbad la mac Neill. Maelgipicc comarba Peičene
Fobair dormiuit. Loingreč .h. Lečlobair, rí dal
Araide, mortuup ert. Airmedac princepp Cuile
racin a Gentilibur interfectur ert. Cínacō mac
Caindelbain, rex generip Loešaire, iugulatur ert.
Longar por Loč rí.

Ĳct. Ianair. Anno Domini dcccc.° 32.° (aliar dcccc.° 33.°).
Fol. 49ab. Roimiuō ría Fergal mac Domnaill mic Ačō, 7 ría Sič-
ppraiō mac h-Uačmupain .i. mac ingine Domnaill, por
Muircepač mac Neill, 7 por Conaing, immairš h-Uačā,
itorčair Maelgarb rí Dērlair, 7 Conmal rí Tuairi
ačair, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellair, rex Oppraiši, optimup
laicup, mortuup ert. Maíom ría Conaing mac Neil

¹ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

² *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, "where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane's Castle park." *Adannan*, p. 430, note n.

³ *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

⁴ *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks." This entry, which is added in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

⁵ *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,¹ and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.² Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach³ in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdomnach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.⁴ Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,⁵ was killed by Gentiles.⁶ Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,⁷ [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,⁸ in Magh-Uatha,⁹ where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,¹⁰ and Conmal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing⁸ son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

¹ By Gentiles.—α γέντιλιβυρ, A., α γέντιβυρ, B.

⁷ Fergal.—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

⁸ Conaing.—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

⁹ Magh-Uatha.—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

¹⁰ Derlas.—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

פור וּלְטוּ וּכְרִבּוּ כֹנְחֹגַלְט, 1 כֹּרְכַּרְטָּר .ccc. וְעַל
paulo plur. Ματῦδαν mac Αἰδα co coiceb̃ Ἐρῆνν, 7
co n-ḡallaiḃ, co ro op̃tatar co ḡliaḃ ḃeḡa riar, 7 co
Mucnam p̃aḃer, conop̃tarp̃raiḃ Muirceptaḡ mac Neill,
co remaib̃ p̃oraiḃ, 7 co p̃orḡaib̃p̃et ḡa x̃i^c ḡeḡ cenn,
7 a n-ḡabail. Ceilican mac ḡairb̃r̃iḡ, ḡux na n-Ḳirḡer,
mop̃tui runt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 33.° (aliar dcccc.°
34.°). ḡoḡp̃r̃iḡ .h. h-1mai, r̃i ep̃ubeliyrimur Norð-
mannorum, ḡolope mop̃tuir ep̃t. ḡubḡilla mac Ro-
bucan, ḡux nepotum Copmaic, ḡolope occirur ep̃t.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 34.° (aliar dcccc.°
35.°). Copmac ḡalta Moenaiḡ, p̃rincep̃r Ḳchairo bo,
obit. Maelb̃r̃iḡte, p̃rincep̃r Manir̃p̃eḡ, quieuit.
Muirḡoḡ mac Maelb̃r̃iḡte, p̃rincep̃r ḡoimliaḡ, im-
matura aetate obit. Inir loḡa ḡaḃar ḡo ḡogail la
h-Ḳmlaiḡ .h. n-1mai. hUam Cnoḡḡai ḡo ḡogail ḡo
ir̃int p̃eḡtmain ceḡnai. ḡair̃iḡer ḡiḡar. Cinaeḡ
mac Coirp̃ri, ḡux nepotum Ceinnp̃elaiḡ, cum multir̃
a Norðmannir̃ interpretur ep̃t. Concobar mac ḡom-
nail, r̃iḡomna Ḳiliḡ, mop̃tuir ep̃t, et repul̃tur ep̃t in
cimiterio p̃egum in ap̃o Maḡa.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 35.° (aliar dcccc.°
36.°). Ioreḡ p̃rincep̃r air̃o Maḡa, ep̃ircopur et rap̃ienr̃
et ancor̃ta, in p̃enectute bona quieuit. Cluain mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

¹ *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

² *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

³ *Province of Ireland*. — coiceb̃ Ἐρῆνν; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

⁴ *Mucnamh*. — Mucnam, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblaney, in the co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Died*. — The MSS. have mop̃tui r̃unt for mop̃tuir ep̃t.

⁶ *Of anguish*. — ḡolope, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,¹ in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan² son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,³ and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha, westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;⁴ but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.⁶ Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,⁷ rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar⁸ was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha⁹ was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,¹⁰ son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,¹¹ abbot of [935.] Birs. Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

⁷ *Mainistir*. — Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

⁸ *Loch-gabhar*. — Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

⁹ *Cnoghbha*. — Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Conchobar*. — *concuŋar*, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

¹¹ *Joseph*. — A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was *eo élaínn garb gaela*, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Noir do orcaim o gallaibh Acha cliait, 7 anao da aithi doaiibh inoi, quod antiquis temporibus inauditum ert. Maelpatraic mac Maelstuile, princeps airo Mača, in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° ui.° (alia dcccc.° 37.°) Diarmaid mac Ailello, princeps Cille cuilinn, in penectute quieuit. Bruatar mac Duibgille, rex nepotum Ceinnrealaigh, iugulatur ert. Garbhait mac Mael-eitigh, rex per Roir, a patribus iugulatur ert. Crongilla mac Cuilennain, p Conaille muircheinne, uolone moritur. Conaing mac Neill, puomna nErenn, moritur. Bellum ingen lacrimabile atque horribile inter Saxones atque Norðmannos crudeliter geritur ert, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis euarrit .i. Amlaibh; ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit. Oualstan autem rex Saxonum magna uictoria uictatur ert. Maceitigh mac Anghre-main, p Mogdorna magen, mortuus ert. Febaic princeps Slane mortuus ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (alia dcccc.° 38.°). Dubtaic comarba Colum cille 7 Adomnain in pace quieuit. Maelcairnigh mac Conaill, princeps Tuilain, obiit. Pargal mac Domnaill, p Ailiigh, mortuus ert. Imnai caia etia Donncaid mac Flainn 7 Muirceartaic mac Neill, co po ritaigh Dia. Amlaibh mac Goitruic i n-Ach cliait iterum. Cell Cuilinn do

¹ Not been heard.—7 audire, for inaudire, A. B.

² Cill-Cuilinn.—Now Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, and county of Kildare; a place of great importance anciently, where there are still the remains of a round tower, and strong fortifications.

³ Battle. — This was the famous battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937, which is the correct year.

⁴ Amlaibh. -- Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran. For some interesting particulars regarding his history, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 280, sq., and the other places indicated in the Index to that work under the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard¹ of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,² rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle³ was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,⁴ escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,⁵ died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb⁶ of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Mael-cairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,⁷ died. Fergal⁸ son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,⁹ son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind¹⁰ was

⁵ *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

⁷ *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

⁹ *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note ⁴.

¹⁰ *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

orpain la Amhlaim .h. nīmar, quod non auritum ert
antiquir temporibus. Slogao la Donncharo .h. Mael-
reclainn ruz Tempaē, 7 la Muirceptaē mac Neill ruz
n-Abliē, do ēaēt for Gallu Abā cliaē co r' inōripet o
Abē cliaē co Abē Truipen. Concobar mac Maelcein,
ru hū Poilē, iugulatur ert o Laigniē.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° 38.° (aliar dcccc.°
39.°). Orpain cille Cuilind o Gallu Abē cliaē olro-
dāin na pu menic. Cricān mac Maelmuire, ru .h.
Piaēpaē, moritur. Toēal Abliē for Muirceptaē mac
Neill, 7 a tabairt conōici longairr, conō forpailc
riairr. Slogao la Donncharo i m-ōreāē, 7 Finnabair
aba do arpain, 7 in facairt do marbāo for lap na cille,
7 alailc olēna. Marom rīa Congalaē mac Maelmīē
for Galenga morair (7 beccair), oc Abē doloare, ru
itōpēratar ilī. Abālpētan ru Saran, clēiē n-ōrdain
iartair domāin, rēcupa morē moritur. Finneēta
mac Ceallaiē, comarba Dairē, in Cripō quieuit.

.b. [Ct. Ianair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.° 39.°
(aliar dcccc.° 40.°). Slogao la Donncharo 7 la Muir-
ceptaē co Laigniu 7 co Muimneēu, co tucrat a n-ēallu
tiblinaiē. Suibne mac Conbpetan do marbāo o
Gallu. Niall mac Pērgailc do ēuin ocof [do] bāuō

¹ *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 936, note p.

² *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note 10, p. 457.

³ *A thing not often done*.—olrođain na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Connor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

⁷ *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten.¹ Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind² by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done.³ Crican son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,⁴ died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad⁵ into Bregh, when Finnabhair-abha⁶ was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora⁷ (and [Gailenga]-becca),⁸ at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,⁹ rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).¹⁰ A hosting [939] BIS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]¹¹

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

² *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

Topogr. Poem, note 57). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

³ *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

¹⁰ *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

¹¹ *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [ta] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.

1. [la] Muirceartaċ mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchara, rígan Ailix, moritur. Creċ la Donnchara i m-ċreċa, co ro ort lano lepe. Quier Muirceartaċ comarba Comgall.

[Ct. 1anair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alia dcccc.º xl.º). Secc mor combtar ruiryri loċa 7 rroċa. Natiuitar ċriain mic Cennetiz. Slogar la Muirceartaċ co ro ort Mide 7 hū failċi co n-veochair i n-Orriaiċi, co tuc a reir uatib, 7 co r' innor na ċeiri, co tuc Ceallaċan rí Cairil lair rri reir n-Donnchara. Maelpuanaiċ mac Flainn (i. ríomna Ailix) do marbar do ċeniul Conaill. Eoċu mac Scanail, airchinnech imleċo 1bair, moritur. Oenacan, racarċ ċuin leċglairċ, moritur.

[Ct. 1anair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alia dcccc.º 42.º). ċunchar mac Suċainein episcopur Cluana mic Noir, Roelan mac Muirceartaċ rí laigen, moritur. Caċroineo re n-ċib failċi ror ċallaib Aċo cliaċ; reo in pꝛecedente anno hoc factum ert. ċuin leċglairċ do arcain do ċallaib. Do rígal ċia 7 Racraic rorru. Tuc ċaillu dar mair, co ro gabra[ċ] a n-inri rorru, co n-erlai in rí, co ro marbrat ċorol ror ċir. ċa mac ċorcain mic ċunchara do marbar do Conċalach mac Maelmíċiċ. Maelmoċta, airchinneċ Cluana irairċ, quierit. Cluain mic Noir do ino-ruċ do ċentib Aċa cliaċ, 7 Ceall darā.

Fol. 50aa. [Ct. 1anair, xxi. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xli.º

¹ *Lann-lere*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

² *Passable*.—ruiryri; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

³ *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as rluagad na h-uirri, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregb, when he destroyed Lann-lere.¹ Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so [940.] that lakes and rivers were passable.² Birth of Brian³ son of Cennedigh. A hosting⁴ by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection⁵ to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir⁶ of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son [941.] of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan⁷ son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmóchta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach na g-cochall g-croiccenn ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

² *In subjection*.—*ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ*. This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

⁶ *Royal-heir*.—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

⁷ *Lorcan*.—He was King of Bregb (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

(ἀλῖαρ ὁcccc.º 43.). Roiniurð for Gallu loða cuan re
leirð Caðail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muir-
ceptað mac Neill (i. Muirceptað na coðall croicinn),
re Alilix, 7 Eðtoir iareðair beaða, do marðaro do ðentið
prima feria, 1111. Ict. Martai, (i. la ðlacair mac
ðorðaro re [Oðb]gall, ic ðlair liaðain hi taið Cluana
cáin fer Ror).

Deirðro ðigal ocuð ðið
For ril clainne Cuinn co bpað;
Nao maip Muirceptað ba liað,
Oilecta iatð ðarðel n-ðnað.

Arð Maða do arðain hi teipr Ict. ar a bapað o na
ðallaib cethaib. Lorcan mac Paðain, re Laiðen, do
marðaro do ðallaib. Cellach mac ðéce, re ðal Arðaoe,
do marðaro o muinnitip tpea ða[n]ðnað.

b. Ict. lanair. Anno domini ὁcccc.º xl. 111.º (ἀλῖαρ
ὁcccc.º 44.º). Flaithbertað mac Inñhainen cenn in pace
quieuit. Coirppu mac Maðelpatrac, re .h. liaðan,
ðinn mac Mutain, re Corco Laiðði, do marðaro do feraið
Maixi Féine. Conðalað mac ðailmireð, 7 ðroen mac

¹ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

² *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

³ *Muircertach*.—See note⁴, p. 460.

⁴ *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes of Dublin at the time. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 287, note 11.

⁵ *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scotorum* state that Muirchertach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh (Ardee, co. Louth).

⁶ *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

⁷ *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁸ *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Athcliath) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (iarp rói forpno i túr lá).

⁹ *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders tpea ðang[n]aðt by "murtherously."

¹⁰ *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaithbheartach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his accep-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan¹ by the people of Leth-Cathail,² in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach³ son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair⁴ son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,⁵ by the side of Cluain-cain⁶ of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn⁷ for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan⁸ son of Faclan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbheartach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,¹⁰ rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,¹¹ Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,¹² were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.¹³ Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scatterly Island, in the Shannon.

¹¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caisten Ua Liathain*.

¹² *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Laighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

¹³ *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Maelmorðai ri Laißen, do arcaim Aċa cliaċ co tucpat
reotu 7 maine 7 brait moir. Donnchar mac Flainn
(mic Mailtreaċlainn, mic Maelruanaig, mic Donn-
chara), ri Teġraċ, annor .xxu. tranfactir in regno,
moritur. Maelpeċeni comarba Finnia, Dungal mac
Caċain, in Cyprio dormierunt. Caċ Goirp rottaċain
ri Cellaċan for tuaċ Mumain, in quo multi ceciderunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. 4.º (alias
dcccc. 45.). Secc mor anaicenta, comtar ruirri na
loċa 7 na h-aiċne. Ģaill loċa Eċoċ do marbat la
Domnall mac Muirċertaiġ 7 li a braċair .i. Flait-
bertaċ, 7 orġain a loingri. Maeltuile mac Dunain,
comarba Tigernaiġ 7 Cairniġ, recura morre moritur.
Cupċaċ mac Muċaċa ri iarċair Connaċt, Maeluun
mac Ģairbiċ reċnap airt Maċa. Blacair do ċelċu
Aċa cliaċ, 7 Amlaiċ tar a eiri. Drem do muinntir
hOĩ Chanannan do marbat do Congalaċ 7 Amlaiċ
cuarain i Conailliċ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. u.º (alias
dcccc. 46.º). Cluain mic Noir do orcaim do Ģallaċ
Aċa cliaċ, 7 cella ģep Miċe olcena. Maelbeċach
airċinnch Daiminnri moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. ui.º (alias
Fol. 50ab. dcccc. 47.º). Slogar la Ruairi .h. Canannan co Slaine,
conidairċiter Ģaill 7 Ģoidel .i. Congalaċ mac Mael-
muiriċ 7 Amlaiċ cuaran, co roimiri ģor Ģallu Aċa
cliaċ, in quo multi occiri et meriri punt. Ian ino
[ģ]innģairiċ Ģatpairo do arġut ġil o ċeniul Eoġain do

¹ *Maelsechlainn*.—"Maelsechnaill,"
in B. The clause is added in a later
hand in A.

² *Fell asleep*.—dormiuir, A.

³ *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of
the place where the battle was fought
is given as "Magh-Duine" in the
Ann. Four Mast. (942), and *Chron.*
Scotorum (943).

⁴ *Tuath-Mumha*.—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four*
Mast., the battle is stated to have
been gained over Cennedigh (who was
the father of Brian Borumha).

⁵ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not
in B.

⁶ *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimh-
ne, a territory in the county of Louth.

⁷ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not
in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,¹ son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep' in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain² [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,⁴ in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias⁵ 945). Great, unusual, frost; [944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbhertach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias⁷ 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach⁸ son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,⁹ encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'¹⁰ of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.¹¹

⁸ *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or "of the sandal").

¹⁰ *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

¹¹ *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.

Patraice. Scolairi .h. Ceðacain, pi Dairtraigi, 7
 Fairbið mac Muirþeðaið púomna .h. Creintain, 7 Ceð
 .h. Ruairc, mac Tigeirnain, hi ppiðguin. Bpoen mac
 Maelmorða, pi Laiſen, do marbado for cpeið i
 n-Orpaiðib. Caðurað mac Ailei, epiſcopur ceneoil
 Boſain, moritur.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. iii. (aliar
 dcccc. 48.). Blocair mac Goppit, pi Gall, do marbado
 la Conſalað mac Maelmíðib, 7 iſe cet dec etir guin 7
 bpaic. Annere .h. Colai comarba Ciapain mic int
 ſair, Colman mac Maelpatraice princepſ Slaine, do
 gabail 7 a éc etairu. Gormlaib ingin flann mic
 Maelſeclainn in penitencia mortua ept. Natiuitar
 Maelſeclainn mic Domnall.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. s. (aliar
 dcccc. xl. ix.). Sloſað la Matuðan mac Ceðo 7 la
 Niall Oa n-Eruilb, co po inder Conailiu 7 Opuim
 n-marelainn 7 Iny cam Deſa. Cpeð la .h. Canannan
 co po inder ſipu Li, 7 co po marð Plaitþeptað .h.
 Neill. Ceðan Tuama da ſualann in Cuiſto paupavit.
 Poſaritað mac Donnacain, pi Oirſiall, in penitencia
 moritur. Sloſao la Conſalað mac Maelmíðib co po
 inder .h. Meit 7 Ppnnmíð.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. 49. (aliar dcccc.
 50.). Donncharo mac Domnall, pi Míðe, do marbado
 dia bpaicpuð. Oel pi Bpetican moritur. Scoðne ar-
 chinnech Dairmaðib. Maelſindan epiſcopur Cille Dair.
 Cleipðen mac Conallan archinnech darpe Calſarib.

¹ Dairtraigi.—Known as the Dair-
 traigi-Clairine, a tribe whose territory
 is now represented by the barony of
 Dairry, co. Monaghan.

² Fair bið .h. Fair.—This entry evi-
 dently appears to be a continuation of
 the first entry for this year.

³ Ailei.—The name number is not
 in R.

⁴ Ceðan-mac-ist-ainn .h. Ceðan
 son of the Carpenter. St. Ceðan,
 founder of Clonmacnoise.

⁵ Gormlaib.—She was the queen
 of Niall Glunndú, King of Ireland,
 whose death in the battle of Ath-
 cluath (or Clonsilla, near Dublin)
 is recorded above at the year 415
 (=519): having been previously
 married to Cuſmar Mac Cuſmair.

Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,¹ and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.² Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias³ 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] ^{BIA.} frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,⁴ [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,⁵ daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn⁶ son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.] Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann⁷ rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.] Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,⁸ King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirichen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

⁶ *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-hualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

⁸ *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriae*.

pace quiescerunt. Maturoan mac Aedá do marbad o Uí Edoé .i. o macaib ðroin, reo Deur illum u[il]n[on] cauut in breui tempore in morte ipsorum. Ruaidrí Ua Canannan do marbad do Galluib .i. ríomna Erenn, iar forbair re mír for Mídiu 7 for ðreðu, 7 iar cor air Gall .i. ví mile uel plur. Níall Oa Canannan 1 rruéguin, et alii pauci. Meaf mor anaicenta. Cloicéč sláne do loícač do galluib Ača cliac. Bačall ino eplama 7 clac ba deč vi clacuib, Caenečair ferleigint, [7] ročairde mór imbi, do loícač.

Fol. 50ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º Lº (alias mccc.º 51). Maceitič mac Cuilennan, rí Conaille; Suairpe .h. forannain airčinneč Aíra rrača, moritur. Soč-rruē mac Siuuc co n-Galluib Ača cliac do orcain Cenannra 7 domnaič Patraic, 7 Aíro ðreccain 7 Tuileain 7 cille Scipe, 7 alailiu cealla olčena. C Cenannur po orca h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia hominum uel plur, cum maxima pveda boum et equorum aurí et argenti. Ač mac Maelruanaič, ðecc mac Duinocuan, rí Tečbai, Cenneitič mac loícain rí Tuacmuman, Ħarbič mac loícain rí fer leařna. Níall močlac do marbad do čoirppu tria meabail. Deč uibair. Clamrupca mor for Galluib Ača cliac, 7 iuē pola.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º L.º (alias 952º). Scannal airčinneč domnaič Sečnail, Plann airčinneč

¹ *Two thousand*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note *bellum muine brocain* ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

² *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*.

³ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁴ *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Dombnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ *Cennetigh*.—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,¹ or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,² and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias³ 951). MacEtigh son of [950.] Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,⁴ and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas⁴ they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh⁵ son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucuan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh⁶ son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach⁷ was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias³ 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] BIS. of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. xcvii.

⁷ *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

³ *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Drōma cliaβ, Cypantūn mac Aēða rī Alban, fep-
domnaē comarba Ciaraín, moztu punt. Caē por rīru
Alban 7 Drēnu 7 Saxanu rīa Gallaiβ. Flann .h.
Cleiriβ, rī deirceit Connaēt, Dōmhall mac Dōnnchada
rīdomna Teñraē, Cele clam 7 ancorita, Flann mac
Maelriāēraē, aircinneē Maiβi etir di glair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar 953.º).
Cluain mic Noir do arcain do peraiβ Muman co
n-Gallaiβ. Maelcoēaro comarba Comgall 7 Mocol-
moc. Galenga do arcain o U Cremthainn. Domhall dia
Fol 506b. tairrecht Muirceartaí co pargabrat ar cenn. Mael-
marctain mac Moenaiβ, Ruadacan mac Eitigen rī
airēir Galeng, Maelpatraic mac Corcan fepleigint
Airtō Maēa, Maelmuire aircinneē Taiβi fēthnaí,
Cennraēlad aircinneē Saiβre, Dērmait mac Toppēa
aircinneē Lirr moir Moēutu, Dubinnrī eprcob Dēnn-
ēair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar dcccc.
54º). Flannacan mac Allēon comarba mic Nīrre 7
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Dōmhall, rī Alban,
occirur ept. Conn mac Eruadain mic Saiβiē, rī Muizi
dumai, do marbaē. Dōuibao moir po Eruad. Ar moir
de Coirprrī 7 Teēbai re n-O Ruairc, co torēair ann
.h. Ciaraí rī Coirprrī. Ceileēair comarba Ciaraín 7

¹ *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

² *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The "Plain between two streams." See note ⁶, under the year 861 *supra*.

³ *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

⁴ *'Comarb' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

⁵ *Mocholmuc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

⁶ *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

⁷ *Tech-Fethgna.*—The "House of Fethgna." This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh ("hæres Patricii"), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

⁸ *Saighir, or Saighir-Ciarain.* Seirkeiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdornach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper¹ and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,² [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias³ 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall⁴ and Mocholmuc,⁵ [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they⁶ left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;⁷ Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;⁸ Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,⁹ and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias¹⁰ 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse¹¹ and Colman-Ela,¹² [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,¹³ was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

⁹ *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note ¹⁴, p. 103 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of *Mac Nisse*; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aergus Mac Nisse was the founder.

¹² *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*. pp. 97-8.

¹³ *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

ἔπιναν, Ῥοῦαῖαῖα comarba Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Chyrto paupaverunt. Niall .h. Tolairge, Ceallaḡan ru Cairil, Rectabpa aircinneḡ Cille achaid, moriuntur. Ugan mac Domnall, ru Cenaid Loḡaire ḡreḡ, iugulatur ert.

[Ct. 1anair, ui. feria, iiii. lunae. Anno domini mccc.º Liii.º (aliar 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri aircinneḡ Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelbriḡte aircinneḡ Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene ru Mugḡorua Magen 7 Mugḡorua ḡreḡ, 7 Inḡerḡi mac Moḡain do toirid allurḡ Congailaiḡ 1 Connaḡtu. Slogao la Domnall mac Muirceḡaiḡ co longaiḡ o ḡuaiḡ inḡir por loḡ n-ḡḡaḡ, por Oabail, darr nā h-ḡirḡiallu por loḡ n-ḡirne, iarḡin por loḡ n-uacḡair, co po ort in mḡreirne, 7 co tuc ḡiallu hū Ruairc.

b. [Ct. 1anair, ui. feria, xu. lunae. Anno domini mccc.º Lu.º (aliar 956º). Maelpatraic mac Conbḡetan aircinneḡ Slane, Oengur mac nḡcain comarba Feḡene, ḡaiḡene ru ertuc Duin leḡ ḡlairi. Taḡc mac Caḡail, ru Connaḡt, moritur ert. Congalaḡ mac Maelmḡiḡḡ (mic Plannagain mic Ceallaiḡ mic Congalaiḡ mic Conaing ḡurraiḡ mic Congalaich mic ḡeḡa rlane), ru Ereno, do marbaḡ do ḡallaib (ḡḡa cliaḡ) 7 Laiḡuib oc Taiḡ ḡiurann ilLaiḡuib, 7 ḡeo mac ḡiḡoi ru Teḡba, et alii multi. Moenaḡ comarba Finna 7 repleiḡinn airo Maḡa, Maelbriḡte mac Eruḡain, comarba mic

¹ 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

² 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

³ Alias.—The alias reading is not in B.

⁴ Fell in the army.—do toirid allurḡ. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

⁵ Tuagh-Inbher.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

⁶ Alias.—The alias number is not in B.

⁷ Fechin.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁸ Son.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,¹ and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,³ rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolairg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias⁴ 955). [954.] Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliacc, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregh, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army⁴ of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher⁵ upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges.

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias⁶ 956) [955.] 818 Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,⁷ [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son⁸ of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith⁹ and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,¹⁰ in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,¹¹ and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,¹² [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

⁹ *Of Ath-Cliaith*.—The corresponding Irish, *Ōc̃a cl̃iath*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

¹⁰ *Tech-Giurann*.—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹² 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Nirre 7 Colman h-Θλα, Muirēðac mac Eicneðain, moriuntur. Domnall pegnare incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mcccc.º L.ii.º (αλιαρ 957º). Caðurac mac Dulgen (o θρυιμ θορραισ), comarba πατραις, ρui epcoρ Γοιðel, in Χριρτο Iheru παυραιτ. Maelpoðartac ρι Cairil, Colman mac Congaile comarba Molairre, Eðu mac Anluain ρι Loða cal, Scannal mac Luaðuib comarba Lirr cñ moritui ρunt. Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, ρι ceniuil Conaill, Mocta mac Gormacain, Flann .h. h-Αεðacain airðinneð Glinne ra loca.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mcccc.º L.iii.º (αλιαρ 958). Flann mac Moðloingri comarba Tizeracac 7 Maelboio. Tanaro mac h-Uioir, comarba ðenncair, ro marbas ro Gallarb. Niall .h. h-ΕρuiLB. Tuacal mac Auðaire, ρι Laiſen, moritur. Luſaro mac Colſan, airðinneð Slane, in penitentia moritur. Pinacta mac Laetna, airðinneð Ferna, moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mcccc.º L.iiii.º (αλιαρ 959). Cluain mic Noir ro arcain ro pεραιð Mumau. Martain comarba Coimgen, Dubouin comarba Coluim cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duðobairenn mac Domnaill, ρι Cairil, a ρuir occipit ep. Moenac mac Copmaic, airðinneð Lirr moir.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mcccc.º L.ix.º (αλιαρ 960º). Slogao la Domnaill mac Muircepraiſ co val n-Αραισε,

¹ *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach "of the leather cloaks," whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

² *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

³ *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called "son of Maelduin," in the list of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

⁴ 'Comarb' of Molaisse; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fermanagh).

⁵ *Loch-Cal*.—See note ⁴, p. 356 *supra*.

⁶ *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by "Laisserin," and O'Connor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall¹ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias³ 957). Cathasach son of [956.]
Dulgen⁸ (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;⁴ Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,⁵ [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,⁶ died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Moch- [957.]
loingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,⁷ [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,⁸ 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was [958.]
plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;⁹ Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,¹⁰ and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'¹¹ of Lis-mor, died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Dom- [959.]
nall,¹² son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

⁷ 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

⁸ *Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir*; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. *The Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

¹⁰ 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹¹ 'Herenagh.'—*The Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

¹² *Domnall*.—See under the year 955.

co tuc aitiṛe. Carlur mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occiṛur eṛt 1 n-Ἀῖ cḷiaṭ. Maiṛm ṛor Camman mac Ἀḡḡḡḡ mic ḡoṭṛṛiṭ oc Dub. Muireḡaḡ mac Peṛḡurra co ṛo la moṛcuaiṛt Connaḡt. Caṭḡoḡ aiṛḡinneḡ ḡiṛ moṛi quieuṛt.

Ἰct. 1anaiṛ. Ἀnno domini ᠖᠙᠙᠙.º 1x.º (aḡiay 961.º) 8aiḡet teneḡ ᠔o ḡuiḡecht iay ṛut ḡaiḡen aḡiayḡeṛ, co ṛo maṛb mḡle ḡet ᠔o ᠔oeniḡ 7 aḡaiḡ coṛiḡi Ἀḡa cḷiaṭ. Mac Eṛcaḡa, ṛi .h. ḡṛiuin [ḡ]eola, obuiṛ. Uaḡaṛe ṛi ᠔aṛṛaiḡi a ṛuiṛ occiṛur eṛt. Peṛḡṛaiḡ ṛi Caiṛḡ a ṛuiṛ occiṛur eṛt. Conaiḡ .h. Domnallan, aiṛḡinneḡ Cḡoḡaiṛ mac n-᠔aiṛmeni, quieuṛt.

Fol. 51ba. Ἰct. 1anaiṛ. Ἀnno domini ᠖᠙᠙᠙.º 1x.º 1.º (aḡiay 962.º) Cṛeḡ la Ṽḡaiḡbeṛṛaḡ mac Conḡobaiṛ, la ṛiḡ n- 1ḡiḡ, 1 n-᠔al n-Ἀṛaiṛe, co ṛ' iṛḡeṛ Con᠔iṛe, coḡi᠔aṛḡeṛṛa ḡḡaiḡ, co ṛo maṛḡa᠔o ann, 7 a ᠔a ḡṛaṭaiṛ .1. Ṭaḡḡ 7 Con᠔o, et aḡi mḡḡṛi. Eḡgan mac Muire᠔aiḡ, eṛṛi Eṛenn, ᠔o maṛḡa᠔o ᠔o ḡiḡ ṛaiḡi. Oengur .h. Maḡel-᠔oṛai᠔o a ṛuiṛ iḡḡulatuṛ eṛt.

Ἰct. 1anaiṛ. Ἀnno domini ᠖᠙᠙᠙.º 1x.º 11.º (aḡiay 963.º). Longa la Domnall .h. Neill ᠔e ḡabull ᠔aṛ 8ḡiaṭ

¹ *Conn.*—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

² *Camman.*—See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Geneal. Table, p. 278, and note ¹³, p. 288.

³ *Dubh.*—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

⁴ *Muiredhach.*—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

⁵ *As far as Ath-cliaith.*—coṛiḡi Ἀḡa cḷiaṭ, A. B. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, wrongly renders the clause coṛiḡi Ἀḡa cḷiaṭ by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

⁶ *Son.*—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,¹ son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,² son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.³ Muiredhach,⁴ son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.⁵ The son⁶ of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,⁷ was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,⁸ King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory ex- [961.] pedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Mael-doraidh⁹ was slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships¹⁰ [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,¹¹ across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

⁷ *Dartraighi*. — Otherwise called Dartraighi-Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Ross-clogher, co. Leitrim.

⁸ *Fergraidh*. — This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

⁹ *Ua Mældoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Mældoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

¹⁰ *Ships*. — *Longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on men's shoulders.

¹¹ *Dabhall*. — The northern Black-water River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co loč n-Annobenne, quos non pactum ert ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in libro Dubdalethi. Eicneč mac Dalaič n na n-Airghiall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri sunt o Murchad mac Dalaič, a fratres. Ro marbad dono in Murchad rin pocetoir irin mór četnai. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, natyr ert. Mac Cellačain n Cairil moritur. Gorrach mac Annlaim moritur ert. Comarba Tighealach moritur .i. Coencompac. hualgar .h. Mailreua occirur ert o Mugdornach maizen.

.d. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º lxi.º (alia 964º). Ir i ro in bliadain deodach ino lantao čoir o tainic Patraic i n-Eirinn. Maelruanach mac Flainn mic Eicnečain, 7 a mac, do marbad do čloinn fiančura. Dubrcuile mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Rurubran mac Decca, n Deirlair, do marbad do čenuil Eogain tria ta[n]nact 7 mebal. Muirceptach mac Congalach mic Maelmich, n domna Tempach, o Domnall

¹ *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

² *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

³ *Book of Dubdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (i.e. abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

⁴ *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

⁵ *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955–963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

⁶ 'Comarb' of *Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Of the 'just completion'*.—Ino lantao čoir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuaith, to Loch-Aininn,¹ which had not been done² from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.³ Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire⁴ son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son⁵ of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach⁶ died, i.e. Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Maitrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] BIS. of the 'just completion' [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,⁸ and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,⁹ rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,¹⁰ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,¹¹ son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

proffit," which seems wrong. O'Connor translates *Lantadhtchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecti intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rev. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Connor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhtchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorinus (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note ¹, p. 14, and note ¹, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

⁸ *Eicnechan*.— This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Colum Cille; i.e., successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹⁰ *Derlas*.— See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

¹¹ *Congalach* — He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalaig occipit erc. Ceall dapa do arcain do
gallaib, pet mipeabile pietate mipeitir erc tria
Níall .h. n-epuilb, redemptir omnibur clericir pene
pro nomine domini .i. lan in tairi moir ranc[er] d'rigti,
7 lan in d'p'caigi, irpet do ruagell Níall t'ib dia argat
perin.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (alias 965º).
Dorta mór díulocta i n-epino, co penab int a'air a
mac 7 a ingen ar biað. Ca'poinēð dia n-Oib Canannan
co torcair ant 'Domnall. Ca' etir riru Alban
imoneitir, ubi multa occipit p'nt im 'Donncharo .i. abb
uine Caillen. Coemcloð abba i n-aro Ma'ca .i.
'Dubdalete in uicem Muireadai (o rliab Cuilinn).
Slogao la 'Domnall .h. Neill, la r'ig Tēhpað, co po ort
Conna'cta, 7 co tue giallu o hU Ruairc. Iorēp 7 'Dun'cað
abbair ēire ða g'lar, C'naeð abb l'ir moir Mo'cutu,
in Cip'ro quiescunt.

Fol. 52^{ba}.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (alias 966º).
Muireðac mac P'ergura, comarba P'atraic, Ca'urac
mac Mu'rcadan ep'cop aor' Ma'ca, P'aelan mac
Cor'maic r'í na n-'Deire Muman, P'aelan r'í L'agen,
mor'tui p'nt. Maelmuire ingen Neill n'ic A'eða
mor'tua erc. 'Dubdabairēnn comarba ð'it' u'itam
r'iniuit. P'ergal .h. Ruairc do mar'ba la 'Domnall
mac Congalaig, la r'ig 'p'eð.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (alias 967º).
'Dub mac Maelcoluim, r'í Alban, do mar'ba la
h-Alban'cu p'oin. T'igēpnað mac Ruairc, r'í Cairce

¹ *Wonderful*. — mipeabile (for mipeabili), A., B.

² *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

³ *Intolerable*. — díulocta (for dífulocta), A., B.; díofulainis, *Four M.* (963).

⁴ *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imonetir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenētor, and manetar; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *in vicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by etarpu, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in *Clar.* 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful¹ piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias² 965). A great, intolerable,³ [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,⁴ in which many were slain, including Donnchad, i.e., abbot of Dun-Caillen.⁵ A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach⁶ (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)⁷. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.⁸ Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Mael-muire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc⁸ was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha. [965.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael-colum, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic- [966.]

between Scottsmen about Etir" (1), where many were killed about (1) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

⁵ *Dun-Caillen* — See note ¹¹. p. 375 *supra*.

⁶ *Muiredach*. — See above at the year 959.

⁷ *Sliabh-Cuilinn*. — Now Slieve-Gul-lion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

⁸ *O'Ruairc*. — Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

brácairde, moritur. Caē formaēile (.i. ic Rāē bicra) cenul Eogain for cenul Conaill, du itorcair Maelīra .h. Canannan, rī cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptaē .h. Tāēc rīdomna Connacht, et alii multi. Aēē .h. h-Altā, rī .h. n-Eāc, a rīir iugulatur ēr. Matgamain mac Cennetiū, rī Cairrīl, do arcair Luimniū 7 dia lorcāb Cērbail mac lorcain, rīdomna laigen, do marbāo do Domnall, do rīū bpeū.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. uii.º (aliar 968). Ceallaē .h. Banan, comarba Comgail, moritur. Muirceptaē comarba Caimniū, Flaēbēptaē mac Muirceptaē, rī .h. n-Eāc, moriuntur. Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill co laīgnū, coror inoir o bērba rīar co farce, co tuc boroīa mor lair, 7 cotarac forbairr for Gallu 7 for laīgnū co cenn da mīr. Conmaē comarba Ultan quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. uiii.º (aliar 969). Cīnaē .h. Caēmail aīrēinneē dāire Calcaē, Maelrīnnen mac Uētan ēpīcop Cenannīra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairrīū, Eogan mac Clairīū ēpīcop Connaē, paupāerunt. Soerlaē ingēn Elēomaīū .c. annīr moritur. Deollan mac Cīarmaic, rī loēa gāōr, in Chīrto quieuit.

- [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (aliar 970). Cenannū do arcair do Amlaim cuarān. Marom for Ualgarē .h. Ruairē rīa Concoōar mac Tairū, co rō marbāo cum plūrimīr. Slogao la rīū nūlaē .i. la

Fol. 51bb.

¹ *Ua Taidh*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

² *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahony of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

³ *Luimnech*. — Limerick.

⁴ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rathbec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,¹ royal heir of Connaught, and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by his own people. Mathgamain² son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luimnech.³ Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] ^{his.} comarb of Comgall,⁴ died. Muiredach, comarb of Cainnech,⁵ Flaithbheartach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards⁶ to the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months. Conmach, comarb of Ultan,⁷ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.] 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan, bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech, [and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught, rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plundered by Amlaimh Cuaran.⁸ [969.] A victory over Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,⁹ when he [Ualgarg] was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

⁵ *Cainnech*. — St. Canice, founder and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. His obit is given at the year 599 *supra*, and his birth is entered under 526.

⁶ *From Berbha westwards*. — This should be from Berbha (the river Barrow) eastwards.

⁷ *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbraccan, and abbot of that place. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 966) state that Conmach was also a priest of Cenannus, or Kella.

⁸ *Amlaimh Cuaran*. — See note ⁴, p. 456, and note ⁹, p. 465, *supra*.

⁹ *Conchobar son of Tadhg*. — King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-*Artgar* mac *Matuðan*, co *Gallaið*, co *po opt Condere*, 7 co *pargaið ar cenn*. *Bellum Cille mona* *ria Domnall mac Congalaigh*, 7 *ria nAhlaim*, *por Domnall .h. Neill*, *ou iorðair Artgar mac Matuðain*, *ri Ulað*, 7 *Donnacán mac Mailmuire*, *arðinneð*, 7 *Cinaed mac Crongaile* *ri Conaile*, *cum plurimur*. *Orcaín Lugmaib* 7 *Ornoma inarclainn la Murchad*, *la rið nAiligh*. *Orcaín Mainistireð* 7 *Lainne leire la Domnall*, *la rið nErend*, *ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri runt*.

[*Ct. 1anair*. *Anno domini .cccc. lxx.º* (*aliar 971*). *Culen [mac] Illuilb*, *ri Alban*, *do marbad do ðretnaib iproi caða*. *Domnall .h. Neill*, *ri Temrað*, *do innarbu a Miðe do clainn Colmain*. *Niall mac Aeda*, *ri Ulað*, *moritur*. *Tuatal comarba Ciaraín*, *Maelramna comarba Caimnið*, *moruntur*. *Ceallað .h. Nuadac* *do marbad do Gallaið* 1 *n-dorur in ppoinntið*. *Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill* *co riru Miðe*, *co po opt a n-ula cella* 7 *oune*, 7 *co po opt .h. Pailigh* 7 *Poðarta*.

6. [*Ct. 1anair*. *Anno domini .cccc. lxx.º 1.º* (*aliar 972*). *Cað etir Ulað* 7 *Dal-nAraide*, *iorðair ri in coicib .i. Aed mac Loingreð*, 7 *alí*. *Murchad mac Finn* *do marbad la Domnall cloen per volum*. *Caðurað mac Fergura*, *comarba Duin*, *moritur*. *Poðartað mac*

¹ *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

² *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

³ *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as *Kilmona*, in the parish of *Rahugh*, co. *Westmeath*.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of *Louth*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁶, p. 205 *supra*.

⁶ *Illulb*.—*Indulf*, son of *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*. His "moritur" is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although *Skene* observes that the "Irish Annals" do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxlii.

⁷ *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,¹ son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,² and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona³ [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar¹ son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maeltuired, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inasclainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,⁶ [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,⁸ Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,⁹ died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.¹⁰ A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] *nis.* Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,¹¹ *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,¹²

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

⁸ *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

⁹ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

¹⁰ *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (*in-dor*) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

¹¹ *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note ⁵, p. 386 *supra*.

¹² *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill .h. Tolairg do marbath la 'Domnall mac Congalach, tria meðail. Crunnmael airðinneð Glinne da laða moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxi.º (aiair 973). Concobair mac Tairðe, ri Connaçt, moritur. Cað eoir Murchao .h. Flaitbertairg 7 Connachta, du iorðair Caðal mac Tairðe ri Connaçt, 7 Feibennac mac Aeda ri .h. Maine, 7 alii multii. Maelmuire airðinneð Dairmaigh do batadh i n-Er ruadh. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill airðinneð Glinne da laða, recura morre moriuntur. Dubdaleche comarba Patraic for cuairt Muman, co tuc a reir.

Fol. 55aa.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 3.º (aiair 974º). Murchao .h. Flaitbertairg do ðul for creid i cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, conitarruadh oen ðai conerbailt de oc Dun cloitighe, do cummain 7 airuighe. Diarmait mac Docharraig, comarba Molair, moritur er. Donncharo rinn, ri Míðe, do marbath la Aeda mac Duibcinn. Roeniuð ruia nligairne mac Tuathail for Orrairg, iorðair Diarmait mac Donnchara. Maíom aile dono ruia n-Orrairg for hUib Cennirelaig, iorðair Domnall mac Cellairg.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini lxx. 4.º (aiair 975º). Etgar mac Etmonn, ri Saxon, in Chrieto paupauit. Domnall mac Eogain, ri Brethan, in ailiðri, foðairtadh

¹ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

² *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Es-Kuaidh*. — Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh ruadh ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Comarð of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

⁵ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note ¹.

⁶ *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dun-glady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note ¹.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh¹ and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmagh,² was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.³ Becan, comarb of Finnen,⁴ Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-lalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh⁵ went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,⁶ after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,⁷ died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal⁸ over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall⁹ son of Cellach fell.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar¹⁰ son of Edmond, King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,¹¹ in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach

² *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

³ *Tuathal*.—The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

⁴ *Domnall*.—He was King of Ui-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

¹⁰ *Edgar*.—The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

¹¹ *Britons*.—The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note ².

abb Daire, mortui sunt. Perbalach airċinneċ Reċ-pann a gentilibus occisus est. Cinaed .h. Artugan (.i. do ril Cernaiċ rotail), pprimeceir Erenn, quiesuit. Doimenn mor irin bliadain rin.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. u.° (aliar 978°). Matġarhuin mac Cennetiċ, ri Cairil, do marbato la Maelmuaiċ mac mġrain. Donncharo mac Ceallaiċ, ri Orraigi, Domnall mac Conġalaiċ, ri ġreċ, mortui sunt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman Ela, paupauit. Taġġ .h. Ruadraċ ri Cianaċt occisus est i n-ultais. Setna .h. Doman, airċinnech nOenopoma, in sua domu exisus est.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ui.° (aliar 977°). Muirceptaċ mac Domnall .h. Neill, 7 Congalaċ mac Domnall, da riġdomna Erenn, do marbato la hĀmlaim mac Siṛiuca. Ģillacolaim .h. Canannan do marbato la Domnall .h. Neill. Āmlaim mac Āluilċ (.i. ri Ālban) do marbato la Cinaċt mac Domnall. Conaing mac Cadain, comarba Moeroc, mortuus est. In hoc anno Flaċberptaċ mac Muirceptaċ natuŕ est.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (aliar 978°). Piaċra airċinneċ la quiesuit. Caċ etir ġrian mac Cennetiċ 7 Maelmbuaċ ri ġermuman, co torċair Maelmuaiċ ann. Caċ ġiċlainoċ por Laiġniċ ria n-Ģallaiċ Āċa cliaċ, uá torċair ri Laiġen .i. Uġairċ

Fol. 52ab.

¹ *Rechra*.—See note¹², p. 101 *supra*.

² *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

³ *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patriciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

⁵ *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now

abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,¹ was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),² chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 973). Mathgamhain³ son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,⁴ King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregb, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse⁵ and Colman Ela,⁶ paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh⁷ of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of [976.] Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,⁸ King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.⁹ Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach¹⁰ son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuidh,¹⁰ King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

⁴ *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aerdrum.

⁷ *Illulb*. — Indulb, or Indulph. See note ⁶ under A.D. 970.

⁹ *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Maelmhuidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caithrimuib ríu n-Áir-
giallaib for cenel Conaill, du i torcáir Niall .h.
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcaé mor Muman do
arcain la daigib. Lér mór Moctutu do arcain 7 do
U[orcu].

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 8.° (alia 979°).
Muirpenn ingin Congalaig, comarba Brigte, quiescit.
Leilaobor .h. Riachna, rí balairíche, per volem occidit
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, rí úa Fáilgí, moritur ert.
Áiréctach .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erenn, in pace quiescit.

b. [Cl. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 9.° (alia 980°).
Cath Tempach ríu Maelsechnaill mac n'Domnall for
Galluib Ádo cliaí 7 na n-iníreab, iprolab deis ar
Gall 7 neit Gall a hEirinn, dú i torcáir Ragnall mac
Ámlaim, mac ríu Gall, 7 Conaíthal mac aepu Gall, 7
alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, arpu Erenn, por
penitentiam, in apu Mácha obiit. Muíron, comarba
Colum cille etu Eirinn 7 Albain, uitam feliciter
píuit. Ruman .h. Áedacan, comarba Tigernach,
Murchad mac Riada, comarba Comain, paupauerpunt.
Dubgall mac Donnchada, rídomna Áilí, a ríatre ruo
.i. o Muiréad mac Flainn, interfectur ert. Muiréad
mac Flainn ante menrem integrum a gente ríu decol-
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleirí, rí .h. Riachna Ádne,
moritur. Tigernan, .h. Maeluorab .i. rí ceniuil

¹ *Comar of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

² *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the *Ui-Conchobhair Fáilghe*, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Firbis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchohar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

³ *Maelsechnaill*.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

⁴ *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "*Domhnall of Ard-Macha*," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

⁵ *Mughron*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigit,¹ rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,² son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace. [978]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temhair [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,³ son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall⁴ Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,⁵ comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,⁶ [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,⁷ 'paused.' Dubhgall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by⁸ Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire⁹ month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own [979.] 216.

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

⁴ *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹ *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

² *By*.—α, uel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

³ *Entire*.—integram, A., B.

Conaill a ruir iugulatur ert. Dnoen mac Muircaða, ru Laigen, do ergaðail do gallaib, 7 a morbad iarum.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx.º (aiair 981º). Doñnall .h. h-Aitidh ru .h. neðað, 7 loingreð mac Roðartaidh ru .h. Niallain, do comēotim. Cleirceen mac Donngaille comarba Feichin, Eogan .h. Carain comarba Drenainn, Sinað mac Muirðilen comarba Comgaill, in Churro domierunt. Meff anacnata iun bliadain iun.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º 1. (aiair 982º). Bruatar mac Tigernach, ru .h. Cennrealaigh, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbad do maccaib Arðair tria meðail. Aed .h. Dubdai, ru tuairceirt Coirnaet, recura morte moritur. Orcain Cilli darao iñur Phuir Laigne.

[Cal. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º 11.º (aiair 983º). Cormac mac Maeldairan, comarba Moðutu, Muirnead mac Muircean, recnap aro Maða, moriuntur. Caðrouiudh ru Maeldreñnail mac Domnall, 7 ru n-Flun-iaru mac Amlaim, for Domnall cloen, for ri Laigen (7 for iñar ruir Laigne), du iorernaðar il ior baðað 7 marbad, in Gilla Patraic mac iñair, 7 alu. Aed .h. Moðran, comarba Darinichill, iugulatur ert.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º 11.º (aiair

¹ *Bran.* — The name is written Dnoen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

² *Ua h-Aitidh.* — This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeldh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

³ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Tigernach.* — Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

⁵ *Archu.* — According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,¹ son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua [980.] h-Aitidh,² King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirchen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;³ Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tiger- [981.] nach,⁴ King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,⁵ son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Mael- [982.] ciarain, comarb of Mochuta,⁷ Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Mael-sechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar⁸ of Port-Lairge⁹), where a great many perished⁹ by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,¹⁰ was slain.¹¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] *am.*

⁶ *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

⁷ *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth.

⁸ *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetical clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

⁹ *Perished*.—*ιτορκαρ*, A. *ιτορ-
καρκαρ* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

¹⁰ *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

¹¹ *Slain*.—*ιυγυλατury eγc*. The abbrev. for *interit* follows (*ιτετ*), as if by mistake.

984°). Uirinne .h. Lapan, airċinneċ dairē Calcaicċ, Muirēdaċ .h. Flannacain, pēlēiġino aipō Maċa, paupant. Dubdapaċ mac Domnallan, pī Dēplair, a pūir intēpsectur [ert]. Domnall cloen, pī Laigen, o hūib Connrelaig occipur ert. Flaitēbertaċ .h. hĀn-luain, pī .h. Niallain, pēp vōlum occipur ert o hūib Dpēraīl.

[Ct. 1anair, u.p.; Lu. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iii.° (aliar 985°). Poġaptaċ .h. Conġaile airċinneċ Daim-innirī, Flaitēlem airċinneċ Saiġirī, Maelpinnia airċinneċ Domnauġ Paupāic, in Chpūto quieuerunt. Slogao la Maelpēclainn mac n'Domnall 1 Connaċtaib, cotapait maġ nOī illuaitpēo. Cpēċ pōlaŋha la Connaċta co loċ nĀnino, copo loipēpēt 7 copo mapbpat pī pēp cell. Maelpēāclōinn mac Domnall vō inopuib Connacht, 7 vō ŋōġail a n-innpēāċ, 7 vō mapbāċ a tōipēach.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° u.° (aliar 986°). Cumapc moir (.i. 1 n-apō Maċa) ipin domnuċ pīa luġnapaċ, etip .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallain, vū itōpċair mac Tpenair mic Celescan 7 alī. Na Dānair vō ŋūvōchē 1 n-airpēp Dailpīatai, .i. tēopa longā, co pō pīaġċa pēċt pīċit vūib, 7 co pō pēnta olċēna. 1 Colum cille vō apcain vō Dānapīaib aīċċi notlaic, co pō mapbpat in apaiċ 7 .xii. uipōp vō pīuīċib na cille.

Fol. 52b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (aliar

¹ *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

² *Derlas*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

³ *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o hūi Dpēraīl, A. o hūib Dpēraīl, B.; which is more correct.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *To ashes*.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the signification of illuaitpēo

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiem Aoi in regione Luathra."

⁶ *Secret*.—pōlaŋha. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49 renders cpēċ pōlaŋha by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for pōlaŋha have pō a la rthō, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

⁷ *Lock-Aiminn*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named

herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,¹ Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,² was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.³

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,⁴ Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.⁵ A secret⁶ depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,⁷ when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.⁸ Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains. [984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict⁹ (*i.e.* [985.] in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammass, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,¹⁰ were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann¹¹ [986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁸ *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglisli (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note ²⁴.

⁹ *Great Conflict*.—*cumayc moy*. Dr. O'Connor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "*Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica antemenssem Augusti*"! For *cumayc* ("commotion," "conflict"), he read *cayc* (*Pascha*). The parenthetic clause *in-armagh* ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

¹⁰ *Others*.—*alalān*, for *alān* A., B.

¹¹ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Cat Manano rí mac Aralt 7 ríar na Danarab, ubi mille occiri runt. Deirgeibud mor co ro la ár doeine 7 inbeli i saxonaid 7 bsetnaid 7 foibelaib. Ar mor forr na Danaraid ro oirg 1, copo marbda tri xxi. 7 tri cet vii.

.b. Íct. Ianair. 1. p., l. ix. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (alíar 988). Dunlang mac Duibdaibrenn, rí-domna Cairil, 7 Muirgíur mac Conchobair, do comtuicim in hUib Driuin Sinna. Congalaib .h. Cuilennan rí Conaill, 7 Ciardáille mac Cairellan rí tuaircirt bpeib, do comtuicim. Laidhnen mac Cerpáill, rí Fepnmuib, do marbad i n-ard Maða la Fergal mac Conaing, rí Ailí. Colum airéinneib Corcaib, Duibdaibrenn airéinneib Doibí Conair, doirmierunt.

.h. Íct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (alíar 989). Dunchad .h. Dnaen, comarba Ciaraín, optimur ríurba 7 relegioríur, do ead i n-ard Maða (in xiiii. Íct. Februair) ina aileir. Dunlethlaíur do arcaín do gallaib, 7 a loicad. Glun iairn rí Gall do marbad dia moibad fein i meirce. Fopraib mac Arailt, rí inní Gall, do marbad i n-Dalriatai. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Coluim cille, moituir eir. Eochad mac Ardagair, rí Ula, do buí for fluagad i

¹ *Son of Aralt*.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Insi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

² *Hi*; or I-Coluim-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of HI is noticed.

³ *Ui-Briuin-Sinna*.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name *Ui-Briuin*-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the "Ui-

Briuin ('descendants of Brian') of the Shannon." See O'Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

⁴ *Corcach*.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, ("the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster," Cork).

⁵ *Both-Conais*.—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No gumad air in Callaino ro buó doir Duncad .h. Dnaen, "or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be." The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt¹ and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxonland, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,² so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] ^{NIS.} son of Dubhdabhairenn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.³ Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregb, fell by one another. Laidgna son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,⁴ Dubhdabhairenn, herenagh of Both-Conais,⁵ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] ^{NIS.} comarb of Ciaran,⁶ a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iain,⁷ King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,⁸ in drunkenness. Gofraidh⁹ son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,¹⁰ was killed in Dal-Riata.¹¹ Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

⁶ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's *Life of him*, *Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

⁷ *Glun-iain*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 288.

⁸ *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

⁹ *Godfrey*.—See note¹, last page.

¹⁰ *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

¹¹ *Dal-Riata*.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

lost the grandson of Aitid.¹ Dubhdaleti, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,² with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.³ Macleighbinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,⁵ chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma⁶ [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,⁷ and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,⁸ was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,⁹ Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

Chron. Scot. (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note⁴ under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

⁶ *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the protended ridge." Not identified.

⁷ *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note f.

⁸ *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Temrach. Not in A.

⁹ *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by *bpeñ* in B., and rudely written *bpeinnio* by a later hand in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

μορα λαιρ. Ταοδριυ ingnað aioði peile Stepan, combo cpoθerz in neñ.

[Ct. 1anair. (i. p., L. 111.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º 11.º (αλιαρ 998º). Tuatál mac Rubaí comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmoc, Concobar mac Cerpail. h. Maelreclainn, moztui runt. Maelruanair. h. Ciardai, ru Cairpri, do marbair do pcpairð Teðba. Da Ua éanannan do marbair. Eicneð. h. Leogan, ru Luiðne, do marbair la Maelreclainn i taið abbaio Domnaið Patraic. Maelrinnian ua hOenaið, comarba Feichin 7 eppcop tuatð Luiðne, in Chpirtio Iheru paupair. Cleirðen mac Maelseuin, ru. h. neðað, a ruir iugulatur ep. Duniðá mór por dainið, 7 ceðpaið 7 beðaið, po Epino uile ipin bliadairiu. Muircean (o ðoit domnaið), comarba Patraic, por euairt i tip neogain, co po epieð ðpað ruð por Að mac nDomnaið i pationupe pañta Patraic, 7 co tuc moðeuarit euaircipit Epenn.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º 111.º (αλιαρ 994º). Pcpaptað mac Diaimara, ru Copcoðri, do marbair do ðalengairð Copairio. Mac Dubgail. (i. Að) mic

¹ *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

² *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

³ *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

⁴ *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

⁵ *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach-Patraic*.—Douaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁷ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

⁸ *Tuath-Luighne*.—"Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,¹ comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc,² [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,³ was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants⁴ of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,⁵ was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.⁶ Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,⁷ and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,⁸ rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirchen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,⁹ throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,¹⁰ comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,¹¹ and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,¹² was killed by the Gailenga of Corann¹³ Aedh, son of Dubhgal, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

⁹ Bees.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

¹⁰ Both-domniagh. — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

¹¹ Patrick's congregation.—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

¹² Corcothri. — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

¹³ Gailenga of Corran.—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac Gaileng, great grandson of Oillill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2d century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Donnchara, rídomna Alí, occirur ert. Soiro Coluim cille do loícað do Maelreclainn. Cono mac Congalai, rí .h. Failgi, do marbað. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, epreop airo Maða, quieuit. Siuruc mac Almlaim do innarba a h-Alé cliaé. Rašnall mac Imair do marbað do Murchað.

Fol. 58ab.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (alıar 995º). Cınaeð mac Maelcólaim, rí Alban, do marbað per volum. Domnað patrıc do arđain do ğallaið Alá cliaé, 7 do Muirecepaé .h. Congalai; reo Deur uinıcauit in mopte ipıur in rıne eıurıem menrıı. Colla aırchınneé 1ınnrı cađaiğ moııtııı. Clepcen mac Iepan, řacart apto Maca, quieuit.

- .b. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (alıar 996º). Tene vıat do ğabail aıro Maða, co na řapcaıð deptaé na vamlıac na h-epıađı na řıonemeð ann cen loıcað. Dıarımait mac Domnaıl, rı .h. Ceınıırelaiğ, ğıllapatrıc mac Donnchara, rı Oııııaiğ, Coıımac .h. Congalai, comarba Daimınnrı, moııtıı řunt. Cıeð la Conaille 7 Mugıoıına 7 tuarıcııııı mĐııeğ co ğlenn rığe, conııřaparıð Aleð mac Domnaıl rı Alıığ, 7 coııaparı vebarı vııð 7 coııemarı řoıarıð, coııo marbað rı Conaille ano .ı. .h. Cıonğılla (.ı. Matııııan) 7 alıı plıııııı (.ı. va cet).

- .b. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (alıar 997º). Maııom řoıı hıııð Meııé ıı ğııııııı, řıa mac

¹ *Sord-Choluim-Cille*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

² *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

³ *Inis-Cathaigh*. — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

⁴ *Lightning*. — tene vıat. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene řaiğnén. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene vıat by "the fyre Diat," mistaking vıat apparently for *divinus*.

⁵ *Church-grove*. — řıonemeð. Translated *turris* by O'Connor. But the term is comp. of řıo (a wood, or grove), and nemeð, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille¹ was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maeltuired son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliaith. Ragnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael- [994.]
coluim, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-
Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith,
and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged
it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same
month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,³ died. Clerchen
son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning⁴ seized Ard- [995.] BIS.
Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church,
nor porch, nor church-grove,⁵ without burning. Diarmait
son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Gillapatraic
son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua
Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying
expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the
people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe⁶; but
Aedh⁷ son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle,
when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*,
Ua Cronghilla⁸ (*i.e.*, Matudan⁹) and many others (*i.e.*, two
hundred⁹) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] BIS.
Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,¹⁰ by the son of Donnchad Finn,¹¹ and

attached to a church or sanctuary.
See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

⁶ *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name
of the glen, or valley, of the Newry
River. See Reeves's *Down and Con-*
nor, p. 253, note a.

⁷ *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of
Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

⁸ *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now
written Cronnelly, without the O'.

⁹ *Matudan*.—two hundred—These

parenthetic explanations are added by
way of glosses in A. and B

¹⁰ *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies
this place with Sriveel, in the parish of
Tedaunet, barony and county of Mon-
aghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Appa-
rently the Donnchad Finn, King of
Meath, whose death is recorded at
the year 973 *supra*. See the third
entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchada fínn 7 nua fepaib Roir, co torchais ann n'í .h. Meit, 7 alí. Maelpechlainn mac Maelpuanab, n'íomna Alíx, do éc do fepaig. Cluain ípait 7 Cennanur do arcaim do gallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada fínn do balla la Maelpechlainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, n'í b'etán tuaircirt, moritúr.

[Ct. íanaip, (u. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno domini mccc.° xc.° uii.° (aliar 998°). Slogao la Maelpechlainn 7 la b'ian, co tuarat gíallu Gall f'pí robur do Garbelaib. Dubdaleithi, comarba Patraic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.° iii. anno aetatis sue (.i. i quint noim iuin), uítam fínuit. Lorcaib aip Maéa de meia parte. Domnall mac Duinnéuan, n'í Dartraighi, do marba do Galengaid. Sluagao la Maelpechlainn i Connactu, co n'í innir. Sluagao n-aill la b'ian illeáigiu, co n'í innir.

Fol. 53ba.

[Ct. íanaip. Anno domini mccc.° xc.° uii.° (aliar 999°). Gillaenan mac Aíobai do marba do íil Ronain t'pí mebaí. Gíllaipirt .h. Cuilennan do marba do Aírgíallaib, 7 alí m'lti. Donnchad mac Domnall, n'í laigen, do ergaibail do Sítriuic mac Aíllaim .i. n'í Gall, 7 do maelmorba mac Murchada. Ríxí laigen do maelmorbaí íarpuidiu. Lia Aílbe, p'píh vínoghan maíxí b'péx, do tuítm. Do ponta ceteopa cloéa muilinn d'í íaptain la Maelpechlainn. C'pé mor la Maelpechlainn o laigiu. Mac Eicnig mac éalaíx,

¹ *From sorcery.*—do fepaigí. The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this "by physic given him." But O'Connor, more correctly, translates "arte Magica." Fepaige seems related to fíopaíob, "a sorcerer," as in O'Reilly's *Irish Dict.*

² *Domnall.*—He seems to have been "the son of Donnchad Finn," referred to in the last entry on p. 508.

³ *For their submission.*—f'pí robur. The *Four Mast.* have f'pí ruabair, which O'Donovan translates "to the

joy." But the use of the preposition f'pí, which means "towards," or "in regard to," is incompatible with this rendering.

⁴ *Dubhdaleithi.*—See above at the year 988.

⁵ *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have i quint noim iuin, "on the 5th of the Nones of June." But this is an error for i quart noim iuin (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

⁶ *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Maelsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.¹ Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,² son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A [997.] hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission³ to the Irish. Dubhdaethi,⁴ comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June).⁵ Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donncuan, King of Dartraighi,⁶ was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁷ was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,⁸ the principal monument⁹ of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, anciently called Dartraighi; and in later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief family of the district.

⁷ *Aghda*.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

⁸ *Lia-Ailbhe*.—The "Stone of Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deeca, co. Meath).

⁹ *Monument*.—*ἵστυον*. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

πρὶ Ἀργιστῶν, οὗ ἡὺ Ῥωμαιοὶ ὀκκίρῃσιν ἔρτ. Ἰντορεῖς .ἡ. νεῖῶν λαὸν ἡῶν μακ Ὀμνῶν, κο τὴν βορρῶμα μορ ἀρρ. Σλογῶν λα Ὀμνῶν, πρὶ Ἀργιστῶν, κο Σλογῶν mamma, κο τὰν γὰρ ἡῶν Ἀῖα ἐλῖατ διὰ τὰ βαβαίρ, κο Λαγνῶν ἱμαίλλε πρὶ, κο πῶματ πορρῶ, 7 κο πῶματ α ν-ἄρ, ἱμ Ἀργιστῶν μακ Ἀμλῶν 7 ἱμ ἔλῶν μακ νεῖῶν, 7 ἱμ μαίτῶν ἡῶν οἰῶν. Ὁ λοῖος Ὀμνῶν ἱαργῖν 1 ἡῶν ἐλῖατ, κο πῶ ορτ Ἀῖ ἐλῖατ λῖρ.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair, 11. 1^a, Lxxi. Anno domini mccc.° xc.° ix.° (aliar millerimo). Hic ert octauur pexagyrimur quincenrimur ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad babet-
randor scotor. Dyrpaxilur 7 embolurimur ἱρῖν βλαδῶν
πρῖν. Ὀμνῶν .ἡ. Ὀμνῶν, πρὶ Ὀμνῶν, κο μαρβῶ
λα ἡῶν .ἡ. Νεῖλ. ἱῶν πρὶ πρὶ λῖρ το ec. ἱ
ἡῶν πορρῶ 1 ἡῶν ἐλῖατ, 7 α ν-ἡῶν το Ὀμνῶν.
Πλαῖβεραῖ .ἡ. Canannan, πρὶ cenul Conall, α πρὶ
ὀκκίρῃσιν ἔρτ. Ἀῖ .ἡ. Ἀῖ το δῶν. Σλογῶν λα
Ὀμνῶν κο περτα νῖμ 1 μαῖ Ὀμνῶν. Ὁ λοῖος ἡῶν 7
λαγνῶν ἐρεῖ μαρβῶ πῶ 1 μαῖ Ὀμνῶν, κο πρὶ ταρῶ
Μαῖρεῖλῶν, 7 pene omner occir punt. Ὁ λοῖος
Ὀμνῶν τῶ πορ α ἔλῶ cen ἔατ cen ἱντορῶ, cogente
domino.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair, 111. 1^a; L11. Anno domini millerimo
(aliar millerimo primo). Coemcloῖ abar 1 n-aro

¹ *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as *in cneac mór maigh caða*, "the great depredation of Magh-Cobha."

² *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note ³, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

³ *Etigen*.—Written "Echtigern," an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

⁴ *Alias 1000*.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,

Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach¹ by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,² where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,³ and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).⁴ This [999.] ms. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile⁵ and embolism⁶ in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,⁶ was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁷ died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe⁸ in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001⁹). A 1000. [ms.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millisimus (sic) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

⁵ *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by bī 7 embl in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke"!

⁶ *Derlas.*—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

⁷ *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

⁸ *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

⁹ *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.

Mača. i. Maelmuire (mac Eocháda) in uicem Muirecan (o doir domnaich). Pargal mac Conaing, ri Ailiú, moritur. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbair do cenul Eogain 7 Conaill. Maelpoil comarba Feichin moritur. Cnech la riu Muman i n-deirciur Míche, conurparaid Oengur mac Carraiú, co fargairpet na gabala 7 ar cenn Léó. Tochur afa Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caéal mac Conchobair.

Fol. 53bb. [Ct. 1anair, u. ferna; L. x. iii. Anno domini M.º 1.º (aliar millesimo 2.º). Slogar la Brian co afa Luain, co ruc giallu Connaet 7 per Míche. Slogar Afa mic Domnaill co Tailtin, 7 luid for a cula po iú. Tren-per mac Celecain, pecnar air Mača, do marbair o Macleiginn mic Cairill, ri Fernmáig. Cnechard Connaet la Afa mac Domnaill Meplechan ri Gaileng, 7 brotuid mac Diarmata, occiri punt la Maelrechlainn. Colum airchinnech imlecha ídair, Caéalan airchinnech Daímuire, moriuntur. Cernačan mac Flainn, ri Luígne, do búl i Fernmáig for cnech, co romaird Muireceta. h. Ciardai, rigdomna Cairpre. Slogar la Brian 7 la Maelrechlainn co Dun dealgá, do cuinnid giall for Afa 7 for Eochair, co po rcarparar po orad.

[Ct. 1anair, ui. f., L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º 11.º

¹ Son of Eochaidh. — Mac Eocháda. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

² Both-Domnaigh. — Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*recte* Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

³ Comarb of Feichin; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghgan's Transl. of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

⁴ Carrach. — Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh¹) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh*). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,⁸ died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach⁴ met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain⁶ [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]
A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁶ when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall, to Taittiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot⁷ of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighbinn son of Cairrell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,⁸ went on a preying expedition into Fernmhagh,⁹ when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,¹⁰ to demand hostages from Aedh⁶ and Eochaid,¹¹ and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002¹² (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

⁵ *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

⁶ *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

⁷ *Vice-abbot* — *pēcnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

⁸ *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Luas, co. Meath.

⁹ *Fernmhagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

¹² *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare inceptit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(aliar Millerimo 3.^o). Flannchad .h. Ruadhin comarba Ciarran, Dunchad .h. Mančain comarba Coeirngin, Donnğal mac Deoan, archinnech Tuama gne, Eogan mac Cellaiğ archinnech arda Breacan, quiseu-
punt in Cipto. Sinad .h. Uargura, ru .h. Meit, 7
Całal mac Labradā, erri Mithe, do comtuirtim. Ceal-
lach mac Diarmata ru Orraiğ, Aed .h. Confiacra pi
Teđda, Concobar mac Maelreclainn ru Corcumruad,
ocur Aedh Ua Traigteđ, occiri punt. Aed mac
Ectigern do marbad i n-dairdağ ĩerna mór Moesboic.

.b. [Ct. Ianair, un. p., l. u. Anno domini M.^o iii.^o (aliar
M^o 4.^o). Oengur mac Breuil, comarba Caimniğ, i n-aro
Mađa in peregrinatione quiseit. Eochad .h. Flan-
nacan, archinnech li oisgeđ 7 Cluana Fiada, ru
filtechta 7 renčura, lx.^o uiui. anno aetatis sue obiit.
Ğilla Cellaiğ mac Comaltan, ru .h. Fiadrad Aithe,
Đrian mac Maelruanaig, occiri punt. Domnall mac
Flannacan pi ĩer li, Muiread mac Diarmata ru
Ciaraibe luacra, moriuntur. Cał Craibe telā etri

¹ *Comarb of Ciarran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciarran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

² *Comarb of Coemgin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Twaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clara.

⁴ *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

⁵ *Ua*—(O', or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering "Ua Traightech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clara. O'Connor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traig

tech" by "Historicorum dux precipuus."

⁶ *Ferna-mor*.—The "Great Alder tree." Ferna, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

⁷ *Successor of Caimnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. St. Caimnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (*comarbs*) of Caimnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.

⁸ *Lis-oigedh*. — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran¹; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin²; Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,³ [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Breacain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiaccla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,⁴ and Acher Ua⁵ Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor⁶ of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] *ms.* son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,⁷ rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,⁸ and Cluain-Fiachna,⁹ a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,¹⁰ between

"guest-house") of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Maeoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uibre* [pp. 50-52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

⁹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

¹⁰ *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the "Spreading Tree of the Hill," may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Ulltu 7 cenel nEogain, co nemanib for Ulltu, co torcáir ann Eochair mac Aroghair, ní Ullab, 7 Dubtuinne a bpaíair, 7 a da mac .i. Cuuulig 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluaiḡ arceua eoir maib 7 raib .i. Gaibib ní .h. nEobac 7 Gilla Paipac mac Tomaltaiḡ 7 Cumurac mac Flaipoi, 7 Dubl-anḡa mac Aebai, 7 Caḡalan mac Eipoc, 7 Conene mac Muircepaib, 7 forḡlu Ullab archeana; 7 ro riacht in imḡuin co dun Eobach 7 co Druim bó. Do rocair ann dono Aeb mac Domnall .h. Neill, ní Ailig (7 aib, xx. nono etatir anno, reḡni uero x^o). Acir arberat cenel nEogain ir uairib reir ro marbaro. Donncharo .h. Loingirig, ní dal nAipac, do marbaro do cenul Eogain per dolum. Slogao la Drian co traib nEobac, do bul timcell, co ro eair-mirc cenel nEogain. Da Ua canannan do marbaro la hUa Maeluopair. Dublane .h. Lopcain, aipchinnech imleca Ibair, quieuit. Maelreclainn ní Teipac do eipoc, cor bo eipolig bair do.

.b. Ict. Ianair, ii. p., l. xxi.^o Anno domini M^o liii.^o (aib 1005^o). Aeb .h. Flannacan, aipchinnech Máin Coluim cille, Ragnall mac Soipair, ní na n-innir, Concobar mac Domnall, ní Loḡa Deibac, Maelbriḡe .h. Rimeba, abb la, Domnall mac Macnía, aipchinnech Mainirreac,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

¹ *Dun-Echdach*.—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

² *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

³ *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

⁴ *Traig-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawohelly."

⁵ *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

⁶ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the

the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,¹ and to Druim-bó.² There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,³ in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain⁵ prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁶ rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]⁷_{RIS} Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Macin-Choluim-cille;⁷ Ragnall son of Gothfraid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbrighe Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note ⁴, p. 42 *supra*.

⁷ *Macin-Choluim-cille*. — Macin of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

⁸ *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-Cú*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Chriſto. Gilla Comghaill, m̃ Ulað, do marbhad o Maelpuanaid̃, a ſepmano ruo. Aed̃ mac Tomaltaid̃ do marbhad la Flaithbertač .h. Neill, la inſpeč̃ leiti Caſail. Muirſean (.i. o ſoit̃ domnaid̃), comarba Paſſaie, lxx.^o ſecundo anno etatir ſue, Aed̃ Treoitir ſui ino ecnai 7 i crabud, uitam ſimierunt i n-aro Mač̃a. Cač̃ etir ſiru Albā immoneitir, i torčair m̃ Albā .i. Cinaed̃ mac Duib̃. Roimib̃ ic loč̃ ġriſenn ſop̃ Ultu 7 hū eč̃ač̃, m̃a Flaithbertač̃, i torčair Arſtan m̃iſdomna .h. eč̃ač̃. Slogad̃ la ġrian co m̃iſnaib̃ ġrēnn ime, co h-aro Mač̃a, co ſarſaib̃ .xx. ungā do ġr ſop̃ alſoir Paſſaie. Luib̃ ſop̃ a culu co n-etire ſop̃ nġrēnn lairp̃.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. f., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.^o u.^o (aliar 1006). Airmedač̃ mac Coſſraid̃ epircopur 7 ſepib̃a aro Mač̃a in Chriſto quieuit, 7 ſinſuine abb Roir cpe moſitup̃. Maelpuanaib̃ .h. Dubſai 7 a mac Maelſeclainn, 7 a brač̃air ġeibennāč̃, moſtup̃ ſunt. Eč̃milib̃ .h. Aitib̃, m̃ .h. nġcač̃ o Ultaib̃, Maelpuanaib̃ mac Plannacain o Conaillib̃; Caſalan m̃ ġaileng, occip̃ ſunt. Slogad̃ timceall ġrēnn la ġrian

¹ *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

² *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note ³, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

³ *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

⁴ *Of Both-Domnaigh*.—The clause o ſoit̃ domnaid̃, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

⁵ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii-cxlv.

⁷ *Loch-Bricrenn*.—See note ⁴, p. 332 *supra*.

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

⁹ *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,¹ [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,² was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.³ Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh⁴), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,⁵ a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,⁶ was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Bricrenn,⁷ by Flaithbertach,⁸ wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.] Airmedach⁹ son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,¹⁰ abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,¹¹ and his son Maelsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son¹² of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,¹³ King of Gailenga,¹⁴ were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Finghuine*. — This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

¹¹ *Ua Dubhtai*. — This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhdai was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tír Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

¹² *Son*. — *mac*, A. B. has .h. for *ua*, grandson, or descendant.

¹³ *Cathalan*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

¹⁴ *Gailenga*. — "Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*

1 Connaccla, for Өpp ruair 1 tip Conaill, tria cenul
Eogain, for peptair Camra 1 n-Ultu, 1 n-oenac Conaill,
co roactarar im luignarað co belac n[ö]uin, co tapair
oirneir rañta patraic 7 a comharbai .i. Maelmuire
mac Eoðaða. bellum etip řipu Alban 7 Saranu, co
nemair for Albanu, co fargabrat ar a n-oes
ðaine. Maelnambo (.i. řu .h. Ceinnrealaigh) a řuir
occirur ert. Gilla Comgaill mac Arðair mic Maða-
ðain, .i. řu Ulath, do marbat dia bratair .i. do Mael-
ruanair mac Arðair.

Fol. 54ab. [Ct. 1anair. 1111. p., l. ix. Anno domini M.º 11.º
(a. 1007). Maelruanair mac Arðair do marbat
o Matuðan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran,
airchinnech Corcaibe, quieuit. Treinřer .h. ðaighellan,
řu ðartraighi, do marbat do cenul Conaill for loð
Eirne. Motaðan mac Domnaill, řu Ulath, do marbat
don Dure 1 n-ecluir ðrigte for lap Duin valetřlar.
Cuonnaðt mac Dunadaigh, toirrech řil nAnmchara, do
marbat la ðrian per dolum. Slogat la řlaithber-
tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultair, co tuc řeðt n-etipe uairið,

¹ Brian.—In the lower margin of
fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is
written, with reference to Brian :—

Ingnað řlaib Cua cen choibon,
řail cen imřam im eirniř,
Oen ben do teðt tap luachair,
ðai cen buachail ic neimleir.

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua with-
out a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .

A lone woman going over Luachair,
Cows without a herd, lowing."

It is added that this happy condition
was "in tempore Briani." The allu-
sion to a lone woman going over
Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Mun-
ster] seems connected with the
tradition on which Moore founded his
charming song "Rich and Rare."

² Fertas-Camsa; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the
River Bann, near the old church of
Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's
Down and Connor, pp. 342, 388.

³ Belach-duin.—See note ¹¹, p.
443 *supra*.

⁴ Mael-na-mbo.—This was merely a
nickname, signifying "cow-boy." His
proper name was Donnchad. He was
the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall),
King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit
is given above at the year 995.

⁵ His brother.—According to the
Ann. Four Mast., the death of Gilla-
Comghaill, already entered under the
preceding year, occurred in a conflict
with his brother Maelruanaidh, re-
garding the Kingship of Ulidia. See
note ², p. 514.

⁶ Corcach.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,¹—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa² into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammass at Belach-duin,³ when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo⁴ (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,⁵ *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.] Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,⁶ rested. Trenfher⁷ Ua Baighellán, King of Dartraighi,⁸ was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,⁹ in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.¹⁰ Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,¹¹ was treacherously slain by Brian.¹² A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

⁷ *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." —*Ṭreineper*, A. B. has *ṭreineper*, which is nearer to the correct form *ṭreineper* (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ *Dartraighi*. — Or Dartraighi-Coinise, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellán (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

⁹ *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

¹⁰ *Dun-da-lethglas*. — Downpatrick.

¹¹ *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co ro marb ri leſi Caſail .i. Coinulaſ mac Oenſura. Slogaſ la ūrian co cenul Eogain, .i. co ūun ōroma i coeſ airo Maſa, co tuc .h. Criſiden, comarba ſinnen Muigi bile, ro boi i n-eſipeſt o Ultaib i cenul Eogain. In Toſc, ri Ulaſ, do marbaſ do Muirpeaſ mac Moſoſan, i n-ſiſail a aſar, tſia neſt ōe 7 Paſſan. Muirpeaſ mac Criſain do ſeipſu comarbuſ Coluim cille ar ſia. Aſnuſuſ aenaiſ Tailltean la Maelpeſnall. Peſdomnaſ i comarbuſ Coluim cille a comarpe ſep nſepenn iſin oenaſ ſin. Soſſcela moſ Coluim cille do ſubſait iſ ino aſoſi ar ino iapſom iapſarach in ſaimliacc moſſ Cenannſa; pſim moſo iapſair ſomain aſai in comſaſ ſeſſſa. In ſoſſcela ſin do ſogbail ſia ſiſet [aſoſe] ar ſib moſſaib, iap n-ſait ſe a oſſ, 7 ſoſ tairſi. ōomnall mac ōuib-ſuſne, ri Ulaſ, do marbaſ do Muirpeaſ mac Maſa-ſain, 7 do Uapſaeſ ſleſbe ſuaſ.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. u. p., L. xx. Anno domini M.º uii.º (aſiaſ 1008). Peſdomnaſ comarba Cenannſa, Ceſleſſair mac ōuinſcuſin mic Ceſnnſeſiſ, comarba Coluim mic

¹ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

² *Dun-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is some miles to the south of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

³ *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

⁴ *Magh-bile*.—Movilla, in the county of Down.

⁵ See note ³, p. 517.

⁶ *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the subject of the fourth entry for this year.

⁷ *For God*.—The Chronicler should have said that Muiredach resigned his great office of President of the Columbian Order, to become a recluse. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁸ *Tailltiu*.—See note ¹¹, p. 167 *supra*.

when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,¹ *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dumdroma² by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,³ successor of Finnen of Magh-bile,⁴ who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Torc,⁵ King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,⁶ through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.⁷ Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu⁸ by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach⁹ [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel¹⁰ of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen¹¹ in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights¹²] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.
 Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas;¹³ Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,¹⁴ son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

⁹ *Ferdomnach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Admannan*, p. 397.

¹⁰ *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

¹¹ *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

¹² *Nights*.—(Γνo, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for αροce (or αροχαιo, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

¹³ *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

¹⁴ *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumua, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Κρεμ̃ταινν (αλιαρ abb Τιρε θα γλαρ), Μaelmuire comarba Caimnĩ, in Chriſto dormierunt. Muirebãc mac Maſõd̃ain, riuomna Ulão, do marbão a rui. Pãc̃t̃na, comarba Pinnia Cluana ipair̃o, quieuit. Secc moir 7 r̃nechta o'n uĩo. io Enair co cair̃e.

b. [Ct. Ianair. ui. p.; L. i. Anno domini M.º ui.º (αλιαρ 1009). Κρε̃τοι̃ξαι̃l moir la Maelpẽcl̃ainn por Laĩxiu. Cãtal mac Carlũra, comarba Caimnĩξ, Maelmuire .h. Ũc̃tain, comarba Cenanñra, moirtui punt. Maelan (.i. in gai moir), r̃i .h. Dor̃c̃aiño, do marbão do c̃eniul Eog̃ain i n-aro Mãc̃a por la r̃pin moir, tria comẽr̃xi na θα r̃luãξ. Donnchão .h. Ceile do d̃allão la P̃laĩc̃ber̃tãc̃ i n-uir̃ Eog̃ain, 7 a marbão iapum. Maiom por Connacta r̃ia p̃er̃aĩb̃ D̃reir̃ne. Maiom d̃ana p̃e Connac̃tu por p̃er̃aĩb̃ D̃reir̃ne. C̃rẽc̃ la P̃laĩc̃ber̃tãc̃ .h. Neill co r̃iru D̃rẽξ, co tuc bõppoma moir. Mael-mõr̃bã, r̃i Laĩgen, do ẽrc̃ur co põb̃rĩp̃ẽo a c̃opp. Dub̃c̃ab̃laĩξ ing̃en r̃ũξ Connac̃ht̃ .i. ben D̃rĩain mic Ceinneĩtĩξ, moirtua ẽr̃t. Oratorium aip̃o Mãc̃a in hoc anno plumbo t̃ẽgĩtur. Clõc̃na mac C̃eng̃ura, p̃rim̃p̃ile Ẽrenn, moirtur.

¹ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

² *Successor of Caineach*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

³ *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

⁴ *Cemarb of Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁵ *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁶ *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),¹ [and] Maelmuire, successor of Caineach,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides³ of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] ^{BIB.} great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Caineach,⁴ [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,⁵ died. Maelan (*i.e.* "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,⁶ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,⁶ through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,⁷ in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.⁸ A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,⁹ *i.e.*, the wife of Brian,¹⁰ son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

⁷ *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (*i.e.* chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (*F.* "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

⁸ *Breifni*. — Corruptly written *bneibne*, in A.

⁹ *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

¹⁰ *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, p. clxi., note ¹.

Fol. 54ba.

Íct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aliar 1010). Caſal mac Conſobair (ní Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muirſeac̃ .h. Ceſa, ní Muirſeairſe, Caſal mac Duibſara, ní Fermanach, moritur punt. Maelfuſſain .h. Ceirbail aró ſuí Erenn 7 ní Eoganachta loſa Lein; Marſcan mac Cenneitſi, comarba Coluim mic Cneſſthainſ 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muirſeac̃ mac Moſloingſi, archinnech Mucnama, in Chriſto dormiunt. Ceſ mac Cuinn niſſomna Ailſi, Donnſcuan ní Muſſomna, occiri punt. Slogaſ la brian co Cloenloſ rleibe ſuair, co ro ſaib etipe leiſe Cuinn. Aerſar torriſa, autumnur fructuorur. Scanlain .h. Tungalain, princepſ Duin leiſſlaini; ſarugſ Duin ſair, 7 a ſabairt amaſ, 7 a ſallaſ a ſinnaſair, la Niall mac Duibſuinne. Derbail ingen Taiſſ mic Caſail morſua epſ.

Íct. 1anair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aliar M.º xi.º). Dunaſac̃ in reicleſa Coluim Cille i n-arſ Maſa. Flaſſeſeac̃ .h. Ceirſinan comarba Tigernaiſi,

¹ *Penitence*.—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

² *Fir-Manach*.—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Maelsuthain*.—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*anmchara*) of Brian Borumha (*M.S. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *anmchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *anmchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b, Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "*in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scottorum*."

⁴ *Colum son of Crimthann*.—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁵ *Inis-Celtra*. — Inishcalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence¹). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,² died. Maelsuthain³ Ua Cerbhaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,⁴ and of Inis-Celtra⁵ and Cill-Dalua⁶; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donncuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,⁸ when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun,⁹ and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall¹⁰ son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg¹¹ son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010.] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *reclis*¹² in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach¹³ (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

⁶ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁷ *Mucnamh*.—Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fews Mountains, near Newtown-hamilton, in the barony of Upper Fews, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

⁹ *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eich gíl*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

¹² *Reclis*.—Dr. Reeves regarded this *reclis* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *reclis* is given.

¹³ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Cluain-eois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetic clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A., and in the original hand in B.

(ρεανοίρ 7 ριι ερρυε, το ζυιν ο ρεραιβ θρείρνε, 7 πορτεα in ciuitate ρυα μορτυυρ ερτ). Μυιρεδαῖ mac Cριῇαιν, comarba Coluim Cille 7 ρερλείγινν αρθ Μαῇα, in Chριρτο δορμιερυντ. ϲραιῖβερταῖ .h. Neill (.i. ρι Oiliḡ, co n-ocaib in ϲocla, 7 Μυρchaḡ mac mḡρυαιν co ρεραιβ Muman 7 Laiḡen, 7 .h. Neill in ρερceipτ), το ιννρεḡ ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ecc. το bραιτ, 7 bú iḡmḡa. Maelρuanaiḡ .h. Domnaiill, ϲί ceneoil Luḡḡaḡ, o ρεραιβ mairḡi iḡa, Oengyρ .h. Lapan .i. ρι cenel Enḡai, o cenul Eogain na h-ιnnρι, occipι ϲυντ. Aeḡ mac Maḡgamna, ϲιdomna Cairil, μοριτυρ. Slogaḡ la ϲραιῖβερταch .h. Neill co Dun Ecḡaḡ, co ϲo loiρe in dun 7 co ϲo bριγ a baile, 7 co tuc αιτipe o Niall mac Duibḡuinne. Slogaḡ la ḡρiαν co Maḡ copaiḡḡ, co ϲuc laiρ ϲι cenul Conaill .i. Maelρuanaiḡ .h. Maelḡoraib, ϲρι a ϲειρ co Cenn coraḡ. ḡalaḡ ḡιριρτ Tolai, comarba ϲειῇin 7 Tolai, in bona ϲenectute μορτυυρ ερτ. ḡρiαν 7 Maelρeclaiḡn ιτερυν in clai[r]i ϲυα oc Enach ḡuib.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. ιιι. ϲ., l. ιιιι. Ccno domini M.º x.º i.º (αλιαρ M.º 12.º) Teirom τρεγαίτ ιριν bλιαḡaiḡ ϲιι ι n-αρθ Μαῇα, co ϲo μαρḡ ḡρ. Maelbριγτε mac in ḡobann, ϲερλείγινν αιρθ Μαῇα, το ec ρe, 7 Scolaiḡi mac

¹ *Fell asleep*. — δορμιερυντ, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for δορμιεbat or δορμιuit. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. ιιι. anno etatip ϲue, u. ¶ Ct. Enaiρ, in nocte ϲabatι in Chριρτο quieuit; (i.e. "rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January").

² *Fochla*. — See note ⁸, p. 429 *supra*.

³ *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

⁴ *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-

senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,² and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,³ King of Cinel-Lugdach,⁴ was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,⁵ by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.⁶ Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,⁷ when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.⁸ Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Maelsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.⁹

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011¹⁰ (alias 1012.) [1011.]
A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

⁶ *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

⁷ *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or fort)." See under the year 1003; p. 512, note¹.

⁸ *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

⁹ *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annagh-duff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annaghduff. co. Cavan.

¹⁰ A.D. 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Clepcen, racart arto Mača, 7 Cennraelao ant iabail .i. anmčara toğaithe, moirtui punt. Slogao la Flaitberptač mac Muirceptaič, la riğ nCiligi, i cinel Conaill, co roacht mağ Cetne, co tuc boğabail moir 7 co tainic implan. Slogao la Flaitberptač doiribiu i cinel Conaill, co roact Druim cliab 7 tracht nEothaili, co ro marbrat mac Gillapatraic mic Pargale .i. Niall, 7 co tucrat maiom for Maelruanab .h. Maeluorab, acht ní parğbað neč ann. Slogao caleic tar a n-eiri la Maelpečlaino i eir nEogain co Mağ vağabul, co ro loirçret a cpeča telaiğ nOóc, co ruc gaðail. Slogao la Flaitberptač ber corici arto Ulað co ro ort in Airo, 7 co tuc gaðala ir moaí tuc ri riám eir brait 7 innile, ce nač arimter. Slogao la Drian i mağ Muirceiríne, co tuc ogfoere do čelluib Patraic do'nt i luagao rin. Maiom for Niall mac Duibéuinne ria Niall mac Eochada, du iorčair Muirceptač mac Artan, ri domna .h. nEčóč, 7 riğab mic Eochada iarum. Coencompac .h. Scannlan airchinnech Daiminri, Mac-Lonan airchinnech Roir cpe, moirtui punt. Oengur airchinnech Sláne do marbat do airchinnech Dubab. Crinan mac Ğormlaða, ri Conaille, occirur ort o Coinčuaigri.

Fol. 51bb.

.b. Ic. ianair, u. p., l. Anno domini m.º xº ii.º (a.ia. m.º 11º). Cpeč la Maelpečlaino i Conaillib i n-viğail

¹ *Sabbhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

² *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1801, note m.

³ *Druim-cliab*. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note ⁴ under the year 1008 *supra*.

⁵ *Magh-da-gabbul*. — The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

⁶ *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Ard-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

⁸ *Victory*.—Described as *cat na muğlač* ("battle of the summits"—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,¹ *i.e.* a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,² when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-cliaibh³ and Traig-Eothaili,⁴ when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, *i.e.* Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,⁵ when his plundering parties burned Telach-6c,⁶ and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,⁷ when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory⁸ over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh⁹ of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.¹⁰ Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,¹¹ was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]^{BIS} predatory expedition by Maelsechlainn into Conailli,¹¹ in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

⁹ *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

¹⁰ *Dubhadh*. — More correctly Dubhadh, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

¹¹ *Conailli*. — *i.e.* Conailli - Muirtheimne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.

παρὰ τὸν πῖνον παρὰ τὸν πατέρα 7 βῆρε βαλεῖ πατέρα, α
 πορταίρε Μαίλμουρ 7 Ὀρῖαν. Cneð moir la hualgarc .h.
 Ciarðai, la rí Cuirpí, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, h
 Gailenga, conuirtaraid uathao deo daine do lucht tairgi
 Mailetechlainn iar n-ol irin uair rin 7 atte merca, co
 tarporat cat doib tne diumur, cotopcair ann Donncharo
 mac Donncharo rinn, ríomna Teirrach, 7 Cernačan
 mac Flainn rí Luígne, 7 Senan .h. Leocain rí Gaileng,
 7 alí multí. Maelreclainn iarum dia torpaectain, co
 pargabēa aigi na gabala, 7 co torcair leir hualgarc
 .h. Ciarðai rí Cuirpí, 7 alí multí. Slogao la Flait-
 beptaē la rí nCilí coruigi Eo i taeb Cenannra, co
 pargab Maelreclainn in tailēi do. Sillamoconna
 mac Roḡartai, rí deirceirte ḡreḡ, do ec ina cōrluo i
 tigi Maelreclainn iar n-ol. Leir dorata na Gaill for
 aratā 7 da gall ic foirpreo ar a tiaḡaib na n-diaḡ.
 Maíom for ríu Míde icon Ḍraiḡnen, rí a-Galliab
 7 Laiḡuib; c. l. occuiri runt im flann mac Maelrecl-
 ainn. Slogao la Ḍrian co hCē in cāirtinn, ubi
 per tner menper [nemanpīr]. Cneð mór la Murchao

¹ *Finnfuidhech*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 465.

² *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crosstaf*, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

³ *By the advice*.—α πορταίρε. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. Πορταίρε is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

⁴ *Maelmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

⁵ *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciar-dha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

⁶ *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called Gallenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁷ *Were*.—atce (for atte, "they were"), A. B.

⁸ *Ed.*—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

⁹ *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech' of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,² by the advice³ of Maeltuirc⁴ and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,⁵ and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;⁶ but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were⁷ intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed⁸ by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*⁹ after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,¹⁰ by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,¹¹ where he remained three months.¹² A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Connor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

¹⁰ *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsale, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Ḥmalotar luan for pēt,
 Pp Mīre pp forpmtēt;
 Oatar paitē; Gaill no clor,
 lēcon opaignen von topor.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

¹¹ *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "Vadum Officinæ ferrariæ" by O'Connor. Not identified.

¹² *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Driain iLlaigniu, co ro oipe in tiri co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loipe in tiri uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diarmúe. Ar Gall la Caéal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibdoabairnenn, du itorðair Amlaib mac Siempiuc .i. mac ruz Gall, 7 Maégamain mac Duibgilla mic Amlaim, 7 ceteru. Marom for Connaéda ría nUa Maeluopair, du itorðair Domnall mac Caéal (.i. in cat), ruidamna Connacht. Muirceptac mac Aeda .h. Neill do marbad do dal Riatai.

Fol. 55aa. Daingin imda do denaí la Driain .i. Caéair Cinn cora 7 1nir gail duib, 7 1nir locha Sainglenn. Laigniu 7 Gall do éoca 7 rí Driain, 7 forbair per Muman 7 Driain ic rleib Maíre co ro innriret Laigniu co hAé eliaé. [Plann mac]Maíreélainn do marbad do Galluib Aéa eliaé.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º

[Ct. 1anair. iii. peria, L.ºxx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º hic erit annus octauus circuli decimouinalis, 7 hic erit .cccc. 7 .lxxxi. annus ab aduentu pancti Patricii ad baptizandum Scotor. Feil Hriogor ría n-uic 7 minéaire i rampa 7 ipin bliadainri, quod non auditum erit ab antiquis temporibus. Slogus la Driain mac Cenneitig mic Lorcan, la ruz nErend, 7

in A. and B., which have merely *b* *p* m^{er} (recte m^{er}) m^{er}. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remayned for three months."

¹ *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

² *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond, or Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcach (Cork) by the Foreigners.

³ *Mathgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

⁴ *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

⁵ *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁶ *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cxxi., note³.

by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,¹ and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,² son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,³ son of Dubhgilla,⁴ son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,⁴ and Inis-gaill-duibh,⁵ and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.⁶ The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,⁷ son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory⁸ was before Shrovetide, and Little Easter⁹ in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

[1013.]
[1014.]

¹ *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mael-sechlainn* in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Gentiles of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

⁸ *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

⁹ *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ².

la Maelreclamo mac Domnall, la piḡ Tēnraē, co h-āē cliaē. Laiḡin uile do leir i cinol ar a cinn 7 ḡaill āēa cliaē, 7 a coimlin do ḡallaiḡ loēlamō leō .i. x.c. luireē. ḡnīēir caē cpoḡa etopra do na rrieth inntpamail. Maithir iapum for ḡallu 7 for laiḡniu i topaiḡ co iur uileḡait uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex aduersa caterua Gallorum, Maelmorḡa mac Murchada pi Laiḡen, 7 Domnall mac Fergailē pi na Forḡuaē. Cecidit uero a ḡallir Dubḡall mac Am̄laim, Siuēraiḡ mac Loduir iapla Inni orce, 7 ḡilla Ciapain mac ḡluinaiḡinn, piḡdomna ḡall, 7 Oitair dub 7 Suarḡaiḡ, 7 Donnchaḡ .h. Epuilb, 7 ḡurine, 7 Luimne, 7 Am̄laim mac Laḡmainō, 7 ḡrotop (qui occidit ḡrian), .i. toireē na loinḡri loēlannaḡi, 7 ui. uile itir maḡbaḡ 7 bathaḡ. Dorochair imorpo a rriḡuin o ḡaibelaḡ .i. ḡrian mac Cenneitiḡ, arḡoi ḡaibel Epenn 7 ḡall 7 ḡnetan, Augurḡ iapair tuairceirḡ Eopra uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchaḡ, 7 a macpiḡe .i. Toirḡelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaḡnḡ mac Duinnēuan mic Cenneitiḡ, piḡdomna Muman, 7 Moēla mac Domnall mic faelain, pi na n-Deiri Muman, Eoēo mac Dunaḡaiḡ, 7 Niall .h. Cuinō, 7

Fol. 55ab.

¹ *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151-211. See the *Introd.* to the work, pp. xxvi.-xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

² *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

³ *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

⁴ *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

⁵ *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian.

⁶ *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O'). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle¹ was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.² But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Orc,³ and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),⁴ *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donnucuan,⁵ son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,⁷ Eocho son of Dunadhach,⁸ and Niall Ua

¹ *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrack*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

⁸ *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmail, lord of

[Cúruiligh] mac Cennetiġ, tpi coimġe ġriain; ōa ruiġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelruanaiġ .h. hEidhinn ri Aġhne, 7 ġeidhinnac .h. Dubagain ri ġep maġi, 7 Mac Deaġac mac Muireġaiġ cloin ri ġiaraiġe luacġra, 7 Domnall mac ġiarmaġa ri Corco ġaircino, 7 Scannlan mac Caġail, ri Eoganachta loġa lein, 7 Doġnall mac Eimġin mic ġainniġ, moġi ġġaep Maip 1 n-ġlbain, 7 alii multo nobiler. Luiġ tpa Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochacġa), comarġa ġatpae, co ġruicġiġ 7 co minnaiġ, connice ġopġ Coluim cille, co tuc aġ corp ġriain ruiġ Epeġo, 7 corp Muġchacġa a mic, 7 cenn ġonainġ, 7 cenn Moġlai, co ro acġnachta 1 n-ġpġ maġa 1 n-ailaiġ nui. ġi aġġi ġec imoġpo ōo ġaiġacġ ġatpae ic aġe na corp, pġoptep honorem ġeġir pġpġiti. ġunlang mac Tuacġail, ri laiġen, ōo ec. ġat etip ġian mac Mailmuaiġ 7 Domnall mac ġuibġabairenn, co toġġair ann ġian 7 Caġal 7 Roġallaġ, tpi meic Mailmuaiġ, 7 ap impu. Caġal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

¹ *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is ōa ruiġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, ōa, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for ġarġ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O'Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O'Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. "Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 99.

² *Aidhne*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written "Hynes."

³ *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O'Duggan" (or "Duggan," without the O').

⁴ *Fer-Maighe*.—"Men of the Plain." Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. ġepġ maġe, A.

⁵ *ġiarraidhe-luacġra*.—"ġiarraidhe of the Rushes." The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trughenacmy, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luacġra.

⁶ *Corco-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of ġairbre Baġġaoġin; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,¹ King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;² and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,³ King of Fera-Maighe⁴; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,⁵ and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;⁶ and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh⁷), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,⁸ and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,⁹ son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall¹⁰ son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

⁷ *Son of Eochaidh.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

⁸ *Conaing.*—Son of Donnucuan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note ⁵, p. 532.

⁹ *Cian.*—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

¹⁰ *Domnall.*—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ἢ .h. νεῦδαῖ, το μαρβαο λα Ὀννεχαο mac Ὀρμιαῖν. Μαίρομ ρια Ταῖς mac Ὀρμιαῖν πορ Ὀννεχαο mac Ὀρμιαῖν, co παρῖβαο Ρυαίρη .h. Ὀννεacan ρι Ἀραῖ. Σλυαγο λα .h. Μαλδοραῖ 7 λα .h. Ρυαίρῖ, 1 μαῖ Ναι, copo μαρβρατ Ὀμνall mac Καῖαιλ, 7 γυρ ιννρη-
 ρετ in μαῖ, 7 co ρυερατ α n-γiallu Connaḗt, licet non in eadēm uice. Μαίρομ πορ val n-Ἀραῖο ρια n-ὑλταῖ, ubi multi occipi ſunt. Πλαῖθεptaῖ mac Ὀμνall, comarba Ciarain 7 Finnen, 7 Ronan comarba Ρεicin, 7 Conn, .h. Ὀῖρηαῖ, in Chipto doρmiepunt. Ἀτ ιμῶα τρα αῖρη ρι na βλιαῶναρα.

Fol. 55*a*.

[Ct. 1anar. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º u.º
 Ὀμνall mac Ὀυῖδοαβαρηenn το μαρβαο λα Ὀννεχαο mac Ὀρμιαῖν α καῖ. Πλαῖθεptaῖ .h. Neill το ἔεχετ 1 Μῖθε, το coḗρη Μαλρεchlaino. Μαλρεchlaino iarpum πορ ρλυαῖῖεḗ ilλaῖḡiu, co po opε laῖḡiu, 7 co tuc boρoma moρ 7 aῖρη laῖḡen laῖρ. Niall mac Ρεργaile mic Conaῖḡ α ρuo genepe occipup epε. Μυρ-
 ceptaῖ mac Μυρηḗaῖḡ .h. Neill occipup epε o Uib Tuῖρηpe. Ὀννεχαο .h. ḡoaῖḡ, ρι Ciarannaḗt, το μαρβαο o ḗeneol ḡogain. Μυρceptaῖ .h. Lopcain aῖrchinneḗ

¹ *Ui-Echach*. — "Descendants of Echaidh." The tribe-name of the O'Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note ², p. 535.

² *Aradh*.—Also called Aradh-tire and Dubarra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

³ *Magh-naí*.—A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlereagh and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-naí, are described

from local tradition, by O'Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

⁴ *Although not on that occasion*.—O'Conor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadēm uice*, by "prope centum numero, in eadēm vice." The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ¹.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard,

Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,¹ was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,² was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-n-Ai,³ when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.⁴ A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran⁵ and Finnen,⁶ and Ronan comarb of Fechin,⁶ and Conn Ua Digraídh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.⁸ A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaigh,¹⁰ King of Cianachta,¹¹ was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

[1015.]

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

¹ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

² *Conn Ua Digraídh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraídh is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

³ *m. 7*.—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for .iii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals u. (5) and ii. (2.)

⁴ *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

⁵ *Donnchad Ua Goaigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

⁶ *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Loēra, Cernac mac Caēuraig archinnech Duin leē-
glairi, Niall mac Dercain archinnech Munzaroe,
Donngal .h. Cantein archinnech Tir³ da glar, in
Churto dormierunt. Ceō .h. Ruairc, ri ūreirne, do
marbato la Taōg, la riū Connacht, dolore .i. as loē
Neill¹; maiō Ōi, do færañ na baēla lru, comio eō rin
tall riū ar a ril cenmoēa Ceō a mac añain. Flait-
bertac mac Domnall comarba Ciaraui 7 Finnein 7
ēronain 7 fēichin, quieuir.

[Cl. Ianair. i. f., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.º x.º ui.º
Flannacan mac Conaing, foraircinnec arda Maēa, 7
Muirēir arcinnec Lir oeiēē, in Churto dormierunt.
Eitne ingen .h. Suairc, comarba ūrigte, Diarmait
.h. Mailtelēa comarba Comgail, quieuirunt. Macliag
aro ollañ Erenio morcuur eir. Caē etir Ultu 7 Dal
n-Ōraie, co remio for Dal n-Ōraie. Do ruit ann
Domnall .h. Loingriū, ri Dal n-Ōraie, 7 Niall mac
Duibēuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, ri .h. Tuirtri,
7 alii mult. Niall mac Eochada ba corpac. Mac
Muirēdaiū mic Flainio, ri fep Muirēi lēa, a ruiy
occirur eir. Donnucan mac Duinluing, ri Laiōen, 7

¹ *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

² *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

³ *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or "Tadhg of the white steed." He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conchobhair or O'Conor has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast.* state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

⁴ *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

⁵ *Bachal-Isu*.—The "Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus." The so-called 'translator' of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do færañ na baēla lru by "rescuing the crostafle of Jesus," which is wrong; the word færañ (regarded by the translator as meaning "rescuing") signifying "protection." See O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dict.*, v. færañ. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, *sq.*

⁶ *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,¹ [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,³ King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,⁴ in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu,⁵ and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,⁶ rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,⁸ [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,⁹ rested. Mac Liag,¹⁰ chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,¹¹ King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many¹² others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donncuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

⁸ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

⁹ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁰ *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

¹¹ *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsch." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsch"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

¹² *Many*—mulci, omitted in B.

Ταῖς .ἡ. Ρίαν ρί .ἡ. Ὀρωνα, το μαρβαο λα Ὀννχαο
 mac Ḡillapatraic, πορ λαρ λαιḡλιννε. Ὀυν λαιḡλιν
 το υιλε-λορκαῖ. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain perta 7
 Cenannur το λορκαῖ. Αἰρβερταῖ mac Coiriodbrian,
 αἰρḡinneḡ Roir αἰλḡιρ, το ec. Siḡ i n-Ḡrinn.

Fol. 556b.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. xx. uiii. Anno domini M.º x.º
 uii.º Oengur mac Carraiḡ ḡolma, ριḡoomna Teḡiraḡ,
 moptuur ep. Pertaḡ mac Domnaill mic Concoḡair,
 ριḡoomna Αἰλḡ, το μαρβαο o ceneḡ Eogain p. in.
 Flann .ἡ. Deicce, ρι .ἡ. Meirḡ, a ρuir occirur ep.
 Cormac mac Lorcain, ρι .ἡ. neḡḡaḡ, το μαρβαο o Uib
 Trena. Ὀννχαο mac Ὀννχαο .ἡ. Conḡalaiḡ,
 ριḡoomna Ḡrinn, a ρuir occirur ep. Muirḡaḡ .ἡ.
 Duirḡoin, ρι .ἡ. mac Cuair ḡreḡ, το μαρβαο λα P. lai-
 beptaḡ .ἡ. Neill. Αρ Ḡall 7 Laiḡen i n-ḡodbaḡ la
 Maḡreḡclainn. Oengur mac Flainn, αἰρḡinneḡ Laine
 lere, Cormac .ἡ. Maḡmirḡe, αἰρḡinneḡ Ὀρωνα ρaḡe,
 moptui punt. Ḡillac. ριρ .ἡ. Lorcain, ρι Caille P. lla-
 ḡain, το μαρβαο i Cenannur. Conn, mac Concoḡair
 mic Ḡicneḡain, moptuur ep. Glenn ḡa loḡa το λορκαῖ
 ex maiore parte.

[Ct. Ianair. .iiii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º uii.º
 Ḡormḡal in Αρḡ αḡlean, ρρḡm anmḡara Ḡrinn, in Ch. ριρḡo

¹ *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

² *Ros-ailluḡir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

³ *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

⁴ *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh. The name of Cormac does not occur in the list of Kings of *Ui-Echach* published in Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 849, sq.

⁵ *Ui-Trena*. — "Descendants of Trian." A sept of the Airghialla, situated in the present county of Armagh; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

⁶ *Ua-Duibheoin*.—*h. duirḡoin*, A.

⁷ *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from Colla Uais, one of the "Three Collas," progenitors of the Airghialla, anciently seated in Magh-Bregh, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

⁸ *Odba*.—Corruptly written "Fod-bai" (dat. form of "Fodba"), in A. B. According to O'Donovan, *Odba*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,¹ were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,² died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,³ royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicece, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,⁴ was killed by the Ui-Trena.⁵ Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,⁶ King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,⁷ was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,⁸ by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,⁹ Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,¹⁰ died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcaín, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-aílen,¹¹ chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

⁹ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

¹¹ *Ard-aílen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omev Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieunt. Ὀρσεν mac Maelmorðā, ἢ Laigen, το δαλλὰν
 ἰ n-Ἀἰ ἐλιαῖ λα Σιτριucc mac Ἀmlaim. Maelan, mac
 Eicniḡ .h. Lopean, ἢ Galeng 7 τιαῖ Luighe uile, το
 μαρβατο το ἰαιτνιḡ. Slogao la Cenel Eogain co Cill
 Pabruice, co ἢο μαρβατα ὀρειμμ μοιρ, 7 co παργαιβρετ
 ḡillacurir mac Conaing mic Congalaig. μινρε clainne
 Sinaig. Oentrub do arcain το περαιḡ Manaḡ. Dom-
 nall .h. Caindelbain, ἢ Loegaire, 7 Cairniḡe peḡtaire
 Maelpeḡlaino, το μαρβατο λα ἢiru Cell 7 Eile α ταρ-
 ριυḡτ cpeiḡe. Ino peḡlu mongaḡ το αρḡρυγατο in hoc
 anno ἢἢ ἢḡ coicḡigir ἰ n-αιμἢἢἢ ἢḡḡamair. ḡilla-
 coluim mac Muirpeḡaig .h. Mailpea, 7 Aeḡ .h. Epuḡ-
 ain, ἢἢ .h. mḡpeḡail Maḡa, μορτου ρunt.

[Ct. Ianair. .u. p.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.º xº ixº
 Alene mac Opene, ἢ Muḡḡoorn, 7 Oppene .h. Caoḡaraig,
 ἢ na Saḡtne, το μαρβατο λα ḡailengu. Ceall ὀαρα uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ard-ailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

¹ *Broen*.— Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

² *Ua Lorchain*.—In the Annals of *Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *lacha* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

³ *Saithni*.— A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (i.e. O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, note 20. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun - Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Oentrubh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

⁵ *Fera-Manach*.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

⁶ *Fera-Cell*.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Firral (now known by the name of Eglish), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Maélan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaín,² King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.³ A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubl⁴ was plundered by the Fera-Manach.⁵ Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caismidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell⁶ and the Eile,⁷ in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'⁸ appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maitrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Uí-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,¹⁰ were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note ²⁴.

⁷ *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

⁸ *Hairy star*. — *perlu monga*. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these *Annals* noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

⁹ *Uí-Bresail-Macha*. — A tribe, (otherwise called Clann-Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrioch. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Saithni*.—See note ³, last page.

do loycab do čeinob diait. Doñinall mac Mail-
 Fol. 56a. jecłainn, comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chriſto
 quieuit. Apcgar 7 Apcu, meic Mailjecłainn mic
 Maelpuanab, da ruđamna Alis, a ruir occiri runt.
 Gıllacoeimgin mac [Dunlain], ruđomna laigen, a ruir
 occirur ert. Mačgamain, mac Conaing mic Duinncean,
 ruđomna Mumán, do ecaib. Flaičbertač .h. Neill do
 techt i tır Conaill, co ro ort tır nEnna 7 tır Luđoač,
 Ruairbı .h. Alıllan, ru .h. nEčoač, do marba la
 rıru řerinhııı. Ro marbča, imorro, da mac Ceinn-
 eirič .ı. Cončalač 7 Gıllamıre; ina ričail řocetoir.
 Čirce do čabairt do hııı Čairřein im Donnchađ mac
 mĐriain, co ro tertač a boř deap de. Dañliac Đer-
 maičı do ģıruıb la Muirceřtač .h. Čairřaič, řor
 Maelmuairb ru řer Cell, 7 a čabairt ar ar eigin 7 a
 marbađ iarum.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. p. l. ii. Anno domini M.º xx.º Ceall
 dapa cona dairtič do loycab. Gleann da lača uile
 cona dairtičıb do loycab. Cluain irairb, 7 Cluain
 mic Noir, 7 Sorb Coluim cille, tertia parte, cřemate
 runt. Flaičbertač .h. Eochada do đallao la Nıall
 mac Eochada. Gıllacıarain mac Ořene, ru Muđđorřna,
 do marbađ do řeraič Roir. Maelmuairb mac Ořene,
 ru Muđđorřna řru ře oen lai, do marbađ la .h. mac
 Uair Đreč. Apc Mača uile do leir do loycab .ı. in

¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Moville and
 Dromore, co. Down.

² *Maeljeclainn*.—His death, by
 poison, is noticed at the year 996
supra.

³ *Their own people*.—In the *Ann.
 Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are
 stated to have been slain by the
 Cinel-Eoghain "themselves."

⁴ *Conaing*.—This Conaing, who
 was the son of Donncean, brother of
 Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.
 1014 *supra*.

⁵ *Tir-Enna*.—See "Cinel-Enna,"
 under A.D. 1010 (note ², p. 524).

⁶ *Tir-Lughdach*.—See note ⁴ p.
 524 *supra*.

⁷ *Uí-Caisín*.—This was the tribe-
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

⁸ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony
 of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁹ *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of
 Carrach [-calma]. See note under
 A.D. 1017; (note ², p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen¹ and Mocholmuc,¹ rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn² son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.³ Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,⁴ son of Donncuan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna⁵ and Tir-Lughdach.⁶ Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin⁷ to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh⁸ was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,⁹ upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,¹⁰ who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-cille,¹¹ the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha¹² was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.¹³ Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

¹⁰ *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note ⁶, p. 542.

¹¹ *Sord-Colum-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

¹² *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Hanghey, Hanghey, Hoey, and Howe.

¹³ *Fera-Rois*. — See note ⁴, p. 354, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

damliac moir cona tuiḡi do luathē, 7 in cloicēē cona cloccanb, 7 in Saball 7 in Toai, 7 capbat na n-abao, 7 in tḡenčatair pprecuḡta, i teipḡt ꝑct. luin, 7 illuan pē cingceiḡir. Maelmuire mac Eochadā, comarba Pātraiac, cenn cleipeḡ iapḡair tuairceipḡ Eorpa uile, in .xx.^o anno principatur sui, i teipḡt noin luin, dia h-aine pua cingceiḡir, in Chriḡto quieuit. Amalḡair i comarbur Pātraiac, doḡeip tuatḡi 7 eclairi. Finnloeḡ mac Ruatḡri, pī Alban, a pūir occipḡt epḡ. Aeḡ .h. Innrechtaiḡ, pī .h. Meit, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

ꝑct. lanair, .i. p.; L. xii. Anno domini M.^o xx.^o i.^o
 Vol. 56a5. Maithm pua nUḡair mac Dunluig, pī Lagen, pōr Siḡ-
 puac mac Amalaim, pī Aeḡa cliaḡ, oc on Deilḡne Mogoroc.
 ꝑḡoir cḡuicnechta do pēitain i n-Oḡraiḡiḡ. Cpeḡ la
 mac Aeḡa .h. Neill doar Uib Doḡrēinn batar i maig
 itechta, 7 romarḡbat in Leḡoerḡ icon tairnecht con-
 tair(ḡetar pōḡla Aḡḡiall ina diaiḡ 7 pēiḡe. Uel
 pīc in libro Duibaleitḡi narratur, comitairḡetar .h.
 Meit, pīc) comitairḡetar .h. Meit, 7 Mugdoḡna, 7 na
 Saiḡne 7 pīr pēnnmuḡiḡ, 7 .h. Doḡrēann cona pūḡaiḡ.
 Roban dono .h. Ceilecan 7 .h. Lōcan, co n-Uib ḡreḡail

distinguished from the *U-i-Mac-Uais* of Tethbha (or Tethia), who have given name to the barony of *Mogyioish*, co. Westmeath. See note ⁴, p. 300, *supra*.

¹ *Damliac*.—"Stone-church." See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12-16.

² *Saball*—*Toi*.—See note ⁷, p. 433, *supra*.

³ *Preaching chair*.—Evidently meant for "pulpit."

⁴ *The 3rd of the Kalends of June*; i.e. the 30th of May.

⁵ *Maelmuire*.—Or Marianus, as the name has been Latinized. See Ware's account of the Archbishops of Armagh (Harris's ed., Vol. i., p. 49), where it is stated that Maelmuire "died of grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by fire, the month before."

⁶ *The 3rd of the Nones*; i.e. the 3rd of June.

⁷ *Of the . . . clergy*.—eclairi, B. eclairi, A.

⁸ *Uaire*.—After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnaleibhe, King of Ui-Faelain, in the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

⁹ *Deilgne - Mogoroc*.—Written "Dergne-Mogoroc" in the *Ann. Four Mast*. Now known as Delgany, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. Regarding the different modes of writing the name, arising from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great 'Damliac,'¹ with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,² and the Toi,³ and the abbots' chariot, and the old preaching chair,⁴ on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,⁴ the Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire⁵ son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones⁶ of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.⁷ Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.] Ugaire,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.⁹ A shower of wheat¹⁰ was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain¹¹ who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla¹² came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe "but the Ui-Meith met him, &c."); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,¹³ and the men of Fernmagh,¹⁴ and the Ui-Dorthain,¹¹ with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan¹⁵ and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

¹⁰ *Shower of wheat*.—See note ⁸, p. 169 *supra*.

¹¹ *Ui-Dorthain*.—Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardbraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

¹² *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

¹³ *Saithni*.—See note ³, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

¹⁴ *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Ua-Ceilechan*.—Written "*Ua Celechair*" in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechans (or O'Callaghans) were at this time the principal family of the Ui-Bresail. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Ceilechain, King of Ui-Bresail, is recorded.

7 co n-Uib Niallain ap a cinn a n-Aenach Mača co comprangasap uile ime, co ruc mac Aeda a gabail tairrrib uile, 7 nī raibe acht da .xx. oeg oclač, 7 do cep rocharas etarru por lap Aenais Mača. Sic in libro Dubdaleis. Duanacan .h. Maeluitor, airri Mīde, do bačad dia belltaine illoč Ainninos. Ainal-gair comarba Patraic do dūl irin Mumain cetna cup, co tuc morčuar. Ceallach .h. Cačaraič, rī na Saitne, do marbad do čenel Eogain. Mac Flainn mic Mailt-pečlainn .i. rīdomna Tempač, Aed .i. rīdomna Ailīč, 7 Domnall .h. Murchada, occiri runt.

[Ct. Ianair, .ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.° xx. ii.° Mac Cerbail rī Ele, 7 Domnall .h. Cellais rī Ročart, Sitruc mac Imair, rī Puir Lairgi, occiri runt. Macleiginn mac Cairill, rī Airčiall, Flann .h. Tacan, airchinnec Dairmač, Lachtan (.i. i n-Aro Mača aobad), comarba Inni cain Dega, in Chriřto dormierunt. Maelpečlainn mac Domnall (mic Donnchara, airri Erenn, tair Orčain 7 oipečair iarečair

¹ *Aenach-Macha*. — The "Fair-green of Macha;" the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

² *Aenach-Macha*. — See last note. A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), ʽ Airo M. ("or of Ard-Macha").

³ *Loch-Ainne*. — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Saithne*. — See note ², under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

⁵ *Son*. — The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

⁶ *Royal heir of Ailech*. — rīdomna Ailīč. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

⁷ *Eli*. — This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Olum,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tuniscert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhaill (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhaill, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fraa Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John

Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,¹ where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.² Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.³ Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,⁴ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son⁵ of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,⁶ and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerbhall, King of Eli,⁷ and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,⁸ and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁹ were slain. Macleighbinn son of Cairrell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,¹⁰ and Lachtnan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha¹¹), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,¹² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad¹³), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the [1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

² *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

³ *Port-Lairge*. — This is the Irish name of Waterford.

¹⁰ *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

¹¹ *Died in Ard-Macha*. — The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

¹² *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

¹³ *Son of Donnchad*. — The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domaín do ecaib irin tpep bliadain, xl. pegnó ruí, irin
tpep bliadain lxx. aetaitir ruad, in .iiii. nonar Septim-
briy, die uidelicet dominico, pecunda lunae. Muir-
cómrac forprind [f]arce etir Gallu Aéta cliaē 7 Niall
mac Eochada, ru Ulad, co ro muir forp na Gallu, 7 co
rolaē a n-derg ar, 7 co ro dairēa arēna. Muircep-
taē .h. Carracis .i. ríomna Tempaē, do marbad on
Sut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Maíom 1 pleiē [f]uait forp
Aisgiallaē ru Niall mac Eochada, co ro cuireo
derg ar Aisgiall ant. Matḡamain mac Laíoghen, ru
Pernmuíḡi, do marbad do cācalan .h. Cricān forp
lar ēluana Eoir. Muirēn na tēngat occipit ept.

[Ct. 1anar, .iii. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.º xx.º .iii.º

Fol. 56ba. Ercrai ercai 1 xiiii. ercai Enair, 1 .iiii. ro Enair, dia Dar-
dain. Ercrai gneine autem 1 xx. uii. ind ercai cednai, dia
Dardain, cinn coectigē 1 noi [Ct. Domnall mac Aēda
bic .h. Mailpeclainn do marbad o mac Senan .h.
Leočan. Donnchad .h. Duinn, ru bpeḡ, do ḡabail do
ḡallab ina n-aiḡucht fein, 7 a bpeit dar muir.
Loclainn mac Maelpeclainn do marbad a ruir. Tātḡ

¹ The 43rd year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A and B. of these Annals, although the so-called 'translator' of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with "Brienus regnare incipit." The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii-clv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn's death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

² Sunday.—The *criteria* here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

³ *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note ², p. 540.

⁴ *Sliahh-Fuait*.—See note ¹, p. 314 *supra*.

⁵ *Fernmagh*.—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Of the tongues*; i.e. "of the languages." Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muirēn's linguistic accomplishments.

⁷ *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year¹ of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,² being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-clíath and Níall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,³ *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuaith,⁴ over the Airghialla, by Níall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh,⁵ was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'⁶ was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides⁷ of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].⁸ Donnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.⁹ Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.¹⁰ Lochlainn,¹¹ son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,¹² was killed by the

² *The 9th of the Kalends [of February]*; *i.e.* the 24th of January. These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

³ *Senan Ua Leochain*. — King of Gailenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

¹⁰ *Carried across the sea*. — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

¹¹ *Lochlainn*. — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Níall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Borumha.

mac Driann do marbair o Eilid. Concobair .h. Carphraí
do marbair lair na Gorta. Leobelein ru Driann do ec.
Oenreicc, ru in domann, do ecad in pace. Tar a eir
rogaib Cuana fuige in domann. Da .h. Macáinenn
do marbair do gailengaid. Domnall .h. hEagha, ru
Luigne Connacht, do marbair do .h. Concobair ru
Connacht.

- b. [ct. 1anair, .iiii. p., l. xii. Anno domini m.º xx.º
iiii.º Ugaire mac Dunlaing, ru Langen, 7 Maelmorba
mac Lorcain, ru .h. Ceinnrelaig, teic do gabail forpaic
Dubloic, la Donnpleibe mac Mailmorba, la fuig. h.
Paelain, 7 a tuitim anu. Donnpleibe iapum do
marbair do hUib Muirdebaig. Cat Aca no croiri i
Corunn, iur .h. Maelmorba 7 .h. Ruairc, co ru mair
por u Ruairc, 7 co ru laib a ap. Cuam .h. Loecan,

¹ *Eli*—See note ⁷, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M. and Chron. Scot.*

² *Concobair Ua Carraig*.—Concobair, son of Aenghus, son of Carraig[—calma]. See note ³ under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

³ *The Gots*; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the Ui-Mailsechlainns (or O'Melaghlin) of Meath.

⁴ *Leobhelin*.—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriae* under A.D. 1023.

⁵ *Henry*.—Oenric, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

⁶ *Cuana*.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II. in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1024, note u.

⁷ *Ua Machainenn*.—Ua Machainenn was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregia (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the Gailenga, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

⁸ *Laighne*.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O'Hara) is still very general.

⁹ *Ua Concobair*; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Connor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Dubblock*.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was *burned over* him at *Dubblock* in *Laighis-Chule*. *Laighis-Chule* was the name of one of the seven septs of Laighis (or Leix), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,¹ Conchobar Ua Carraigh,² was killed by the Gots.³ Leobhelin,⁴ King of Britain, died. Henry,⁵ king of the world, died in peace. Cuana⁶ assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens⁷ were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne⁸ of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,⁹ King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [HIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,¹⁰ by Donnsluibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh.¹¹ The battle of Ath-na-croise¹² in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,¹³

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgail*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgail*), is described as *erlam na cillí*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

¹¹ *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imaal, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

¹² *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 566 in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In cat oc at na croiri,
Pechtatap fir cen tairi;
Ro linao collanb Corann;
Ir la Conall a thairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise
Men fought without weakness.
Corann was filled with corpses;
The Conalls had its glory."

¹³ *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul¹ in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamara son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.² Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,³ was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.²

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,⁴ [1025.]
comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;⁵ Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;⁶ Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;⁷ Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,⁸ and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlainn Got,⁹ King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,¹⁰ when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,¹¹ King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,¹² which they burned;

² *Maelsechlainn Got.* — See note ³, under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, *do'ore extenso*.

¹⁰ *To the Foreigners.* — *n-Ġallaiġ*. These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain.

¹² *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.

λοιρερετ, 7 co po μαρβρατ υν. πρη δεσ φορ βρη
ινω λοθα. Τερμονν Ρειχιν νο αρκαιν νο Καθалан .h.
Cručan.

[Ct. 1 αναρ, υν. ρ., L. ix. Anno domini M.º xx.º υν.
8λογαο λα mac mδριαιν 1 Μιθε 7 1 mδρεγυ, 7 co Γολλυ,
7 co λαιγιου, 7 co hOrraigiu, co ρuc α n-γiallu. 8λογαο
λα πλαιεβερεταε .h. Neill 1 Μιθε, co tue γiallu, 7 con-
uecharo φορ leic αιγρυδ 1 n-ινυρ Mochta, co po ιννυρ.
8λογαο λα mac Eochada ιρη uαρ ceona co Γολλα, co
po λοιρε, 7 co tue βραιτ μοιρ uαιδιδ 7 ρεοτυ. Γιλλα-
ciaραιν mac Ualgairg, τοιρεch .h. Duibinnreche, νο
ec. Maelruanair .h. Maeluorair νο θυλ ινα αιλιεϋ.
Αιιιρηγιν .h. Μορδα, ρι λοιγρι, interfectur επ.
Μυιρερεταε mac Congalaig ρι .h. Ραλιγι interfectur
επ. Ρεαλλ λα Domnall .h. Ceallaiig φορ Μυιρεδαε
.h. Ceile, co po μαρδ ινα αιρυχετ.

[Ct. 1 αναρ, ι. ρ., L. xx. Anno domini M.º xx.º υν.
Ρυαιδρι mac Ρογαρταιγ, ρι δειρερετ δρεξ, νο ecarb ινα
αιλιεϋ. Ταδγ mac Γιλλαπατραιc νο θαλλαο λα Donn-
charo mac Γιλλαπατραιc, ρι Orraigi. 8λογαο λα mac
mδριαιν 1 n-Orraigib co po λαρετ Orraigi ap α μυιν-
τιρε, ιm θογνα mac n'Dunadaiig, ρι ριλ Anncharo, 7

¹ *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

² *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

³ *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

⁴ *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ardrí* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

⁵ *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say ταρ μυρη, "across the sea."

⁶ *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

⁷ *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin¹ was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian² into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,³ which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh⁴ at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went⁵ on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian⁶ into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra⁷ son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,⁸ and Domnall⁹

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes*, &c., of *Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

⁸ *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

⁹ *Domnall*. — In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbertach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Flaitbertaig .h. Neill do ecaib. Roin ru Miðe, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn ru ðreß, do comtuittim i cač. Cačalan .h. Cpičan ru PERNMUIßI, 7 Culoča .h. Ğairberð, ru .h. Meič, do comtuittim i n-erğail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain for illtaið, co tucrat boroma moir. Dun Caillenn i n-Clhain do uile lorcac. Donncharo mac Ğillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, rapientirimuy Scotopum, in Colonia quieuit.

.h.

Fl 57aa.

Ķct. Ianair, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini M.º xx.º uiu. Taðß mac Eeachach, airčinneč cille Dalua, Ape airčinneč Mungairit, in Chriſto dormierunt. Ğillacriſt mac Duibcuilinn, uaral ſacarit airto Mača, do ec irRoſ Comain. Ğrian .h. Concobair 7 Scopnn .h. Ruairc, Flaitbertač .h. hepuoan, Cončobair mac Echaca, occipi punt. Maelmočta, ru per Roir, o Conaillib occiput erc. Opeccain Doimliace la ppu Manač. Mac Concuailgne, ru .h. neeachach, do ec. Siernuc mac mic Amlaim, ru Ğall, 7 Plannacan .h. Ceallang, ru ðreß, a n-tul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tip Conaill, co tucrat ġabala mora. Ğertač Slane do čuittim. Donn .h. Conğalaiğ do marbaro do čonaillib.

Ķct. Ianair, iiii. p., l. xii. Anno domini M.º xx.º ix.º Donnſleibe mac Ğrogorbain, ru .h. Poiłğ, a ruir occiput erc. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, ru PERN-

¹ *Roin*.—So in A. and B. The words ru tucrim ro ("I don't understand this") are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written "Raen," but in the *Ann. F. M.* "Roen."

² *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

³ *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

⁴ *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

⁵ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁶ *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

⁷ *Maelmočta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmoſua.

⁸ *Fera-Rois*.—See note ⁴, p. 354 *supra*.

⁹ *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,¹ King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbbidh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen² in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,³ the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.⁴

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] ^{ms.} Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,⁵ [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,⁷ King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was killed by the Conailli.⁹ The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,¹⁰ died. Siþriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.⁹

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,¹¹ son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

¹⁰ *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igercce, n̄ Conaille, do comtuicim i Cill pleibhe. D̄rian .h. Concobair, n̄domna Connacht, a ruiur occirur ert. Aet̄ .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h. hOen̄gura, 7 airchinnech D̄roma cliaib̄, 7 t̄n .xx. tuine, do lorc̄ad̄ impu i n̄-iniur na lanne. Muirceper-tac̄ .h. Mael̄doraio do marbad̄ do Uib Canannan. Amlaim mac Siuruc, n̄ Gall, do er̄gab̄ail do Maet̄-gamain .h. Riaḡain, n̄ D̄rēḡ, co far̄gab̄ d̄a .c. dec bo, 7 .ui. xx. eac̄ m̄D̄retnac̄, 7 t̄n .xx. unga do or̄, 7 cloit̄im Caplura, 7 ait̄ire D̄air̄el eit̄ir Laiḡniu 7 let̄ Cuin̄o, 7 t̄n .xx. unga do ar̄gut̄ ḡil ina unga ḡeimleac̄, (con̄to ceit̄n̄ r̄ic̄id̄ bo cuin̄o r̄ocall 7 imp̄ide, 7 ceit̄n̄ oeit̄ire d̄'O Riaḡain r̄ein̄ r̄n̄ r̄it̄, 7 lan lōḡ br̄aḡad̄ in t̄reap̄ oeit̄ire). Mael̄coluim mac Mael̄br̄uḡte mic Ruair̄d̄iu, Mael̄br̄uḡoe .h. D̄rol̄can, p̄rim̄f̄aer̄ Eren̄n, mor̄tuir̄ punt̄. R̄ear̄ do tac̄ar̄ a t̄rac̄t̄ Corcabaireinn̄, 7 bat̄ar̄ oet̄ t̄roiḡd̄ eit̄ir̄ a c̄id̄ 7 a f̄or̄d̄orann̄.

¹ *Son of Igercce.*—The *Four Masters* state that his name was Cinaedh, and that he was son of "Augeirce." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col. 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of Igercce," and over "Igercce" is written the name Muiredach, by way of gloss; from which it would appear that "Igercce" was a nickname.

² See note ⁹, page 558.

³ *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-Cullinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-east of the county of Armagh, at the foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cullinn, now corruptly written "Slieve-Gullion."

⁴ *Druim-cliaibh.*—Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

⁵ *Inis-na-lainne.* — The 'spear' island. Some island off the northern coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

⁶ *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of Waterford, according to Todd. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 295, note ⁸.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for Rome is also noticed under last year.

⁷ *Three score ounces.*—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces." But the MSS. A. and B. have t̄n̄ .xx., "three score."

⁸ *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon seems to have been regarded as a most sacred object by the Foreigners. The chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners—was slain in the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighri (note ⁴, p. 378 *supra*), according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (933), record the forcible taking by King Mael-sechlain, from the Foreigners of Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus" and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd suggests that the sword must have been recovered by the Foreigners (or

King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerree,¹ King of Conailli,² fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.³ Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliaibh,⁴ and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.⁵ Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,⁶ was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces⁷ of gold, and the sword of Carlus,⁸ and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,⁹ and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;¹⁰ (and four score cows¹¹ was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,¹² son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,¹³ chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head¹⁴ and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.

⁹ *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

¹⁰ *Fetter-ounce*; i.e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

¹¹ *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note ¹⁴.

¹² *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and Geneal. Table facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

¹³ *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolchain, bishop of Kildare.

¹⁴ *His head*. — α ἑῖς, for α ἑῖς (α ἑῖς), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.

Íct. 1anair, u. p., L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xxx
 ðrepat Conailleč, comarba Ciarpain, Eochair. Í
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernaič, arto rui Erend i n-ecna
 i n-arto Mača quieuerunt. h. Cruimtir, .i. Oengui
 comarba Comčail, do ec. Flaitbertač .h. Neill do
 čul do Roim. Tačg .h. Concobair, ru Connacht, 7 i
 Ğot, ru Miče, occiri punt. Ruairi .h. Canannan do
 marbat la hČeč .h. Neill. Tačg mac Lorcain, r
 .h. Ceinnrelaič, do ec ina ailičri a n-Ğlinn do loč
 Cúmapa mac Micliač, arto ollam Erenu, do ec
 Eochair mac ino abair do marbat don Upe .h. Ru
 aracan, i mečail. Cenel Eogain do buriuč Luinč .h.
 Loingrič for Lar Oentruim. Maelouin mac Ciarmair
 muipe ceneoil mĊinnič Ğlinn, do marbat do Con
 čobur .h. Loingrič. Tačg mac Cačail mic Concobair
 interpectur ert o maelreáčlainn .h. Maelruanair
 ru Cruimčainn.

Fol. 57ab

Íct. 1anair. ui. p., L. iiii. Anno domini M.º xxx.º i
 Flaitbertač .h. Neill do čiachain o Roim. Čp

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemne.

² *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaithbertach in *trostain* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

⁴ *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlainn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crinthainn."

⁵ *The Got*; i.e. the *Stammerer*. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnal Got O'Maelsechlainn, King of Mídh (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

⁶ *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Niue-hostages, occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe, or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail- [1030.]
lech, comarb of Ciaran,¹ Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb
of Tigernach,² chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in
Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Com-
ghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill³ went to Rome.
Tadhg Ua Conchobair,⁴ King of Connaught, and the
Got,⁵ King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Canan-
nain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorcan,
King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-
da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland,
died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Ore
Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke
the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruinh.
Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of
the Glen,⁶ was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh.
Tadhg,⁷ son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by
Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of
Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua [1031.]
Neill⁸ came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by

not been ascertained. See Reeves's
Colton's Visitation, p. 73, note y. The
translation of this entry in Clar. 49
is a remarkable instance of the ignor-
ance of Irish of the so-called trans-
lator, who thus renders the very simple
text above printed:—"Maelduin mac
Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-
Binni of Glans, killed by the disease
that killeth cattle, in Irish called
Conach."!!

¹ *Tadhg*.—*Tadhg an eich ghil*, or
Tadhg "of the White Steed," King
of Connaught. This entry, which is
not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to
be a repetition of a previous entry
under this year, but involving some
difference of meaning. See note ⁴.

² *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note ³.

Some lines of poetry describing
the bargains obtainable at Armagh,
in the time of Flaithbertach, are
added in the lower margin of fol. 57a
in A. (but are not in B.), viz.:—

Seirreóac do grian éorac,
No trian d'airmín dubcorera,
No do veircaib tarac buinn,
No do énoib palac rinnemill,
Fogabair cen taéa timn
I n-aro Maéa ar oen púinn.
"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten
grain,
Or a third of [a measure] of pur-
ple-red sloes,
Or of acorns of the brown oak,
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
In Ard-Macha, for one penny."

mórecain do arsgain do Gallainb áta cliait. Ua a
 tuine do loícaib írin daimliac, 7 ua cet do bpeit
 m-bpait. Ceall dapa do loícaib tpa anpaitcey dnoimn
 Slogao la mac Eochada co Talanġ n-oc, 7 noġo tapar
 ni. Áeb .h. Neill do teacht ina timceall rair, co ta
 tpi mile do buaib 7 ua cet ar mile oi bpaic. Sloga
 la mac Eochada i nhlub Eachach, co po loíre Cil
 Combair cona daitiġ, co po mapġ cethrap do cleirici
 7 co ruc. xxx. do bpaic. Slogao la mac móruan i
 Oppaiġib, co po laġ ar a muinipe, im Maelcolan
 Coinpigeġ 7 alu mult. Caġapaġ comarba Coemġin o
 ġallao la Domnall mac Dunlaing. Creaġ in
 fneachta la hÁeb .h. Neill i tpi Conaill, co po map
 .h. Canannan, pi ceniuil Conaill. Ua Donnacan, pi
 Ápaġ tpe, do mapao do .h. Óruan .i. Toirpdelbach

.h. Íct. Ianairi un. p., l. xu. Anno domini M.^o xxx.
 ii.^o Maġamain .h. Riacan, pi Ópog, do mapao do
 Domnall .h. Chellaing per volum. Gilla Comgan mac
 Maelbriġoe, moímaep Muípebe, do loícaġ co coeġan
 do daimib ime. Domnall .h. Maeluopaiġ, pi cenel
 Conaill, mac Maġamna mic Muípeoiġ, pi Ciapaġoe
 Domnall mac Duinncothaġ, pi Gailenġ, occipit iunt
 Etpu .h. Conainġ, piomna Muman, occipit ept c

¹ *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (sl. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

² *Telach-og.*—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

³ *Cill-Combair.*—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Combair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the Comar

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves: *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

⁴ *Son of Brian*; i.e. Donuchad

⁵ *Caíarraighech*; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co Limerick.

⁶ *Snow depredation.*—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

⁷ *Ua Canannain.*—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

⁸ *Toirdehbhach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ to Telach-og²; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ into Ui-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,³ with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian⁴ into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,⁵ and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'⁶ by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,⁷ King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tire, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.⁸

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]⁹ Ua Riagain,⁹ King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,¹⁰ was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,¹¹ [and] Domnall¹² son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (*sl.* 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

⁹ *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

¹⁰ *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

¹¹ *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

¹² *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*

muinntir Imlecha. Maíom Droma bennchair for ulltarb
ria n-Áirgiallaib. Maíom inbír Boinne ria Sírpuic
mac Ámlaim, for Conaillib 7 for Uib Dorreáinn, 7
for Uib Meit, ipralaib a n-ar. Maeltuile erpuic airo
Maíon in Churto quieuit. Aed .h. Forreidh do gabail
na h-erpucoide.

[Ct. 1anair. 11. p., l. xx. ui. Anno domini M.º xxx.º
iii.º Maíom ria Murchad .h. Maelreclainn for
Concobur .h. Maelreclainn, co no marbad Maelruan-
aib .h. Carrach colma, 7 Lorcan .h. Canbolban, ri
Loegaire, 7 alii multi. Conn mac Maelpatraic, ar-
chinnlech Mungairi, quieuit. Concobur .h. Muireadach,
ri Ciaraib, occipit erp. Aenach Carman la Donn-
chad mac Gillapatraic, iar n-gabail riú Laigen-
Ámhergin .h. Cephail, ri Eile, Cu Mumain mac
Ruairi .h. Cetrach, mortui sunt. Maíom iar
Eile i torchair Druim .h. Cleirib 7 Muireadach mac mic
Gillapatraic, 7 alii multi. Mac mic Doete mic Cínachad
do marbad la Maelcolaim mac Cínachad. Oengur .h.
Cathail, ri Eoganachta locha Lein. Sgrin Petair 7

Fol. 57ba.

¹ The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

² Druim-Bennchair. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

³ Inbher-Boinne. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

⁴ Maeltuile—Aedh Ua Forreidh. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174-183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

⁵ Carrach-Calma. — See note ⁵, p. 508 *supra*.

⁶ Mungairi. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

⁷ Conchobar. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarraidhe-Luschna) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Conchobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Connor-Kerry has been derived.

⁸ Carman. — See note ¹¹, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillapatrik inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a

heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.¹ The victory of Druim-Bennchair² was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne³ was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁴ assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,⁵ and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ rested. Conchobar,⁷ grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman⁸ [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,⁹ and Cu-Mumhan,¹⁰ son of Ruaidhri Ua Cettadha, died. A breach among the Eli,⁹ in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,¹¹ son of Cinaedh,¹² was killed by Maelcolaim,¹³ son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein¹⁴ [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

⁹ *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

¹⁰ *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-inmhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

¹¹ *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac mic Boete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

¹² *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

¹³ *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "*Eoghanachta*" (i.e. descendants of *Eoghan Mór*, son of *Oillill Oluin*, King of

Poil ic tairprian fóla for altair Patraic i n-ard Maëa, coram omnibus uidentibus. Aed mac [F]laithbertaig .h. Neill, ru Ailigh 7 ruomna Erenn, poirt penitentiam moritur ert aithi feili Annghar.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M°. xxx.º iii.º Maelcoluim mac Cinaeda, ru Alban, obuit. Amhlaim mac Sitruic do marbad do Saxanaib, oc uul do Roim. Gillairechnaill, mac Gillaemoconna, occiur ert. Duð-daingen, ru Connacht, a ruir occiur ert. Donnchad mac ðriain do innreð Orraig do leir. Caðal maiur airðinneð Corcaibe, 7 Conn mac Maelpatraic air-chinnech Mungairi, in Churto dormierunt. Slogad Ula i Míre, co teð mic Mellen. Gilla Fularraig, ru na n'Dere ðreg, occiur ert. Macnia .h. hUchtan, perleiginn Cenannra, do bathad ic tiachtain a hAlbain, 7 culebad Coluim Cille, 7 tpu minna do minnaib Patraic, 7 tpuca per impu. Suibne mac Cinaeda, ru Gallgarbel, moritur ert.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Ui Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Ui Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and *Ui Donnchadha an Glenna* (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glenflesg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

¹ *Andrew's festival*; i.e. the 30th of November.

² *Mael-colaim*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

³ *Gillasechnaill*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

⁴ *His own people*.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdaingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Ui-Maine. But the name of Dubhdaingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Ui-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 97.

⁵ *Mungairit*.—See note ⁶, p. 566.

⁶ *Tech-mic-Millen*.—The "house of Mellen's son." "Mac Millen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duileek, co. Meath.

⁷ *Deisi*.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deeco (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

⁸ *Ua hUchtain*.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.¹

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,² son [1034.] of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasech-naill,³ son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit⁴ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁵ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁷ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁸ lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*⁹ of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,¹⁰ died.

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁹ *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note ². The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

Loch Cé (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note ², and 1128, note ⁶. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note ⁶), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Íct. Ianaip. 1111. p., L. x. 1111. Anno domini M.º xxx.º u
Cnúit mac Sain, ní Saxon, do ec. Cathal mac Añhalgar
ní iartair Laigen, 7 a ben ingen mic Sillačoerhgin ní
Cinaeða, 7 a cu, do marbado i n-aen uair do mac Ceal
laig mic Dunchada. Plaitbertač .h. Murchada, i
cenuil boğaine, cum multir occipit ert. Iarnan. I
Plannchada, cu na naemh 7 na ríren, do eacht po
cpeid i n-Delbna, comitairtetar uairi do Delbn
im airis co tarparat eliahad do, 7 co no marba
Iarnan, 7 ár a muinire, tria neart na naemh. Ragnal
.h. hímair, ní puirte Lairsi, do marbado i n-Át elia
la Sitruc mac Amlaim. Arto mbracain do arcain do
Sitruc mac Amlaim. Soru Colum Cille do arcain
do loícat do Concobur .h. Maelrechlainn, ina dígal

Fol. 57^{bb}.

b.

Íct. Ianaip. .u. p., L. xx. 1111. Anno domini M.º xxx
u.º Domnall .h. hUáemuran, ní fer li, o bal Áraide
sgolog .h. Plannacan ní Teēða a ruir, Domnall .h.
Plainn, ní domna Tempach, o ferair bneirne, Murcha
.h. Incappail 7 Niall mac Muirgíra, da ní domn
iartair Connacht, omney occipit runt. Cuchíe ma
Eignečan, ní cenuil Ennai, obit. Donnchad mac Dun
laing, ní Laigen, do ballad la Donnchad mac Silla

¹ *Cnúit*.—King Canute.

² *Sain*.—Sveno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).

³ *West of Leinster*.—iartair Laigen. This is probably a mistake for airtair Laigen (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast.* state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

⁴ *Cinel-Boghaine*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Hound*.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in Clar. 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na fíren* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

⁶ *Delbna*.—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbna (descendants of Lughaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnút¹ son [1035.] of Sain,² King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,³ and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,⁴ was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound' of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna,⁵ but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Inhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille⁷ was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]^{ma.} hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scolog Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded⁸ by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes ²⁵, ²⁶. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

⁸ *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

patraic, conepbairt de. Flaithbertaë .h. Neill, airtor
 Ciliñ, port penitentiam optimam, in Chriſto quieu
 Oengur mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluain
 Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Darrne, in Chriſt
 doormierunt. Ruairi mac Tairð mic Lorcain o
 ðallao la mac Mailna-mbó.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º xxx.º iii.
 Caſal mac Ruairi, p. iartair Connacht, do ðul o
 airtor co hApo Maða. Flann .h. Maelrechlainn o
 ðallao la Concobar .h. Maelrechlainn. Arðu .h.
 Ceſecan .i. p. .h. mDnerail, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcain, p.
 .h. Niallain, occir punt i Cpoib ðaille, o Muirſeda
 .h. Ruadacain, 7 o hUib Eachach. Cu-inmain .h.
 Robann, p. puit lairce, a ruit occirur ert. Ceap
 naðan got occirur ert la .h. Flannacan do hUib
 Maine. Tri hUib Maeluoraið do marbad. Fluð
 doinnenn mor ipin bliadainri.

¶ Ct. Ianair. i. p., l. xx. i. Anno domini M.º xxx.
 iiii.º Cuinniden Coinnere, comarba mic Niri 7
 Colmain Ela, Colman cam .h. Conſaile, comarba

¹ *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in *εποφοαν*, "of the pilgrim's staff," in allusion to Flaithbertach's journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note ⁹, p. 489, *supra*.

² *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall's list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware's list of the bishops of that ancient See.

³ *Comarb of Barrè*; i.e. successor of St. Barrè (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

⁴ *Tadhg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1080.

⁵ *Son of Mael-na-mbó*.—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh (or South Leinster), made himself rule of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra* where he is called King of Leinster and the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners) *Mael-na-mbo* ("Cow-chief") was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadhu (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

⁶ *Flann—Conchobar*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.

whereof he died. Flaithbertach¹ Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,² [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,³ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,⁴ son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.⁵

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son [1037.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,⁷ King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,⁸ by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain⁹ Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,¹⁰ was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got¹¹ was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden¹² [1038.] Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam¹³ Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,¹⁴ rested in

⁷ *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming; the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

⁸ *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreavy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh

⁹ *Cu-inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

¹⁰ *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *púirt lairgi*, B.

¹¹ *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

¹² *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes ¹¹, ¹², p. 471, and note ¹², p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .ñ. Coinnepe (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

¹³ *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

¹⁴ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Molairi, in Christo quiescerunt. Gillacriur mac Caebair .h. Domnaill do marbad la mac Cuinn .h. Domnaill. Caē etir Cuann ri Allpaxan 7 Otta ri, Prangee, i torēair mile im Otta. Ope allair .h. Ruadhacain, ri .h. nEachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaiḡ i n-ard Mača, illuan feile ulltan, i n-uisail marbēa Eochada mic ino abair, 7 i n-uisail rapairē air do Mača. Maḡm for hUḡ Maine ria Dealbna for lap Cluana mic Noir, i n-aine feile Ciaraín, in quo multi occiri punt. Cusailḡ .h. Donnchada, ri Domna Caírl, do marbad o' O faelan.

Fol. 58aa.

Íct. Ianair. .ii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M.º xxx.º ix.º Iaco ri Dpetan a riur, Domnall mac Donnchada ri .h. faelan o Domnall .h. Pergaili, Donnchad deirḡ .h. Ruairc o hUḡ Contobair, Ruairt ri Perna-muḡi a riur, Ceḡ .h. Flanacan ri Luirḡ 7 .h. Piacraē, omner occiri punt. Donnchad mac Gillapatraic, airtōri laigen 7 Orrairḡ, Macna comarba buiti,

¹ *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note ¹. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I, book viii., chap. xvii.

² *Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). *Orc-allaidh* (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

³ *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

⁴ *Ulan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Breacain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1033 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

⁵ *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

⁶ *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Eithra*, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes ²⁶, ²⁸.

⁷ *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,¹ King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,² King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,³ in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,⁴ in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,⁵ and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna⁶ in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,⁷ in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco⁸ King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall⁹ son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile¹⁰; Donnchad Derg¹¹ Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair¹²; Ruaidhri,¹³ King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach¹⁴—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,¹⁵ a bishop, and

[1039]

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

⁸ *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venedotie" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

⁹ *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

¹⁰ *Domnall Ua Fergaile*.—See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

¹¹ *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

¹² *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha dhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

¹³ *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruaidhri*, "son of Ruaidhri."

¹⁴ *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

¹⁵ *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcopum et plenum dierum, Ceilecháir .h. Cuiennan comarba Tigernaiḡ, ruam uitam feliciter piniuit. Muireadāc mac Flannacain, forairchinnech aipō Maḡa, do hUib Eachach. Muireadāc mac Flaithbertach .h. Neill do marbad do Leithrennaib. Cerball mac Paellan o Galluib occipit ert.

.b.

Ἰκτ. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl hic ert annus millimur 7 xlmur ab incarnatione domini. Corcraḡ mac Ainngeda, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diairnaic .h. Sechnurāḡ comarba Sechnaill, in Chriſto dormierunt. Corcran cleireḡ, cenn Eorpa im crabud 7 im eena, in Chriſto paupauit. Dunchao .h. Canegse, perleiginn aipō Maḡa, miritimur ac doctirimur, in Chriſto paupauit. Donnchao mac Crinan, pī Ŭlban, a pūp occipit ert. Ŭralc, pī Saxon šuair, moritup. Ceall dapa uile do loḡcaḡ im šeil

¹ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

² *Ended*. — piniuit, A. piniunt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*. — Flaithbertach "of the pilgrim's staff," whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

⁴ *Leithrenna*. — This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Leithrinn*. For do Leithrennaib, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have do Uib Labradha, "by the Uí-Labhradha." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

⁵ *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

⁶ *Ua hUchtain*. — See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

⁷ *Comarb of Sechnaill*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

⁸ *Corcran Cleric*. — "Corcran the Cleric." After the death of Mael-sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Cleric here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,¹ ended² his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,³ was killed by the Lethrenna.⁴ Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]⁵¹⁸ 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn⁶; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,⁶ comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,⁸ head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canege,⁹ lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,¹⁰ King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'¹¹ died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comfálatuṛ forp hṁpuno forp ne oá bliadann .xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. lothcann, Corcran clerec; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech."* See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), Intro., pp. xlii. xliii.

⁹ *Ua Canege*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

¹⁰ *Dunchad son of Crinan.* — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of *Macbeth*, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

¹¹ *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais.* Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. *Chronicle* and other Old English *Chronicles* at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet '*giuais*,' which Dr. O'Connor prints *guais*, and translates "*ferorum*," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *for Saxan giuais* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note 11.

Micheil. Ceanannur do loícarb. 'Dun da leatglar do loícarb 7 ilcealla arceana.

[Ct. 1anair .u. p.; L. xx. 1111. Anno domini M.º xl.º 1.º At imba éra na h-airiur eir marbar doene, 7 éc 7 crecha 7 cafa. Ní cumaing nech a n-inniur do leir, acht uate do ilib d'ib ar daig asra na n-doene do fir tpeoto. Mac deathar mac Ainmepre ar ollum ar Mača 7 Epenn arceana. Domnall remhar mac hail na mbo do marbar do laighib. Muirceptač mac Gillaatpae do marbar do hui čailaib a meail. Creč la hČirgiallu 1 Conailib, co ro buriar Conaille forro 1 Maig Dačainneč. Creč la .h. Neill 1 nhilid Eathach Ulat, co tucpat creič moir. Gilla-comgail, mac Duinncean mic Dunlaing, do breič a cill dapa ar eicin, 7 a marbar iapum.

Fol. 58ab.

[Ct. 1anair .ui. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.º xl.º 11.º Fearna mor Moethoc do loícarb la Donnchar mac mDriain. Glenn Uirren do loícarb do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in dairpceč do buriar, 7 cet duine do marbar, 7 .1111. cet do breič eir, 1 n-digail Fearna móre. Loingreč (.i. h. Plaiten), comarba Ciapain 7 Cronain, quieuit. Čeb mac ino abair, (.i. mac Mailmuir 7

¹ And deaths.—7 éc, in A. only.

² Domnall Remhar; i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note ⁴, p. 516, *supra*.

³ *Ui-Caellaidhe*.—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'.

⁴ *Magh-Dachainnech*.—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

⁵ *Ferna-mor-Moethoc*.—"Moethoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

⁶ *Glenn-Uirren*.—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast*, A.D. 843, note y.

⁷ *Son*.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note ⁴, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note ², under A.D. 1036, *supra*.

⁸ *Ferna-mór*.—See note ⁵. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the

burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dundalethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,¹ and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,² son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,³ in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.⁴ A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor- [1042.] Moedhoc⁵ was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen⁶ was burned by the son⁷ of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.⁸ Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,⁹ rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,¹⁰ and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

² *Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan*; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

¹⁰ *Maelmuire*.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-ebaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcain," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh....

Setaige ingine hui Lorcain), do ec i Corcaig moir Muman. Murchao mac Dunlain, y Laignen, 7 Domnall mac Aetha, y .h. baipre, do euitim la Gillapatrick mac n'Donnchada, y Orraighi, 7 la Macraith mac Donnchada, y Eoganachta. Plann mac Mailrechlainn, y domna Erenn, do marbto tria thea-bail. Maelpetair .h. hAilecan, fepleighinn 7 coirec macleighinn airo Maeda, do marbto do perait Bern-thuighi. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn thana na n-Goerbel, in Colonia quieuit.

[Ct. lanair .uu. p. ; L. xui. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º Catal mac Ruairi, y iaireair Connacht, do ec ina aileiri i n-airo Maeda. Domnall .h. perghail, y fortuat Laignen, do marbto tria thairb fein. Plann .h. Anbero, y .h. Meit, o hui Cerpuiill, o yuigh Bern-thuighi; Aeth .h. Conriacra, y Tethba, o Muircepratac .h. Mailrechlainn; Ceinneitigh .h. Cuirc, y Muirceprate, occiri runt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarba Finnein 7 Mocholmocc, Cairpri .h. Laidgnein, aircinnech Ferna 7 tighi Moling, Gilla moconna .h. Duiboirma, in pace dormierunt. Maithm Maelcoennait for bria Shuire, for Orraighi 7 for Erimumain, re Cairratac mac

¹ *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

² *Domnall*. — The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

³ *Ui-Bairrche*. — The descendants of Daire Barrack, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

⁴ *Ua Donnchadha*. — ("grandson of Donnchad"). mac Donnchada ("son of Donnchad"), A. The ebit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

⁵ *Eoghanacht*. — Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Oluin, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Through treachery*. tria thea-bail, A. tria thea-bail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

⁷ *Mucnamh*. — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See *Reevers Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

⁸ *Fortuatha-Laighen*. — See note ¹, p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcaín), died in Corcach-mor¹ of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall² son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,³ fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,⁴ King of Eoghanacht.⁵ Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.⁶ Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamb,⁷ head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son [1043.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,⁸ was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,⁹ by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe¹⁰—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc;¹¹ Cairpri Ua Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,¹² [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, 'fell asleep' in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,¹³ on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,¹⁴ by Carthach¹⁵ son of Saer-

⁹ Tethba.—*cebbta*, A.

¹⁰ Muscraidhe. — Otherwise 'Muscraidhe-Chuirc' ("Muskerry-Quirk"); and also called Muscraidhe-Breoghain, and Muscraidhe-Treithirna. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

¹¹ Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc; i.e., Abbot of Merville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmóc).

¹² Tech-Moling. — "Moling's House." St. Malleus, in the county of Carlow.

¹³ Maelcoennaigh. — O'Donovan thought this was the place where "the River Multeen unites with the Suir," about three miles to the west of Cahel, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ Irmumha. — "East Munster." The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch.-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

¹⁵ Carthach. — From this Carthach, whose name signifies "loving," the MacCarthys of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerbrethach, i. parcbath .h. Donnacain, ní Árað. Maíom nua cenel Eogain for cenel Conaill i tarmonn Dabheoc.

b. Fol. 58ba. [Ct. 1anair .i. p.; L. xxii. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º Cumurcað .h. hÁilillen, ní .h. nÉðáð, do marbath o hUib Capacan. Níall .h. Ceilecan, ní .h. mDreparil, 7 a bpaðair .i. Trenfer, do ðallath do macaib Maíom tñia mebaí. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ní Muirparíðe, do ímarbath do hUí Laíðein 7 do hUí Oirreiu. Cpeð la Níall mac Maítreðlainn, la níð nÁilíð, for hUib Meíð 7 for Éuaí[n]ðe, co núc da cet dée bó 7 rocharíde tñ bpaí, i n-oiðail íaraiðí cluice ino eoechta. Cpeð eile donno la Muirceparíð .h. Neill for Muíðorpa, co tuc boroma 7 bpaí i n-oiðail íaraiðí in cluic cetna. In cluice .h. Conðoðair do marbath.

[Ct. 1anair .iii. p.; L. ix. Anno domini M.º xl.º u.º Muiréað mac Soerþura arphinnech Daimliac, Caðarað .h. Caðail, comarba Coeimgin, Maenað .h. Círoubain, arphinnech Luðmarí, in pace doimíerunt. Conðalað .h. Loðlainn, ní Corcumbpaíð, ðlun íarainn .h. Cleirðen, ní .h. Cairpñ, Flaitþeptað .h. Canannan ní ceníul Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpaða,

¹ *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

² *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirlough, co. Donegal.

³ *Uí-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

⁴ *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Ceilechain. See note 7, under the year 1087 *supra*.

⁵ *Trenfer* (Fron. *Trenner*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,¹ in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.²

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]^{BIS.} hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.³ Niall Ua Ceilechain,⁴ King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,⁵ were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,⁶ through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe,⁷ was killed by Ua Laithen⁸ and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edeclta*.⁹ Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.¹⁰ The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,¹¹ [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,¹² 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corecumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirchen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written *Ṭrennefer* (for *Ṭrennfher*) in A., and *Ṭrennfher* in B.; the proper form being *Ṭrennfher*.

⁶ *Matadhan*.—Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

⁷ *Muscraidhe*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 581.

⁸ *Ua-Laithen*.—The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Clocc-ind-edeclta*.—The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's *Essay on the Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii., part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

¹⁰ *The same Bell*.—See last note.

¹¹ *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

¹² *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *Luſſ* for *Luſſbar* in B.

οὐραν Μῦμαν, μορτυ ρυντ. Ἀρχινneeχ Λετγλινne
 το μαρβαο α n-τορur na cille. Cpeñ la Muirceptaē
 .h. Neill i peparē ðpeñ, conurcarrarē ðairberē .h.
 Cañurax, ρi ðpeñ, i Carran linne, 7 an muir lan
 ar α ðinn, co toρcair Muirceptaē ann, 7 alu multa.
 Carrēac mac ðoerbrerethaiz, ρi Eoganachta Cairil, to
 loρcao i tiz ðeiner to hU Longarcan mac Duinnucan,
 cum multar nobilibur urtir. Cañetair Albanñu etarru
 pein i toρcair Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

Fol. 58b.

[Cl. 1anair. .iiii. p.; L. xx. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º
 Muircead mac Flaitbertairē .h. Neill, ρiðamna Alilē,
 7 Aitē .h. hAitē ρi .h. nEchach Ular, to loρcaō i
 tiz teneō la Coinulaō mac Conñalaiz, i n-Uachtair
 ðipe. Ape .h. Ruairc, ρi Connacht, to μαρβαο to
 cenul Conaill. Pexal .h. Ciardai, ρi Cairpρu, to
 μαρβαο to .h. Flannacain, to ρiz Tebēa. Concobar
 .h. Loingriē, ρi dal Araiðe, to μαρβαο to mac Dom-
 nall .h. Loingriē, ilaiñuē. Maelpatraic .h. ðileoce,
 aipō pēpēiñinn aipō Mañā, 7 ρui epabaio 7 uaoiz,
 in penectute bona quieuit. Dubdaleiñi mac Mael-
 muirne to gabail na ρipura leiñinn.

[Ct. 1anair. u. p.; L. i. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º
 Snechta mop ipin bliadain ρi o ðeil Muirne (geiñpēñ)

¹ *Ua Cetfadhā*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfadhā, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of οὐραν Μῦμαν, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momonia," as O'Connor renders the Irish.

² *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1086 *supra*.

³ *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O'Casey. See note ³, p. 542 *supra*.

⁴ *Cassan-linne*.—See note ¹², p. 448 *supra*. O'Connor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the "path of the *linn* (or lake)" by "reditum æstus," and the original Irish for "the tide was full before him" by "mare plenum supra caput ejus."

⁵ *Carthach*.—See note ¹², p. 581 *supra*.

⁶ *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donncuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scottorum* under A.D. 949.

⁷ *Between*.—etarru, B. Not in A.

⁸ *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetfadh,¹ the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach² Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,³ King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne⁴ when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach² and many others fell there. Carthach,⁵ son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,⁶ together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between⁷ themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,⁸ was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach⁹ Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.¹⁰ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Con-naught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Fergal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhta. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.¹¹ Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter¹²) to the

the year 1086. See note ⁹, p. 489 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 851, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmeegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

¹¹ *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

Mast. the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in *Ui-Buidhe*, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

¹² *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co feil Patraic, do na rriē samail, co ro la ar n-van
7 innile 7 riabmil in m̄ara 7 en. Natiuitar Doi
naill mic Almagāba .i. comarba Patraic. Mui
ceptaē mac mic Motāban, rī .h. m̄brearail, do marba
i n-Altro maēa do Matāban .h. Ceilecan per volu
lann ingen mic Selbaēan, comarba Drioste, in pa
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbato la .h. Concobair
Cneērluaigēb la Niall mac Mailreēlainn i m̄breē
co ro marb .h. nīrfernan.

b. Ict. Ianair. ui. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º ad
uii.º Dunlang mac Dungail a pratribur ruiy occiru
ert. Pargal .h. Maelmuaib rī per Cell, Gillaolai
.h. hēigriē aipriē Alrigail, Cennraelao .h. Cuil
aipriē Muman, Maelfabail .h. hēiōinn rī .f
riacraē Alōne, moztui runt. Cloēna aipchinnec
imleēa iēair, fepdomnaē .h. Innarcaib comarb
Pinnen, Dunchao .h. Ceileēair comarba Ciara
Saiēu, in pace quieuerunt. Comarba Petair 7 o
per dec da aer gnaib do eibiltin imaille rriy, iar n-o
neime do rat doib in comarba ro h-innarbanab a
reirhe.

Ict. Ianair. i. p.; l. xxxiii. Anno domini M.º xli.º ix.
Almagāib comarba Patraic, xx. ix. annuy trairacti

¹ *Domnall*.—His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maellas, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

² *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Cellechain, vice-abbot (or "prior," according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note ⁷, p. 578, *supra*.

³ *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

⁴ *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught.

⁵ *Ua h-Iffernain*.—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

⁶ *Dunlang*.—He is described as "Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann," and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Domnall¹ son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,² through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,³ rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.⁴ A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.⁵

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,⁶ son [1048] 218. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,⁷ chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ Ferdornach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,⁹ [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,¹⁰ and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalgaidh¹¹ [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

⁷ *Ua Cuill*. — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair*. — See note ⁴, p. 42, *supra*.

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen*; *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Peter*. — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

¹¹ *Amalgaidh*. — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.

Fol. 59a^{as}

in principatu, penitent in Christo quiescit. Mael-
cainni¹ .h. Taidli² comar³ Daiminn⁴, Tuathal .h.
Uail archinnech Doit⁵ conair, in pace quiescunt.
Flaithberta⁶ .h. Loingri⁷ do marb⁸ la mac Concobair
.h. Loingri⁷. Muircepta⁹ mac Maelreclann¹⁰ do
marb⁸ la Concobair .h. Maelreclann, var ar¹¹ t¹²
De 7 vaine. Concobair .h. Cinnfaelad¹³, ru .h. Conall
Gabra, i¹⁴ mar .h. Deice ru .h. Meit¹⁵, occi¹⁶ ru¹⁷ punt. Dub-
valait¹⁸ do gabail n h-ardane ar a riu¹⁹ leiginn in
eodem die quo mortuus est Aithli²⁰. Aeth .h.
Forreit²¹ do gabail na riu¹⁹ leiginn. In hoc anno
natus est [P]laith[bert]a⁶ .h. Laith[en], ru [P]er[n]-
mu²².

[C]t. Ianair. .ii. p.; L. iii. Anno domini M.^o L.
dominice incarnationis. Maelruana²³ mac Con-
choirne, ru Eile, Donnchar²⁴ mac Gilla²⁵faelann ru .h.
Faith²⁶, occi¹⁶ ru¹⁷ punt. Ceall vana co na daimli²⁷ do
lorca²⁸. Maelan perleiginn Cenann²⁹, rapienturimur
omnium hibernentium, Dubta³⁰ mac Mile³¹da comar³²
Cainni¹, hila scula archinnech inn³³ Caith³⁴, Maelouin
.h. hoicepta⁹ archinnech Lotra, Cleir³⁵den .h.
Muine³⁶oc, tuir craba³⁷ na h-ern³⁸, in pace quiescunt.
Diarma³⁹ .h. Ceis archinnech Tel⁴⁰da For⁴¹ce⁴²ru,
Maelrech⁴³lann mac Cinnfaelad¹³, mortu⁴⁴ ru¹⁷ punt. Scanne⁴⁵
et⁴⁶ ru¹⁷ Mu⁴⁷ir⁴⁸ i⁴⁹ta 7 Air⁵⁰giallu, i⁵¹ tor⁵²air Eoch⁵³air

¹ *Ua Taichligh*. — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note d), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

² *Both-Conais*. — See note ¹⁵, p. 361, *supra*.

³ *Ua Cinnfaeladh*. — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

⁴ *Ui-Conaill-Gabra*. — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁵ *Ua Beice*. — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

⁶ *Dubhdaleithe*. — See note ², p. 478, *supra*.

⁷ *Aeth Ua Forreidh*. — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,¹ comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,² rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,³ King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,⁴ [and] Imhar Ua Beice,⁵ King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe⁶ assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁷ assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach⁸ Ua Laidhgnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation⁹ [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;¹⁰ Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;¹¹ Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;¹² [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,¹³ [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Connor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

⁹ *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

¹¹ *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

¹² *Lothra*.—See note ⁶, p. 348, *supra*.

¹³ *Tulach-Fortchern*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha. Tulow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOirreir. Duibaleirí pop cuairt ceimil thogann, co tuc tui ceo do buaib. Cluain mic Noir d'arcain fo tui irind oen raibí, reacht o íl Anmchara, 7 ra dó o Calraighib coirna sinnchab.

[Ct. lanair .iii. p.; L. xu. Anno domini M.º L.º 1.º Muirceptaic mac Druic, ní na n'Dere Muman, do loircat do hUib Faetan. Mac Buatan mac Druic do marbat i n-damliac lír moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Druic. Amalgaid mac Caetan, ní iartair Conacht, do ballat la hAed .h. Concobair. Laidhnen mac Maelain, ní Gaileng, cum rua regina .i. ingen in Suir, do dul dia aileirí do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac Loelainn do innarbato a níh Telca og, 7 Aed .h. Perghail do nígab.

b.
Fol. 59ab.

[Ct. lanair .iiii. p.; L. xx. ui. Anno domini M.º L.º 11.º

¹ *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

² *Chlain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B, although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

³ *Sil-Anmchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁴ *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighian-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhaighaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note ².

⁵ *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnauchs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note ¹, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note ², p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

⁶ *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

⁷ *Son of Buatan*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have "Faetan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbradar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.

which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.¹ Cluain-mic-Nois² was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,³ and twice by the Calraighi,⁴ with the Sinnacha.⁵

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15⁶. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,⁷ son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,⁸ grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,⁹ King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,¹⁰ went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.¹¹ Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Fergail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.¹² Domnall [1052.]¹³

⁶ *Maelsechlainn*. — Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁹ *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note ², p. 542 *supra*.

¹⁰ *The Got*.—See note ², p. 562 *supra*.

¹¹ *Died*.—The translator in *Clar.* 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the *Annals of Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

¹² *A. D. 1052*.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *yr e ra n: Ularo anno 1052 Niall mac nEochorda, qu: uenit ipso anno go hOrraige. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnall ap na innarba o ru[is] laigen .i.*

Diarmuid mac Maíl na m-bo, 7 in ruige do fein de nín. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadā Gaedhel*, &c., p. 291, note (²⁹). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the *Clar.* 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of M.S. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. brian do marbhad do Connacht
Domnall mac Gillachriete mic Concual[n]ge occirur
o rið fer Roir. bpoen mac Maelmorðan, ri Lay
do ec i Colanea. Macrañ .h. Donncharða, ri Eog
achta Cairil, do ec. Ectigern .h. hOðgnairn, comar
Ciapan 7 Coman, Muiread .h. Sinaðan, maer Mum
in pace doirmierunt. Gillapatraic mac Domna
reanap airo Maða, do marbhad do mac Aðdon
Ceilecan a mebanl.

[Et. lanair. ui. p., l. ui. Anno domini m.° l.° i
Mac na h-aibí .h. Ruairc, riomna Connacht, a ma
bad do Diarmait .h. Cuinn a n-innri Loða arb
Muiread mac Diarmata, aipchinnech Roir cpe, hi
Ruairach aipchinnech Termonn feicir, Flaitbora
.h. Maelfaðail ri Cairce bpaarðe, Doilgen uar
facapt aro Maða, Domnall .h. Cele aipchinne
Slane, Murchad .h. beollan aipchinnech Oron
cliað, omner in pace doirmierunt. Cpeð la ma
Loðlann 7 la riru Muige iða por cenel mðinnig Loð
oroðant, co rucrat tri .c. bo, 7 co ro marbpa
Dubemna mac Cinaeða, reanap Cluana riagna,
Cumaða mac Clairðen, moer Daíl cair. Maelcra

¹ *Domnall Ban Ua Briain*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I., p. 552.

² *Colanea*.—Cologne, on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Ecel. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

³ *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (maor paturac).

⁴ *Mac-na-haidhe*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means "son of the night," applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

⁵ *Lock-Arbhach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

⁶ *Herenagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-cré.

⁷ *Termon-Fecin*.—Termonfeckin co. Louth.

⁸ *Corraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note ¹⁶, p. 369 *supra*.

⁹ *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith";

Ban Ua Briain¹ was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.² Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward³ of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche⁴ [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.⁵ Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh⁶ of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;⁷ Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;⁸ Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliaabh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha⁹ on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,¹⁰ when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,¹¹ and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.¹² Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note ^a, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

¹⁰ *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.

—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinaholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

¹¹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.

¹² *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their cor-relatives. The Translator in *Clar* 49, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Caisil, ní úrú, a marbhad do U Riagain. Donn-
charo .h. Ceallaí, ní domna Caisil, do marbhad
d'Orpáig. Niall .h. Eigní, ní fep Manac, do mar-
bad do fepaib Luirg. Coélan ní Delmna a fúir fep
volum occurrur ep.

Ict lanair .iii. p.; l. xiiii. Anno domini m.º l.º
iii.º íthar mac Áraile, ní Gall, do ead. Áed .h.
Fergail, ní Telca og, 7 mac Árdon .h. Ceilecain, ní
.h. mÓreraí, do marbad do fepaib Fepmúig. Dub-
gal .h. heacain, ní .h. Niallan, do marbad do U
Laitéin. Maíom Finnmuí, fop Uib Meit 7 fop
Uachtar tíre, ní a nUib Eacach, du itopair in
Croibdeirg ní domna Uachtair tíre. Áed mac
Cenneitig mic Duinnéuain, múre clainne Tairr-
velbaig, do marbad do Connachtáib. Cat eir fíru
Alban 7 Saxanu, i torepadap ep míle do fepaib
Alban, 7 míle co leť do Saxanaib im Dólrinn mac
Finnmuir. Loť fúide Otpain i fíleib Fúaire do elub

Fol. 596a.

have brought the steward or "ser-
jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of
Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of
the south and the MacLochlainns of the
north were on very unfriendly terms.

¹ *Donnachadh Ua Cellachain*, i.e.
Donnachadh, descendant of Cellachan
Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster],
whose obit is given at the year 958
supra.

² *Fera-Luirg*. — "Men of Lurg."
See notes 10, p. 447, and 14, p. 575,
supra.

³ *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is
added by a later hand in A., is not
in B. The Cochlan here mentioned
was the progenitor from whom the
MacCoghlans, of Delvin MacCoghlan
(now represented by the barony of
Garrycastle, King's county), derived
their name.

⁴ *Telach-og*. — See note 7, p. 429,
supra.

⁵ *Ua Celechain*. — See note 7, p. 573,
supra.

⁶ *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges
this place to be the same as "Finvoy,
in the county of Down." (*Four
Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note r). But
there seems to be no place called
Finvoy in the co. Down; though
there are a townland and parish of
the name in the barony of Killoonway,
co. Antrim.

⁷ *Uachtar-tíre*. — For the situation
of this territory, and the meaning
of the name, see Reeves's *Down and
Connor*, p. 351, note w.

⁸ *Donnachuan*. — This Donnchuan
(ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest
brother of King Brian Borumha. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,¹ royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg.² Cochlan,³ King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of [1054.] Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,⁴ and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,⁵ King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh⁶ over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,⁷ by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,⁸ steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,⁹ was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhraín¹⁰ in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muirín 7 opvoun* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *muirín* ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that *muirín* was the same as *muir*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

⁹ *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbh (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cé*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co rreparáir* ("with opposition").

¹⁰ *Suidhe-Odhraín*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankée, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hibernia*. See Todd's *Irish Nemius*, p. 218.

α n-depeð aroče þeile Mičeil, co n-decharo ipin Fabail, quoto non autotum ert ab antiquip.

¶ Ct. Ianair .i. p.; L. xx. ix. Anno domini M.º L.º u.º Domnall ruad .h. brian do marbað la .h. n-ethinn. Maelmarcain mac Alfrida, comarba Comghail, Colum .h. Caðail archimnech Ruir aileir, Oðor .h. Muireðaið archimnech Lurca, Gilla-patraic ri Orraið, Fiaðra .h. Corcraim, omney in domino dormierunt. Marom riu Tairrðelbach .h. mðrian for Murchad .h. mðrian, i topepaðar .iiii. cet im. u. toiriuða dec. Cað Martar-taið, riu Duððaleið comarba Patraic, for mac Loingrið .h. Maelpeðlainn .i. comarba Finneim 7 Colum cille, du i topepaðar il. i.

¶ Ct. Ianair .ii. p.; L. x. Anno domini M.º L.º u.º Caðurac mac Gurrðarðain, comarba Caimnið i Cianacht, Cetraro cenn cleipeð Muman, quiseuipunt. Ceb .h. Þorpeirð, apo þepleiðinn Alro Maða, in Lxx. u. aetatu rye anno, in pace quiseuit.

Ro tect poneib cein ruo mar,
Ceb .h. Þorpeirð in ru i rean;
h1 .xiii. caleno iul,
Luro int ercop ciuin an ceal.

Σορμγαλ, pprim anncapa innri Ðarcarigpenn, plenup

¹ *Fabhall*.—O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

² *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar.* 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

³ *Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

⁴ *Ros-aílithir*.—Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

⁵ *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*.—Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note ³, p. 595.

⁶ *Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

⁷ *Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*

Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabbhall,¹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]
Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.² Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;³ Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-aílithir;⁴ Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraín—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain⁵ over Murchad⁶ Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,⁷ by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son⁸ of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnen⁹ and Colum-Cille,⁹ in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]
of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,¹⁰ and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained¹¹ great fame whilst he lived—

Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;

On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July

The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darciargrenn,¹²

Masters. See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note ³ *ad an.*

² *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*.

³ *Comarb of Finnen and Coluim-Cille*; i.e. abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Crinnech in Cianachta*; i.e. successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note ⁷, p. 510, *supra*.

¹¹ *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

¹² *Darciargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darciargriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-aílen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-aílen" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note ¹¹.

uierum in penitencia paupauit. Ταῦς mac in cleiric¹
 .h. Concobair do marbas do Uib Maine. Etrú mac
 Lobraða, toirech Manað, tuir orðain ὑλατ, in peni-
 tencia morpuur eir. Cneð la Niall mac Maelrech-
 lainn for Dal n-Áraide, co tuc .xx. c. do buaib 7 tri
 .xx. duine do brait. Gíllamur mac Ocan, nechtaire
 Tealá oð, morpuur eir. Flann mainistrech², airto
 ferleixinn 7 rui renčura Erenn, in uita eterua
 requiercit. Tene zelain do éiachtain co ro marb
 triar ic uirure Tola, 7 mac leixinn oc Supo, 7 co ro
 bair in bile. Cneð do éuaib Eochair .h. Plaiten airce
 noblaic móir, i maig nitéa, co tuc .u. cet do coruici
 uirrin .i. co h-oduinu muixi hUaeta, 7 foracrat na bu
 irin obainn, 7 ro baete oétur ar .xl. uib, in Cuilennan
 mac Dergain.

Fol. 596b.

¹ *The Cleric*; i.e. the Cleric.

² *Manachs*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

³ *Gíllamura* -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

⁴ *Telach-og*.—See note ⁶, p. 526 *supra*.

⁵ *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

⁶ *Disert-Tola*.—The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Tree*.—*bile*. Meaning a sacred tree. Written *in uile* (for *in bile*, "the tree"), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech' Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,⁸ pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,⁹ son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,⁴ died. Flann Mainistrech,⁵ the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,⁶ and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.⁷ Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha,⁸ and they⁹ left the cows in the river;¹⁰ and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in *mile* (which O'Connor prints *in inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in *mile*; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in *bile*.

⁸ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written *abann Minge nitcha* (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in *Clar.* 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Meighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua'ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

⁹ *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

¹⁰ *In the river*.—*γιν οβυνο*, B.

END OF VOL. I.



157
167

DA 933 .R6
Annala Uladh.
Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 041 377 891

DA
933
R6
v. 1

Stanford University Libraries
Stanford, California

Return this book on or before date due.

JUL 17 1978

